Albion College
Library

ALBION
1835
COLLEGE

Albion, Michigan

E
187
.G79
v.3

46122

WITHDRAWN
FROM
ALBION COLLEGE LIBRARY

STOCKWELL-MUDD LIBRARIES
3 5044 00069 3868

Proceedings and Debates of the British Parliaments respecting North America

EDITED BY

LEO FRANCIS STOCK

Great Britain. Parliament

VOLUME III

1702–1727

WASHINGTON, D. C.
PUBLISHED BY CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
1930

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
PUBLICATION NO. 338, VOL. III

PAPERS OF THE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

E
187
.G79
V.3

The Lord Baltimore Press
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

46122

PREFACE.

This volume, the third of the series, covers the reigns of Anne and George I. During this period conditions arising from the war and the general state of trade were the predominant interests of Parliament in colonial affairs. In these matters few instances are seen of attempts to interfere with the crown in problems of administration: little independent action could be expected from a body of Commons which was unrepresentative and in which sat so many of the " queen's servants ". Under George I., who understood neither the English language nor the complications of parliamentary government, the administration of colonial business was directed by a ministry which, while able to maintain control of Parliament, was even more independent of the crown by reason of the king's customary absence from cabinet meetings.

Queen Anne's War, as was to be expected, was not fought solely in the field and on sea. The number of parliamentary references thereto is naturally large. In addition to estimates, accounts, and resolutions of many sorts, matters of defense were suggested by the Board of Trade in its several reports to Parliament, privateers were encouraged, complaints respecting impressments of seamen by naval officers from merchants' ships were heard; proposals relating to the exchange of prisoners received consideration, especially the case of St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, for whom Governor Hunter was offered; and several acts were passed in support of the conduct of the war. One of these (2-3 Ann. c. 13) modified the navigation acts for the period of the war so as to require but one-half of the mariners to be English; another (6 Ann. c. 64) regulated the condemnation and division of prizes, forbade impressments, and required but one-fourth of a privateer crew to be English. Other war-time legislation permitted the importation of cochineal in Spanish ships, and regulated the employment of convoys. The items relating to these matters provide incidentally much information respecting trade and the movements of vessels in colonial waters.

The increase of enemy privateers and the consequent loss of shipping made the matter of convoys for merchant ships one of grave concern. The practice seemed to be that shipping was obliged to adjust itself to the convenience of the convoys rather than that convoys should facilitate trade. Frequent reference to the question was made in the reports of the Board of Trade which recommended the despatch of convoys at periods so regulated that the homeward-bound vessels might sail at the same time under their protection. In November, 1707, petitions were read in both Houses from London merchants who asked for safe convoy, especially in the

Channel and Soundings. Two committees, identical in personnel but with different chairmen, were appointed by the Lords, the one to consider the merchants' petitions, the second to receive proposals for encouraging privateers in the West Indies. The former, having heard the petitioners, in its report of December 17 gave evidence to show the insufficiency of convoys, material losses to the merchants by way of extra wages and expenses, damage to goods, loss of market because of delays in awaiting convoys, the unseasonable sailings of the latter on account of which the vessels arrived in the West Indies during the hot, rainy seasons, causing unnecessary mortality among the seamen and necessitating the return voyages in the winter months, when storm and fog delayed them or separated the ships; and discussed also the arbitrary orders of navy officers in impressing mariners from the merchantmen. Among the particulars of this report was the complaint that some ships were forced to lie in Virginia for nearly two summers, during which time several bottoms were destroyed by worms and over 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco were lost on the winter passage home. The committee's resolution providing for a sufficient number of ships to cruise in proper stations, over and above the " convoys to remote parts ", was made the substance of 6 Ann. c. 65. A copy of this report was sent to the Lord High Admiral, who, as was to be expected, denied some of the committee's findings and placed the blame for other conditions upon the merchants themselves. The original report, the Lord High Admiral's reply, and the committee's rejoinder accusing the latter of being too general in its terms were embodied in an address to the queen which expressed hope for greater interest and vigilance in matters concerning trade and for " a new spirit and vigour " in the whole administration of the Navy.

This inquiry into the convoy situation brought forth complaints from Wood and other Jamaica merchants that Commodore Kerr had exacted large sums from them as the price of the protection of his squadron; when they declined to pay the amount demanded they were refused convoy service, with resulting losses. Both Houses investigated the charges and, in spite of Kerr's general denial, presented addresses to the queen—the Lords asking that steps be taken to check this corrupt practice, the Commons requesting Kerr's dismissal and legal prosecution.

The Lords also investigated the conduct of Admiral Graydon, who had succeeded Admiral Benbow in command of the West India squadron. In 1703 he had been despatched to reduce the French colony of Placentia but had returned home without either attacking that settlement or giving battle to a French squadron of four ships which he had met off Jamaica. The Jamaica merchants brought additional charges of irregularities in conduct while there, of impressing, appropriating cattle, whippings, etc. According to one witness Graydon termed the people of Jamaica " liars and scoundrels ", having said on one occasion that he " could get two justices there sign any thing for two bottles of madeira ". Resolutions were passed

March 23, 1713/4, condemning him for failure to attack Ducasse, censuring him for his conduct at Jamaica, and expressing the opinion that he was " not fit to be employed any more in her Majesty's service ".

The encouragement given to privateers during the war was partially in response to a natural fear on the part of the West India colonies that without additional measures of defense they would be exposed to enemy raids. The Board of Trade in its reports more than once referred to this danger. Early in 1706 John Graves, collector of customs in the Bahamas, in a petition to the Lords stated that the trade and safety of Carolina as well depended upon a greater security than the proprietors had provided. Before the committee appointed to consider the petition Graves gave other information concerning the islands and referred to the damage that had been done by the French and Spaniards, who had burned all the houses except two. An address to the queen was ordered in which the belief was expressed that the solution lay in the reduction of the plantations to the crown. But no relief was given and in the following year Graves invoked the aid of the Commons, reminding them that New Providence had lately been twice plundered by the enemy. This time the matter was referred to the committee then considering the whole question of convoys and cruisers.

The defense of Jamaica was likewise held highly important by the committee sitting in the Graydon case. Its position near Havana, the rendezvous of the Spanish fleet and privateers, its favorable location for trade, its splendid harbor, and an expected descent upon the island by the French were all circumstances that called for protective measures. The Board of Trade reported the steps that had been taken to increase the naval and land forces and to satisfy the grievances of the regiments in the island. To encourage privateering prize-offices in Jamaica were abolished by law and to captors was given the sole property and disposal of lawful prizes. The Jamaica merchants later complained that the excessive duties demanded on prize-goods brought into the island often exceeded the value of the prize. This condition was acknowledged by the committee, whose report further stated that many of these privateers carried their prizes to New York, and it was feared unless relief was granted many of them would turn pirates. Because of the losses sustained by invasion, earthquakes, and fire, traders in this island petitioned the Commons to except from the custom bill of 1705 the proposed additional duty of one shilling on muscovado sugars imported from the plantations.

Echoes of the disastrous Canadian expedition of 1711 were heard in Parliament. This project to drive the French out of Quebec was proposed by Governor Francis Nicholson, who in the previous year had occupied Nova Scotia. June 4, 1711, troops under the command of Major-General Hill embarked upon a fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker. Tempestuous weather and insufficient supplies forced the fleet home in the following October without disembarking, but with a loss of several ships and about eight hundred men. When early in 1716 merchants of New England and New York complained to the Commons that they had been but partially paid for their supplies and then only in South Sea stock, all the papers relating to the expedition were ordered to be laid before the House. These, filling "two great bags", included warrants, reports, correspondence, and instructions to colonial governors. The report of the committee, presented June 14, gives much information concerning the equipment of the fleet. It appeared to the committee that the sum of £18,463 was still due the New England merchants, and £5,620 on bills drawn from New York. The claim of Andrew Faneuil for some £6,000 was questioned for its irregularity and exorbitance. Adjournment came before the report could be considered, but in the next session the matter was again aired. The committee thought the petitioners had proved their claims and the House agreed to the resolution of the committee on supply for the discharge of the bills. In succeeding years other accounts were presented, but in 1719 the Commons determined to receive no more petitions for payment of bills drawn on account of the expedition to Canada.

The capture of the French part of St. Kitts brought into question the legality of levying the four and one-half per cent. duty on exports from that territory. The Board of Trade advised Parliament that the law officers had given their opinion that a like duty could be levied on goods exported from the conquered portion of the island.

In 1707 several petitions were presented in the Commons stating that because of Iberville's raid damage to the Leeward Islands had exceeded £500,000, as a result of which England would lose in trade £150,000 per annum. Since nine of every ten inhabitants, it was said, had been reduced to the greatest poverty, relief was necessary if the islands were to be resettled. The committee first proposed to apply the old subsidy of 18 *d.* upon sugars for this purpose. Instead, it was decided to ask the queen to make an inquiry into the losses and present the figures at the next session. The net loss was then given as £366,858. In April, 1709, the committee on supply voted £154,805, but prorogation preventing the necessary enactment this relief was not made available until the following session, when it was arranged that the sum should be issued in form of debentures payable with interest at five per cent. Later, in 1714, 1715, and 1717, holders of these debentures complained that the South Sea Company had refused to allow them to subscribe to its stock, but all these petitions were disregarded. In 1719 relief was asked by sufferers to whom assistance had been refused because they had not conformed to the provisions of the act. Since it was shown that it was necessary for these to find plantations in some other island than the one formerly occupied, and that it was impossible therefore to make these claims before the expiration of the time set, a bill was ordered and passed for their relief. Still later, in 1720, it was complained that after three years no further interest or principal had been paid. Thereafter a supply was yearly voted to meet the debentures as they fell due.

The entries relating to Newfoundland for the period of the war tell the story of French raids and the resulting decline of the fishing industry. Complying with an order of the House of Commons, the Board of Trade in January, 1706, gave a full account of the situation: defenses had been erected at St. John's, and steps taken to prevent in other parts the interference of the French who had fortified Placentia and from there annoyed the English fisheries; officers of ships and the inhabitants were not obeying the act of 1699; and New England fishermen were carrying on an illegal trade there. At bottom it was the advance of the French that was responsible for the decline of the trade, and little improvement could be expected so long as Placentia remained in their possession. Before this report could be considered petitions poured in to show the losses that were resulting from the French occupation and to urge provisions that would restore this advantageous trade to England. The committee to which the problems and the representation of the Board of Trade were referred made its report on February 12. This accused not only the French but also Captain Lloyd, who had used his soldiers "very barbarously". It recommended that fishing ships to Newfoundland be placed under no embargo, that four additional forts be secured, that the uncertain and unseasonable sailings of convoys be corrected, and that the impressing of sailors and fishermen be forbidden. The last resolution of the committee respecting the number of convoys necessary for the protection of the fishing fleets and the time of sailing was embodied in an address to the crown.

ACS In the following year complaints were renewed against the insufficiency of convoys to Newfoundland. The Board of Trade reported an increase in the trade but recounted notorious abuses as reported by Captain John Underdown, who in this year made a successful raid upon the French settlements. For the prevention of existing irregularities the board urged the passage of an act empowering commanders of warships to lay fines and penalties upon offenders against the Newfoundland act, and to search New England ships for impressed seamen. But no action was taken this session beyond an address asking her Majesty "to use her royal endeavours to recover and preserve the ancient possessions, trade, and fishery in Newfoundland". A remedial clause to the act for the better discipline of the navy was ordered in 1708, but the bill was not passed; the House had to be content with another address beseeching the crown to execute the law as it stood. When in 1711 a bill was pending to repeal the act prohibiting trade with France it was objected that, since the fishing trade with Newfoundland and New England was supported by freights of wine brought from Portugal and the Straits, the opening of trade with France for wine would prove prejudicial to these fisheries. Newfoundland, with Placentia, was ceded to England by the peace, but it was feared that the retention of Cape Breton by the French and the acceptance of the eighth article of the treaty of commerce would subject the fisheries to continued annoyance. Memorials were presented on the subject.

Long before the treaty of Utrecht was signed Parliament was considering terms under which peace should be made. In the summer of 1707 a secret treaty of commerce was made with Spain admitting English ships to trade with the West Indies upon the same terms as Spanish vessels during the war, and after the conclusion of peace granting England the exclusive privilege of sending ten ships each year to the Spanish colonies in America. On December 22 Parliament, in which Whig power had been materially strengthened by the admission of the Scottish members, presented an address to the queen that no peace could be "honourable or safe" if Spain, the West Indies, or any part of the Spanish monarchy were allowed to remain under the control of the House of Bourbon. Early in 1708 the Commons debated the war with Spain and condemned the ministry for its failure to make proper provisions for its conduct. The following year a barrier treaty was negotiated with the Dutch and an ultimatum of 40 articles was signed with the States General and the emperor, which among other things agreed to the cession of Newfoundland to England and the exclusion of French trade from the Spanish West Indies. These proposals were rejected by France, but in the summer of 1711 the latter entered into separate negotiations with England. In September conventions were signed as preliminaries to peace. By these, in so far as the American problem was involved, it was agreed to enter into a treaty of trade and commerce, to reserve the assiento to Great Britain, to surrender Newfoundland to the latter, the trade of Hudson's Bay and the American situation to remain *in statu quo,* and to allow Great Britain equal enjoyment of all commercial privileges granted by Spain to France.

The opening of Parliament in December, 1711, witnessed a conflict between the crown and the Commons on the one side and the Lords on the other. The queen in her opening speech spoke of the peace negotiations soon to begin at Utrecht. When the customary address of thanks was ordered in the House of Lords the Earl of Nottingham moved for an addition to the formal representation to her Majesty, that no peace could be safe or honorable to Great Britain or Europe if Spain and the West Indies were allotted to any branch of the House of Bourbon. The queen having removed her royal robes returned to the House to hear the debate which, lasting until nearly seven in the evening, attacked the French preliminaries. The motion carried by a vote of 62 to 54. When on the following day the address carrying the offending clause was offered, a dissent was recorded, signed by twenty lords, who objected that the insertion made it no longer an address of thanks, and that it was an encroachment on the royal prerogative to offer advice in such an essential matter as the making of peace or war. The Commons rejected a proposal similar to that of Nottingham by a vote of 232 to 106. The queen replied to the Lords that she would be sorry any one could think she would not do her utmost to recover Spain and the West Indies from the House of Bourbon. On January 17 she further informed the Lords that her plenipotentiaries had arrived at Utrecht " to concert the most proper ways of procuring a just satisfaction to all in alliance with her . . . . and particularly with relation to Spain and the West Indies ". To insure success in her scheme of peace Anne created twelve new peers and won the support of the Scottish lords. The changed attitude of the upper House was seen in its address of February 15, which expressed " just indignation . . . . at the dishonourable treatment of her Majesty " by the terms of peace offered by the plenipotentiaries of France at Utrecht, and gave assurance that the House would support the war " with their lives and fortunes " till a safe and honorable peace could be obtained. In the meantime the Commons had called for the papers concerning the Barrier Treaty, which was condemned as " destructive to the trade and interest of Great Britain ". On March 1 they addressed to the queen a long representation on the state of the war. This reviewed the conditions that had led William to engage in it, enumerated the objects that should be gained by the allies, criticized the conduct of the war, especially the " highly disadvantageous " service at sea, and pointed out the prejudice to Great Britain because of the Barrier Treaty. Queen Anne in her closing speech of the session in June communicated to Parliament the terms agreed upon for peace. The Commons gave their approval; but in the House of Lords it was objected that the advantages to Great Britain did not compensate for leaving Spain and the West Indies in the possession of the House of Bourbon. In a protest which was ordered to be expunged from the *Journals* twenty-four peers offered a guaranty clause to be added to the motion for an address.

Awaiting some conclusive action at Utrecht, there were eleven prorogations before the opening of the next session, on April 9, 1713. Between March 31 and April 11 a series of treaties were signed. Peace was made with France, but while the assiento had been signed at Madrid the formal treaty with Spain was not completed until the early days of July. On May 9 the queen announced the peace and submitted copies of the treaties. Protest was at once made by the trading classes against the eighth and ninth articles of the treaty of commerce with France. The former secured to the subjects of Great Britain and France reciprocally the rights of a favored nation; the latter agreed to the more liberal tariff of 1664 in exchange for a statute covering article eight, but excepted therefrom wool, sugar, salted fish, and whale products. The Board of Trade communicated to the Commons petitions from the Hudson's Bay Company that the French be obliged to renounce all rights to the bay, and from the West India planters showing how the treaty would affect the sugar industry.

Other memorials of the same nature were addressed to Parliament. A bill to make these articles effectual was presented but failed to carry. Copies of the papers relating to the negotiations were also considered by the Lords, who in the following session enlarged the scope of their inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the assiento treaty. The queen was asked to explain in what manner the court of Madrid had substituted three explanatory articles injurious to British trade in place of the ones agreed upon at Utrecht, and to give the names of the persons who had advised her in this treaty. Bolingbroke and Arthur Moore were in the minds of the Lords. It was also believed that the part of the assiento reserved to the queen would personally enrich Moore. The Board of Trade, of which Moore was a member, was asked to attend the House when he was examined on these matters, and when it was reported that the queen, making no mention of her advisers, thought these articles not detrimental to the trade of the kingdom. When the queen was asked in an address to devote to public purposes her share of the assiento contract, she replied, the month before her death, that she would dispose of it as she should judge " best for her service ".

Inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the peace did not cease with Anne's death. Early in the first Parliament of George I. a committee of secrecy was appointed which on July 7, 1715, presented articles of impeachment against the Earl of Oxford for having " treacherously agreed " that Spain and the West Indies should remain to the House of Bourbon, for having promoted the surrender of the West Indies to Philip V., and for having advised the granting of fishing rights off Newfoundland and the cession of Cape Breton to the French after the latter had consented to an absolute surrender of Nova Scotia. Six additional charges were later laid against him, the first of which accused him of favoring the expedition to Canada in order to promote his private interests. In August the Earl of Strafford was also impeached, the articles among other things charging him with failure to insist upon the restitution of Spain and the West Indies to the House of Austria. The charges against him were never pressed. But Oxford, after remaining in the Tower almost two years, was, on June 24, 1717, brought to Westminster Hall for trial. When the Lords attempted to dictate to the Commons the procedure to be followed, the latter's managers of the impeachment refused to appear on the day set for the hearing. The Lords then acquitted the prisoner of all charges. The last reference to the treaty of Utrecht is to be found in an address of the Commons, February 20, 1718/9, that an account of all gifts and grants made of that part of the West Indies surrendered by France be laid before the House.

During the war the inconvenience and uncertainty of depending upon Sweden and the Baltic countries for naval supplies made more imperative than ever the necessity of developing these colonial resources. The efforts heretofore made in this direction proved insufficient, and Sweden, taking advantage of its practical monopoly, not only doubled the price of pitch and tar but too often showed a preference to deal with France. The Board of Trade had made several efforts to facilitate this trade by granting privileges to Sir Matthew Dudley, Thomas Byfield, John Bridger, Edmund Jennings, and William Partridge, and by proposing premiums for the importation of such stores and their exemption from duty. Many accounts showing the details of this colonial supply are to be found among the board's reports.

During the session of 1704-1705 a bill was passed offering specified premiums, forbidding in New England, New York, and New Jersey the cutting, destroying, or burning of pine trees under the growth of twelve inches, three feet from the ground, but subjecting supplies to the same shipping regulations as other colonial products. Upon the representation of the English copper manufacturers that there was already more copper made at home than could be used, the committee was instructed to omit iron and copper from the bill. This act brought down the prices of pitch and tar, but British shipping remained dependent upon the Baltic for masts, while American timber went to waste. In 1711, therefore, an act was passed which imposed a penalty of £100 for the destruction of any pine tree whose diameter, one foot above earth, was twenty-four inches, and a penalty of £5 for marking trees with the arrow, used to designate their fitness for masts. In March of this same year the Board of Trade made a full report to the House of Lords on the situation at that time. John Bridger, who had been appointed surveyor of the woods with the further duty of instructing the colonists in the manufacture of pitch and tar, complained that the premiums had not been paid according to the intent of the act. The report also gave information respecting the Palatines, 13,000 of whom had arrived in London during 1708 and 1709. Three thousand of these had been sent to New York to be instructed in the work of producing naval stores. A fuller account of these German immigrants was given in the Commons a few weeks later by the committee appointed to consider a petition from certain parishes asking for information concerning them. Because of his efforts to prevent the cutting of trees on private grounds and because of rumors that he had accepted bribes in exchange for permits to cut masts, Bridger became unpopular. The Commons twice, in 1713 and 1714, questioned estimates for his office which they declared to be " useless ". The inferior quality of the American naval products caused a provision to be inserted in the act of 1719 for preventing custom frauds, that no certificate was to be issued for pitch and tar from the plantations until freed from dross and water. This clause was retained against the protest of seventy-seven importers and manufacturers. This same year a bill was introduced for further encouraging the importation of naval stores, but the session closed before the Commons had time to consider the amendments made by the Lords. In the following session the Board of Trade was asked to produce the several representations that had been made since the accession of George I. relating to the waste in America of trees fit for masts. At the opening of the session of October 19, 1721, the necessity of providing further encouragement to the production of naval stores was emphasized by the Lord Chancellor. The result was an act which made more effective the provisions of the law of 1711: Commissioners of the Navy were given the first right to all hemp, the importation of which was encouraged by premiums and by exempting it from duty; and the cutting of white-pine trees of any size was forbidden in Nova Scotia as well as in New England, New York, and New Jersey. The last attempt to legislate in this matter was made in 1725, when the bill failed of passage. At this time objection was made by the merchants of Bristol to the manufacture of tar and pitch by the French at Mobile. The act of 1721 was not superseded until 1729.

The failure in 1701 of the bill for reuniting the colonies to the crown did not stop the attack upon the corporate and proprietary charters. The Board of Trade in its reports on the state of the nation continued to call attention to the irregularities in the colonies, the only remedy for which, they insisted, was their reduction to the crown. In the opening session of Anne's first Parliament the Lords had appointed a committee to consider these representations, but no action was then taken. The board continued however to keep this project before Parliament. In its reports of December, 1703, and November, 1704, connivance in unlawful trade and other irregularities were charged against Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Carolina, and the Bahamas. The advantage of a unified control during the war was an added reason for the overthrow of the charters. The result was the bill of 1706, which was presented to the Commons on February 23. This bill differed from the one of 1701 by omitting all reference to the Jerseys (whose charter was surrendered in 1702), New Hampshire, and the Three Lower Counties of Pennsylvania; it gave the queen sole power of governing and of appointing magistrates, and granted the same right of appeal as was enjoyed by the crown colonies. A motion for its second reading was lost by a vote of 50 to 34. Henry Ashurst, agent for Connecticut, informed the government of that colony that he accomplished the defeat of the bill, and modestly added, "if you had not employed me, you would have been in a sad condition to this day".

The charter colonies remained secure and undisturbed in their governments until August, 1715, when a bill was offered which had as its purpose the forfeiture of all the charters. The immediate occasion of this measure was the Yamassee Indian uprising in South Carolina. The Commons addressed the king for the relief of the colony but the necessity just at this time of crushing the Pretender's hopes made it seem unwise to send troops out of the kingdom. In exchange for assistance the agents of the colony proposed the surrender of the charter. The proprietors hesitated to go so far but were willing to give the crown a lien on the government if the necessary aid were given. Since the colony was threatened with extermination the Board of Trade suggested that it be taken under royal protection through legislative action. The fact that the Bahamas, held by the same proprietors, had been in a defenseless state since the attack of the French and Spaniards in 1703, strengthened the demand for this step. The bill reached its second reading, when it was met with such a storm of protest from proprietors and agents that it was not reported out of the committee. The guardian of the minor Lord Baltimore, the creditors of William Penn, Jeremiah Dummer on behalf of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the guardians of Lord Craven and the Duke of Beaufort, proprietors of Carolina and the Bahamas, the agent of Rhode Island, and Nicholas Trott, who claimed rights in Carolina—all petitioned to be heard before the committee. This was the last attempt made by Parliament to reduce the colonies at a single stroke.

It would be futile, because of their number, to discuss all the matters of general interest or application to the colonies that came before Parliament during this period. The mention of a few will show their miscellaneous character. The woolen manufacturers sponsored a protective bill which contained a clause prohibiting the wearing of calico, against which the West India planters successfully petitioned on the ground that cotton cloth was light and cheap and kept the people " sweet and clean ". Not so successful were the efforts made in 1721 to have inserted in the bill for preserving and encouraging the woolen and silk manufactures a clause exempting plantation cotton goods from the proposed prohibition of their use and wear in Great Britain. There is mention of the work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in the Lords' debate of December 6, 1705, and the names of some ministers sent to the colonies are listed in an exchequer account of May 18, 1725. The bill of 1715 permitting Quakers to make affirmation instead of taking the usual oath was made applicable to the plantations for the period of five years. The Act of Security of the same year extended the time for the taking of the required oath, in the case of persons beyond seas, to three months after their return; by an act passed in 1716, " to oblige papists to discover and register their names and real estate ", Catholics in America were given a longer time in which to comply with these requirements than those at home or in other foreign parts. On complaint of merchants that their vessels were often plundered by British subjects, relief was provided for all such ships stranded upon the coasts of the British dominions, which term was interpreted by the law officers to include America. Acts were passed in 1719 and 1721 against the clandestine running of goods, which regulated the colonial trade in several particulars and added copper ore from the plantations to the list of enumerated commodities.

King William's death raised the question of the subsequent legality of the commissions issued by him to colonial governors for the trial of pirates under the act of 1700. New commissions were signed and the former statute kept in force by the continuing acts of 1707, 1715, and 1720. Apart from the formal legislative progress of these measures, the record is enlivened by occasional accounts of piratical methods. For example, the report of the committee, April 8, 1707, appointed to examine into the piracies of the East and West Indies, cites the testimony of a Captain Jennings who was badly treated; and there is a story of an encounter with Captain Kidd given in the Corso case of March 16, 1707/8. The ghost of Kidd also appears in a provision of 4-5 Ann. c. 23, disposing of his effects, amounting to £6,472, for the use of Greenwich Hospital. The persistent complaints of the West India merchants led to the more stringent act of 1722, which held guilty of piracy all commanders trading with pirates and persons boarding merchantmen and throwing goods overboard, and provided rewards for those wounded in resisting piratical attacks.

The varying rates of foreign coins in the plantations gave rise to a problem that needed regulation. The situation was placed before Parliament in the Board of Trade's reports of December 21, 1703, November 30, 1704, and November 28, 1707. These rates, altered at the pleasure of the proprietors and colonial assemblies, led to confusion and commercial instability. In 1703 a royal proclamation was issued offering a computation according to which all foreign coins were to be valued. The general disregard of this measure, especially by the proprietors, resulted in the act of 1708, which strengthened the proclamation by punishing violations with fine and imprisonment. Accounts showing the value and quantities of foreign coin and bullion exported to the several plantations, 1698-1717, were presented in January, 1718.

Mail communication between America and England and between the several colonies was facilitated by the general post-office act of 1711. In 1692 this colonial service had been farmed to Thomas Neale for a period of twenty-one years, at an annual rental of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Andrew Hamilton, an Edinburgh merchant who was later made governor of New Jersey, was Neale's deputy. The efforts of the Board of Trade to establish correspondence by packet-boats had resulted in an arrangement with Edmond Dummer, who employed four sloops in the service with the West Indies, and in some negotiations with Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys for a similar communication with colonies on the continent. It was computed that 100,000 letters went yearly to the colonies and as many returned. A monthly service with the West Indies was reported in operation in 1707. Incorporated in the act of 1711 was the schedule of rates between the plantations and England and between the respective American colonies which had been presented to the Commons February 14, 1710/1, by the committee on supply.

The penalty or option, in many cases, of imprisonment or transportation specified in a number of the criminal laws passed during this period gave law-breakers increasing opportunities of coming to America. A clause relating to felons reprieved upon condition of transportation was added to the bill for the punishment of mutinous or deserting officers and soldiers; the act to prevent border outlaws, first passed in 1657 and providing for banishment to America, was several times continued. The vagrant act of 1714 empowered justices to place "rogues, vagabonds, and beggars" as apprentices or servants at home or beyond seas, while masters of vessels who brought such persons into the realm from Ireland or the plantations were to be fined £5 for every such vagrant and made to return them to the place from which they came. During the rebellious days of 1715-1716, in order to secure the peace of the Highlands, persons bearing arms in certain shires who failed to pay the fines levied for such offense were to be transported. Because of the complaint that many criminals who had been sent to America had "returned to their former wickedness", and because of the want of servants in those parts, an act was passed in 1718 which provided that persons guilty of crimes within the benefit of clergy might be sent to the plantations for seven years, if excluded from the benefit of clergy for fourteen years; those contracting for their transportation were to have property in their service. Return before the expiration of these terms was punishable by death. This statute also permitted merchants to contract with persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one for service in America. Scotland was excluded from the purview of the law. Two years later this act was made more effectual by permitting the courts to delegate to justices of the peace the authority to contract for the transportation of felons by allowing contractors to secure prisoners in any manner they saw fit while carrying them to seaports, rescuers to be put to death; by fixing the death penalty for the return of prisoners before the term had expired; and by providing for the transportation of those found guilty of assault on the public streets and highways. Others who by subsequent legislation were punished in this manner were those who hindered or wounded customs officers in the execution of their duty, and attorneys or solicitors who continued to practise their profession after they had been convicted of forgery, perjury, subornation of perjury, or common barretry. An amendment to the tobacco bill of 1723 which would have provided a similar punishment for dishonest customs officials failed to carry. In the Irish Parliament, up to 1715, as regularly as each session opened, heads of a bill were ordered "for the better securing of the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond the sea", but never did a bill emerge. Acts similar to those passed in England providing for the transportation of felons were passed in 1704, 1719, and 1722. The act "to prevent the further growth of popery", passed in 1709, allowed merchants and masters of ships £5 sterling for the carrying of every Catholic, liable under the laws, to such of the West Indies as were not subject to the crown. In 1726 two further acts were passed by the Irish Parliament. By the terms of the one, masters and owners of ships were given 40 *s.* for the transportation of every prisoner guilty of a capital felony, and 20 *s.* for others guilty in a lesser degree. If the former refused to leave the country the death sentence was to follow; the latter were to be thrice whipped and imprisoned until they consented to go. Also, the names of convicts to be shipped were to be posted in public places. The second act permitted persons convicted of bigamy to be sent to the plantations instead of being burned on the hand.

But no single subject in the volume receives so much attention as trade, in its many phases and ramifications. It was for its protection, regulation, and enlargement that most of the above-mentioned proceedings were begun. To these should be added some examples of action more definitely affecting colonial products. Throughout, in the several representations of the Board of Trade, in the miscellaneous petitions and reports, and in tables and accounts, will be found information and statistics to illustrate the economic aspect of colonial life. The importance to the button industry of beans and berries from Jamaica and Barbados is disclosed; we read of the proposal to set up a sawmill in New England in 1705; and we learn that a carpenter's wage in Antigua and Jamaica in 1713 was 6 *s.* per day.

Salt, so essential to the American fisheries, was supplied chiefly from Portugal, though some came from France, and " great quantities " from the Spanish island of Iviza. Although an act was passed in 1704 requiring importers of fish to make oath that the salt used in curing came from England, the New England and Newfoundland fisheries were allowed to import it directly from Europe upon payment of the specified duty within six months. When it was complained that this latter provision discouraged traders, the condition was modified by permitting the importer to withdraw the salt from storage in quantities of forty bushels or more, giving security for the duty payable six months after such withdrawals. In 1727 Pennsylvania, uncertain whether the exemption allowed by the Staple Act included that province, petitioned the Commons for liberty to import salt directly from Europe, for, it was stated, " the inhabitants leave great quantities of fish to rot on the ground " for want of it. A bill giving this relief was passed. By the eighth article of the Act of Union salt exported from Scotland to the plantations was put on the same footing with that sent from England.

The several supply acts imposed the usual duties on plantation products such as sugar, tobacco, iron, spices, furs, etc. An additional book of rates was appended to the act of 1725 for rating goods that were paying an *ad valorem* duty.

There is noted a growing interest in the colonial iron industry. The disallowance of drawbacks on foreign wares exported to the plantations and the exclusion of iron from the bill to encourage the importation of naval stores from America protected the home industry from colonial competition. But in 1718 it was represented that since the war had greatly hindered that trade encouragement should be given those willing to erect iron works in the colonies for manufactures from the ore. At once there was objection by the Birmingham interests, so that nothing was done that session. Efforts were renewed until, in 1720, a bill was presented for encouraging the importation of iron, hemp, flax, and deal. Largely through the efforts of Jeremy Dummer, whose opposition was based on the probable prohibition of the colonial manufacture of iron, this item was stricken from the bill. The Virginia merchants, wrote Dummer, " would be well enough content to see us reduced to the servile condition of the Jews, when under the tyranny of the Philistines, who were not permitted to have a smith throughout all their land ".

The items relating to sugar are concerned principally with duties. Some tables showing the exports from the West Indies are given in the reports of the Board of Trade; accounts of revenues derived from the duties laid in Ireland were annually presented in that Parliament; and the consideration of the commercial treaty with France touched upon the industry.

The entries concerning tobacco are more numerous. From Maryland and Virginia over 67,000 hogsheads were exported from November, 1701, to July, 1702, about 94,000 hogsheads from September, 1702, to November, 1703, and 53,000 hogsheads from July, 1703, to May, 1704. To encourage the trade the act to prevent planting in England was continued, and acts were passed modifying the conditions under which the duties were exacted. This relief followed a complaint of the planters, first made in 1713, that because of the high duty and the increase of planting in Europe many in Virginia and Maryland were turning to the cultivation of other crops and the manufacture of shoes, hats, and linens. Tobacco, they said, was selling in the foreign markets for less than the customs and freight charges. Richard Perry told the committee that he had then 7,800 hogsheads in England, upon which the duties amounted to £120,000 and which would not net him 20 *s.* per hogshead. In the following session, during the progress of a similar bill, it was stated that Virginia planters, in order to pay their debts, were selling " house-sweepings " to factors who, by pouring salt water on this trash, were allowed certain exemptions because of damage and the benefit of drawbacks upon re-exportation. Under the act as passed no allowance was to be made for damaged tobacco unless publicly destroyed, a provision which worked badly that year for the more honest importers, since the crop then marketable had suffered from violent storms. In April, 1716, a committee appointed by the Commons to inquire into the abuses of the trade reported the practice of mixing walnut and chestnut leaves with tobacco. In the session of 1721-1722 it was again represented that because of high duty frauds in the trade continued; but no further action was taken until the next Parliament, when numerous complaints were again made. This time the irregularities were said to result from the union with Scotland. Several witnesses were examined who told of the decline of the Virginia business since the Scots had taken advantage of a situation which engendered frauds because of a coastwise trade. Micajah Perry, whose father had paid from £80,000 to £100,000 per annum in tobacco duties, was then paying but £30,000, and although the Scots were offering more in Virginia for the crops, the prices in London had declined about 2 *d*. per pound. Liverpool merchants, it was shown, made a greater profit on tobacco purchased in Scotland than by importing it from Virginia, notwithstanding the higher prices paid by the Scots. It was also alleged that although "the Scotch make their hogsheads in Virginia as heavy as possible", because of favors in weighing portage bills made out in Scotland were considerably less than those charged in England. The bill that was passed to correct these evils established but one commission of the customs for the United Kingdom, regulated the payment of duties, and made it more difficult to engage in the unlawful coasting trade by empowering port officers to detain any vessel under suspicion until proof was given that the duties had been paid. Among the amendments proposed but negatived was a clause making dishonest customs officers liable to transportation to America. The clause prohibiting the importation of tobacco stripped from the stalk brought a protest from Virginia merchants, who represented that often the crop was so shattered by wind and rain that it could not be put on the market unless it was stripped. But this prohibition remained until the second year of George II. Enactments of the Irish Parliament concerning tobacco imposed additional duties, forbade its importation in hogsheads of less than three hundred pounds, and made liable to forfeiture cargoes from Asia, Africa, or America if shipped from the Isle of Man in vessels under twenty tons.

The consideration by Parliament of these varied aspects of trade brought also the affairs of the several trading companies under its scrutiny. Of these, the Royal African Company received the most attention. The compromise measure of 1698 which had thrown open the trade for thirteen years to all who would pay the company certain charges had proved unsatisfactory both to the company and to the independent traders. In 1708, with the consent of the crown, the company petitioned the Commons to inquire into the African trade. There followed a number of petitions from the separate traders asking to be relieved from the ten per cent. charges. The session ended without further consideration of the matter. The next session brought renewed effort on the part of the company to establish its monopoly, and determined opposition by those who desired an open trade. The latter had the support of the Board of Trade, which reported 17,760 negroes sent to the plantations between 1698 and 1707 as against 160,950 carried by the independent traders. In order to furnish a necessary annual supply of 25,000 a free and open trade was recommended. After a bitter hearing, characterized by mutual accusations, charges of high treason, piracy, and murder, and "furious and extravagant harangues", a bill was ordered upon the committee's resolution "that the trade ought to be free to all her Majesty's subjects, in a regulated company", under such provisions as should preserve the business and maintain necessary forts and castles. This bill, which was unsatisfactory to the company, died with the session. Much of the time in the following session that could be spared from the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell was devoted to the African business. Definite proposals were made by both sides—the company maintaining that the most effectual manner of carrying on the trade was through a joint-stock organization subject to the orders and directions of the Privy Council; the separate traders urging an open trade, the forts and settlements to be vested in the crown, and the Royal African Company to be granted an equivalent for its interest in the same through a duty on the African trade. A bill was presented which contained a clause for instructing the negroes in the knowledge of the Christian religion. Again the company objected that this proposed settlement would be destructive of its rights and property. When the bill failed to pass an address was ordered for the protection and preservation of the trade by ships of war. The act of 1698 had now expired but neither side was able in the following sessions to secure the passage of a satisfactory measure; the sole result of all this effort was the act of 1712, which enabled the company to make a settlement with its creditors.

During the passage of the bill of 1708 for the better security and encouragement of the American trade the Hudson's Bay Company, fearing that certain provisions would jeopardize its monopoly, succeeded in having a clause inserted which gave protection to its rights.

To encourage the East India Company's settlements at Madagascar leave was given the company to import slaves directly from there to the West Indies; any other commodities carried thither except such as were first landed in Great Britain were, with the ship, to be forfeited.

The committee appointed in 1720 to examine into all subscriptions that had been raised for fisheries, etc., and all undertakings for the purchasing of joint-stocks or obsolete charters, reported that £1,500,000 had been subscribed for the Greenland fisheries, which in 1702 had been opened to all and which were now in the hands of the Dutch and Germans. A petition presented May 25, for permission to revive the Greenland Company, was rejected. Four years later encouragement was given this trade by an act which permitted for seven years the importation of whale products from Greenland duty free. In 1726 this privilege was enlarged by including Davis Strait.

There is also mention of a scheme, in 1720, to promote trade with the Bahama Islands. About £60,000 was subscribed to this project by investors who four years later found the Commons unsympathetic to their plea for relief.

References to the South Sea Company respecting its administration, organization, and financial matters have been excluded from the text of these pages. This company, organized in 1711, to carry on the Spanish-American slave trade secured to England by the peace of Utrecht, continued this business until the outbreak of the war between England and Spain in 1718.[1] Besides the few items respecting its American operations, there are others concerning the exchange for the company's stock of the relief debentures issued to the Leeward Islands' sufferers and to those who furnished supplies for the Canadian expedition of 1711.

The affairs of the individual colonies, other than those already mentioned, that came under the eye of Parliament in these years were of a varied nature. The Board of Trade for several years continued to give valuable information on such subjects as defense, the administration of justice, trade, religion, commissions, disorders, and Indian affairs. Sometimes these reports were made the basis of legislative action; more often Parliament seemed indifferent and failed to act. Mention should be made of a few matters that received parliamentary consideration:

From Barbados came complaints against the illegal acts and arbitrary proceedings of Governor Granville, which brought forth countercharges and resulted only in several hearings; there were petitions against a proposed increase of duty on the produce of the island; and inquiry was made into the application of the four and one-half per cent. duty toward strengthening the fortifications there. Petitions from Bermuda sought to save the straw-plat industry, "the chief support of the poor", upon which a duty of 6 *d*. per pound was later laid. Bishop Berkeley's charter for his College of St. Paul in that island was also before the Commons, who addressed the king for a grant for this purpose from the sale of the French lands in St. Christopher. A free negro case came from Jamaica through a petition of one John Williams, who asked civil rights for himself and family.

The controversy arising in Carolina from acts there passed for giving jurisdiction over church affairs to a body of twenty laymen and for excluding dissenters from the assembly was fully aired in the House of Lords. After several hearings, at which some of the proprietors and Joseph Boone for the complainants were heard, a memorial was presented to the queen embodying the resolutions of the committee that these acts were contrary to the charter and repugnant to the laws of the realm. This address was referred to the Board of Trade, which in turn invoked the opinion of the law officers. In the end the assembly repealed the obnoxious acts and passed another dividing the province into ten parishes, with provision for their maintenance and administration. In 1722 and again in 1725 efforts were made to take rice off the list of enumerated commodities and to permit its direct exportation to parts of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, but no action was taken before 1730.

---

[1] For the best account of the difficulties encountered by this company in its West India trade, see Miss Elizabeth Donnan's article on the "Early Days of the South Sea Company, 1711-1718", in the *Journal of Economic and Business History,* II. 419-450.

With this volume the Scottish Parliament comes to an end. The project of the union had received some attention by Parliament during the latter years of William III. By an act of the Scottish Parliament in 1702 the way was opened for the appointment of commissioners by both countries, with a view to union. The consequent negotiations came to naught, partly because of Scottish insistence upon protecting the interests of the Darien Company, and partly because of disagreement over excise proposals. Immediate prospects of agreement were further shattered by the Scottish Act of Security, which provided that upon the queen's death the estates should appoint a successor from the descendants of the old line of sovereigns, and which stipulated the conditions under which the sovereign succeeding to the throne of England would be acceptable to Scotland. Still another act was passed which debarred Anne's successor from proclaiming war without the consent of Parliament. The former act of defiance was refused the royal assent, but when the estates met in July, 1704, they again passed it. However, the financial condition of Scotland and the critical state of affairs in England brought about a situation which encouraged further negotiations. December 11, 1704, a series of resolutions concerning the state of the relations with Scotland passed the English Parliament, the first of which again empowered the crown to appoint commissioners to treat for a union. Retaliatory and compulsory measures were also taken to bring the Scottish Act of Security into agreement with the English terms and to hasten the union of the crowns. No subject of Scotland, except those settled in England or Ireland, was to enjoy any of the privileges of Englishmen until the crowns were joined; the importation of cattle and linen from Scotland and the exportation of English wool to Scotland were prohibited, and the West Indies were opened to Irish linen. On September 21, 1705, a second act passed the Scottish Parliament for the appointment of commissioners to meet those of England.

The joint commission sat from April 16 to July 22, 1706. The Scots first proposed the retention of separate parliaments in any scheme to be adopted. The English made it clear that admission to the colonial trade must depend upon a union of parliaments. With this proviso of free enjoyment of English trade at home and in the colonies, the Scots yielded. Sixteen peers and forty-five commoners were to represent Scotland in this single parliament. As compensation for certain liabilities undertaken by Scotland the sum of £398,085, called "the equivalent", was to be paid by England. This was to be applied to a new coinage, to a full settlement with the stockholders of the Darien Company, thereafter to be dissolved, and to the encouragement of manufactures and fisheries.

The Parliament of Scotland sat for the last time on March 25, 1707. The treaty received the touch of the royal sceptre January 16. On January 28 the articles were presented to the English Parliament, where objections were raised against the financial settlement, representation, and the possible danger to the Church of England because of the presence in Parliament of so many Presbyterians. This last fear having been quieted by a corresponding act for the security of the Established Church, the bill for union had a rapid passage and received the royal assent on March 6. The union was to become a reality on May 1. Aside from these proceedings the record of the Scottish Parliament shows nothing of American interest beyond the dying gestures of the bankrupt Darien Company.

Reference to the action of the Irish Parliament respecting duties, transportation, and the free exportation of linen has already been made; there is nothing else of importance in the proceedings of that body.

Of the printed materials drawn upon for appropriate selections to show the interest of the English or British Parliaments in American affairs, the *Journals* of both Houses again furnished the largest number of items. Other entries in the text have been taken from the parliamentary collections of Chandler, Timberland, Cobbett, and Torbuck, from the *Manuscripts of the House of Lords,* the printed volumes of which end with April 5, 1710, from Boyer's *Political State* and his folio *History of the Reign of Queen Anne,* from the *North Carolina Colonial Records,* Prowse's *History of Newfoundland,* Davenant's *Works,* and Tindall's *Continuation of Rapin's History.* The authorities used in the process of annotation are too numerous to mention; the *Calendar of State Papers,* the *Journal* of the Board of Trade, and Osgood were the most helpful. The *Statutes of the Realm,* which have thus far been consulted for references to, and citations from, the acts, closes with the accession of George I. For the succeeding period Ruffhead's collection was used, which, although not authoritative in the sense that it is an official publication, is nevertheless reliable since the laws there printed are from the copies of the King's Printer. But this work does not contain repealed matter nor private statutes; in a few instances the *Statutes at Large* (London, 1734), also a private enterprise, supplied this omission. The heretofore unprinted materials, not a great deal of which was found for this period, came from the Manuscripts of the House of Lords. Even these are not complete: the Minute Books for 1718 and 1719, for example, show many gaps and blank pages. The presence in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress of photostat copies of these manuscripts for the succeeding years will greatly facilitate the work on future volumes of this series.

Most of the section devoted to the Scottish Parliament is reprinted from Boyer, Cobbett, and in largest measure from the *Acts* of that body. Fortifying the *Acts* are some manuscripts from the General Register House, Edinburgh. These Supplementary Parliamentary Papers are the documents from which the Lord Clerk Register and his deputies framed the official records. In the middle of the proceedings of November 27, 1706, the record abruptly ends, making it necessary in the printing of that volume of the *Acts* to supply the remaining portion of that most important and last session of the Parliament of Scotland from such "original warrants" as still existed and, in a few instances, from extracts or copies of particular acts. But it was found that a considerable number of ratifications and of acts arising from private petitions were irretrievably lost. To American students who have come to expect as a natural condition the neglect of a government's official records, it is not an unfamiliar condition that is described by Lord President Forbes to the Earl of Hardwicke, February 29, 1740:

> . . . . at the conclusion of every Parliament of Scotland before that in which the Union was enacted, all the proceedings of Parliament were regularly reduced into registers properly authenticated, yet the acts and transactions of that Parliament lye still in heaps of bundles unentered and unregistered; and it is now at the mercy of every Rat, by cutting the pack thread with which the several bundles containing the resolutions of that Parliament are bound up, to mix them together so as to make it difficult to separate them, and consequently to destroy the Evidence of the very Act of the Union.[2]

Nothing appears in the proceedings of the Irish Parliament that was not taken from the *Journals*.

During these years Parliament continued to keep a vigilant eye on those who might publish its transactions. On November 21, 1717, the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to take into custody any stranger he should see in the House or gallery while the House or any committee of the whole was sitting.[3] In 1718 the publishers of the *Exeter Merchant* or the *Weekly Intelligencer* and the *Protestant Mercury* or *Exeter Post-Boy* were brought before the House for printing resolutions and proceedings.[4] If we may believe the statement of William Dell in a letter to Robert Harley, October 18, 1704, those who engaged in this business were "a sort of sorry, idle and dissolute wretches" who "misrepresented the debates and resolves of the House on purpose to keep up and foment the malevolence of their party". But so long as there was the desire to know the Commons' debates he thought there would always be some "that by some means or other . . . . will be handing them or something in their stead about to those that will pay them".[5] Under such circumstances it is not surprising that so few authentic records of debates have come to light for this period. Some promising materials were destroyed by fire before they could be examined for this work. These were the parliamentary journals (1721-1725) of John Conduitt, M. P. for Whitchurch, which were in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth. Explaining his notes, Conduitt wrote that he had "distinguished those that were spoke from those that were not".[6]

Attention should perhaps be directed to the practice, first followed in the present volume, of confining to a footnote a statement of the legislative progress of a bill, instead of printing in full, as heretofore, the formal entries of the *Journals* respecting each stage. Much space is thus saved with no sacrifice of utility. For where, at any step in this procedure, there is given anything relating to the subject beyond the usual monotonous formula, and in cases of such bills as seemed of particular importance to the colonies, there has been no departure from the former method of printing such entries in full.

---

[2] Cited in preface to vol. XI. of the *Acts*.
[3] *C. J.*, XVIII. 628.
[4] *Ibid.*, XIX. 30, 43, 53.
[5] *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.), VIII. 156-157.
[6] Hist. MSS. Comm., *Eighth Rept.*, App. I., p. 61.

The editor acknowledges his gratitude to Miss M. F. Court and her secretary, Miss W. M. J. Phipps, for favors shown Miss Ruth A. Fisher while making transcripts of the Manuscripts of the House of Lords for this volume; to Mr. David M. Matteson, of Cambridge, Mass., for another of his excellent indexes; and to Miss Cornelia M. Pierce, for preparing the manuscript for the press and for aid in proof-reading. More especially is he indebted to Dr. J. F. Jameson of the Library of Congress. It was he who conceived this work; his retirement from this Division has not lessened his interest in the project. He has by suggestion, advice, and correction contributed more to these pages than can here be acknowledged.

LEO FRANCIS STOCK.

July 7, 1930.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE
Preface ... iii
Parliaments of England ... 1

Anne, First Parliament:

Session of Oct. 20, 1702–Feb. 27, 1702/3 ... 1
Session of Nov. 9, 1703–Apr. 3, 1704 ... 13
Session of Oct. 24, 1704–Mar. 14, 1704/5 ... 61

Anne, Second Parliament:

Session of Oct. 25, 1705–Mar. 19, 1705/6 ... 100
Session of Dec. 3, 1706–Apr. 8, 1707 ... 127
Parliaments of Great Britain ... 140

First Parliament of Great Britain:

Session of Oct. 23, 1707–Apr. 1, 1708 ... 140

Second Parliament of Great Britain:

Session of Nov. 16, 1708–Apr. 21, 1709 ... 201
Session of Nov. 15, 1709–Apr. 5, 1710 ... 222

Third Parliament of Great Britain:

Session of Nov. 25, 1710–June 12, 1711 ... 239
Session of Dec. 7, 1711–June 21, 1712 ... 269
Session of Apr. 9–July 16, 1713 ... 297

Fourth Parliament of Great Britain:

Session of Feb. 16, 1713/4–July 9, 1714 ... 328

Fifth Parliament of Great Britain:

Session of Mar. 17, 1714/5–June 26, 1716 ... 349
Session of Feb. 20, 1716/7–July 15, 1717 ... 381
Session of Nov. 21, 1717–Mar. 21, 1717/8 ... 392
Session of Nov. 11, 1718–Apr. 18, 1719 ... 405
Session of Nov. 23, 1719–June 11, 1720 ... 427
Session of Dec. 8, 1720–July 29, 1721 ... 439
Session of Oct. 19, 1721–Mar. 7, 1721/2 ... 444

Sixth Parliament of Great Britain:

Session of Oct. 9, 1722–May 27, 1723 ... 455
Session of Jan. 9, 1723/4–Apr. 24, 1724 ... 470
Session of Nov. 12, 1724–May 31, 1725 ... 475
Session of Jan. 20, 1725/6–May 24, 1726 ... 488
Session of Jan. 17, 1726/7–May 15, 1727 ... 495
Parliaments and the Conventions of Estates of Scotland ... 502

Anne, First Parliament:

Session of May 6–Sept. 16, 1703 ... 502
Session of July 6–Aug. 28, 1704 ... 504
Session of June 28–Sept. 21, 1705 ... 505
Session of Oct. 3, 1706–Mar. 25, 1707 ... 506
Proceedings of Commissioners on the Union ... 512
Parliaments of Ireland ... 515

Parliament of Sept. 21, 1703–May 6, 1713:

Session of Sept. 21, 1703–Mar. 4, 1703/4 ... 515
Session of Feb. 10, 1704/5–June 16, 1705 ... 518
Session of July 1–Oct. 30, 1707 ... 520
Session of May 19–Aug. 28, 1710 ... 524
Session of July 9–Nov. 9, 1711 ... 525

PAGE
Parliament of Nov. 25, 1713–Aug. 1, 1714:
    Session of Nov. 25–Dec. 24, 1713 527
Parliament of Nov. 12, 1715–June 11, 1727:
    Session of Nov. 12, 1715–June 20, 1716 528
    Session of Aug. 27–Dec. 23, 1717 530
    Session of June 26–Nov. 2, 1719 531
    Session of Sept. 12, 1721–Jan. 18, 1721/2 533
    Session of Aug. 29, 1723–Feb. 10, 1723/4 534
    Session of Sept. 7, 1725–Mar. 8, 1725/6 535
INDEX 539

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTS RESPECTING NORTH AMERICA

PARLIAMENTS OF ENGLAND.

Anne: First Parliament.

Session of October 20, 1702–February 27, 1702/3 (1 Ann.).[1]

1702.

Oct. 31, HL. Upon reading the petition and appeal of Nicholas Trott esquire, from a decree made in the Court of Chancery, the seven and twentieth of June one thousand seven hundred and one, on the behalf of Reignier Le Cle, John Henry Mayskin, John Gilles, and Jeremy Vander-Moor; and praying "the Reversal thereof; and that all Proceedings be stayed; and the Service of this Order on the Respondents Clerk in Chancery, may be good Service (in order to the Respondents answering to the said Appeal), they living beyond the Seas in Holland:"

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said Reignier Le Cle, John Henry Mayskin, John Gilles, and Jeremy Vander-Moor, may have a copy of the said appeal; and shall and they are hereby required to put in their answers thereunto, in writing, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of November next; and that the service of this order upon the respondents clerk in Chancery shall be good service in order thereunto; and that, in the mean time, all proceedings in the courts below be stayed.[2] (*L. J.*, XVII. 159.)

Nov. 7, HL.[3] It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do lay before this House, in writing, an account of the state of the trade of this kingdom since the last session of Parliament.[4] (*L. J.*, XVII. 162.)

Nov. 10, HL. The House being this day moved, on the behalf of Reignier Le Cle, John Henry Mayskin, John Gillis, and Jeremy Vander-

---

[1] "The proceedings of the House, upon the first two days of this session, are not entered in the Journal, though several blank leaves are left for that purpose." *C. J.*, XIV. 3, note.

[2] Trott, governor of the Bahamas 1693-1696, had been ordered by a decree of chancery June 27, 1701, to account to the respondents for the cargo of the *Lady Gertruydt,* which had been wrecked off Providence Island. The appeal was heard Nov. 19 (*post*). *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 55-56.

[3] Nov. 6, in the House of Commons, there was presented the state of the Ordnance debt for stores and contracts to Sept. 30, 1702, containing the following items: to engineers, etc., at Jamaica, £1936 5 *s.*; to tenders on bomb vessels, Jamaica, £2505 15 *s.*; works at Newfoundland, £3000. *C. J.*, XIV. 17.

[4] Presented Nov. 20.

Meere, respondents to the petition and appeal of Nicholas Trott esquire, who hath not entered into a recognizance to answer costs:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that this House will hear the said cause, by counsel, at the bar, on Thursday the nineteenth day of this instant November, at eleven a clock in the forenoon; and that, in the mean time, the said Nicholas Trott do enter into recognizance, as is usual. (*L. J.*, XVII. 163.)

Nov. 19, HL. After hearing counsel upon the petition and appeal of Nicholas Trott esquire, from a decree made in the Court of Chancery, the seven and twentieth day of June one thousand seven hundred and one, on the behalf of Reignier Le Cle, John Henry Muyskin, John Gillis, and Jeremy Vander-Meer; and praying the reversal thereof; as also upon the answer of the said Reignier Le Cle, John Henry Muyskin, John Gillis, and Jeremy Vander-Meer, put in thereunto; and due consideration of what was offered thereupon:

It is ordered and adjudged, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said petition and appeal of Nicholas Trott shall be, and is hereby, dismissed this House; and that the decree from which he appealed shall be, and is hereby, affirmed.[5] (*L. J.*, XVII. 168.)

Nov. 20, HL. The Lord Dartmouth, from the Commissioners of Trade, pursuant to the order of the seventh instant, laid before the House an account of the state of the trade of this kingdom, since the last session of Parliament. (*L. J.*, XVII. 169.)

Nov. 20, HL. To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled:

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to your Lordships' order of the 7th inst., requiring us to lay before your Lordships an account of the state of the trade of this kingdom since the last session of Parliament, we humbly represent, that the war against France and Spain being proclaimed a little before the end of that last session, it soon made a great alteration in the state and current of trade, and put a stop to that which was carried on with those countries and the Mediterranean. And as we had some time before, in prospect of such a breach, directed the several governors of her Majesty's plantations to send to us a speedy account of the state of defence of each government, and of what might be wanting to put them in a better posture against an enemy, and having accordingly received such accounts, we did according to our duty lay the same before her Majesty with our humble opinion in relation to ships of war, soldiers, guns and ammunition to be sent from hence, and to the fortifications there. Whereupon, her Majesty has been pleased to give the necessary directions, and several stores of war have been sent to the plantations, and other suitable provisions made, which has tended very much to the security and encouragement of the trade of those parts.[6] That Col. Codrington, governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, upon notification of the war and instructions from hence, having possessed himself of the French part of the island of St. Christopher, so that the whole island is now brought under her Majesty's subjection,[7] there does by that means accrue a very great advantage to our sugar trade. That upon representations made of the great importance of the tobacco trade from Virginia and Maryland, her Majesty was pleased to appoint five men-of-war, under whose convoy the shipping from those provinces, consisting of about 150 sail, have arrived safe in England.[8] And, as we find by accounts from Virginia, there were exported from that province from 10 Nov. 1701 to the 10 July 1702, 37,205 hhds. of tobacco, being the last crop. And from Maryland for the same time, 32,000 hhds., or thereabouts, which exceeds the exports of former years. That the colonies under proprietary and charter governments continuing to be nurseries of illegal trade and guilty of other irregular practices, to the great prejudice of her Majesty's revenue and of fair traders and otherwise, we have from time to time laid before her Majesty the several complaints that have been brought to us relating thereto, and represented upon the whole, as the only means of preventing illegal trade and rendering those provinces useful to England, that they may by the legislative power of this kingdom be brought under the immediate government of the crown. And, having interposed our best endeavours with the several proprietors, we have prevailed with those of East and West Jersey to resign their pretended right to government into her Majesty's hands.[9] And, for the better support of regular trade, we have moved her Majesty that, until an act be made for re-uniting those colonies, security be given for the lieutenant-governors of those proprietaries that they shall duly observe the acts of trade; which has been complied with accordingly for the lieutenant-governors of Carolina and the Bahama Islands,[10] and we are expecting the like for Pennsylvania: to which we add, that Col. Dudley, her Majesty's governor of Massachusetts Bay, having been empowered by a commission from her Majesty to command the militia of Rhode Island and the adjacent county, did thereupon transport himself thither, but was refused to be obeyed by the council and those in government there. The said Col. Dudley further informs us, that he found the island in great disorder and confusion, as it has long been a receptacle for pirates and illegal traders; that the Quakers and their friends had got the sole power into their hands, and would admit none other into any place of trust; that though there are men of good estate and abilities in that colony, they were excluded from any share of the government, nor could act to any good purpose, if they had been admitted during the present disorders.[11] To remedy which mischief, as well in this island which is of no small importance to the English trade and navigation, as in the neighbouring charter government of Connecticut, and to regulate the general state of trade in those parts, we can propose no other effectual means than that the legislative power of the kingdom, as has been before mentioned, do bring those and other proprietaries and charter governments under an immediate dependance on the crown. That we have offered our opinion for establishing a settled course of correspondence by packet boats, to sail frequently for Barbados, the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, from whence opportunities do ordinarily present of sending to the continent; and that method of conveyance having been undertaken by Mr. Dummer, and already begun to be put in practice under his direction, we humbly conceive it will not only be a convenience to merchants and our plantation trade, but may otherwise in this time of war be of great use to the government.[12] That it being requisite for the general security and trade of her Majesty's plantations, and more especially of those on the continent of America, that they should upon occasion assist each other in proportion to their respective abilities; and a quota of assistance to be given by several of them towards the security and defence of New York, which lies the most exposed to the French, having been directed by his late Majesty, as we have formerly represented to your Lordships, we have renewed our directions to the respective governors that they be very punctual in the execution of those orders.[13] . . . . That the trade and fishery of Newfoundland requiring a constant care to prevent the irregularities that are frequently practised by the inhabitants, or those that yearly resort thither, to secure their fishery, and as much as possible in this time of war to annoy the enemy, we did accordingly prepare instructions for the commodore of the squadron sent thither this summer, with heads of enquiries to be made by him into the state of that trade, also relating to the soldiers there in pay, and to the fortifications necessary for the defence and security of our principal harbours, and further directed him to enquire into the abuses committed there, and not only to regulate the same during his stay in those parts, but to report to us at his return, what remedies he conceives may be fitly applied to those evils, in order to such further directions as shall be necessary against the next season.[14] To all which having now received his answers, we thereby find that the state of that trade and fishery has this last season been as follows, *viz*:

---

[5] "*Mr. Cooper* opens the Cause for the Appellant: This ship struck on a rock near the isle of Providence. After this wreck it was seventeen days before the vessels came to the island; the sea had twenty-two days to work over her. We are charged with the who[le] cargo of this ship after 22 days being in the sea. There was a boat went away, what riches were in it we cannot tell.

"*Mr. Dobbins*, on the same side: It is a bill which charges him as a scoreator or robber. A Court of Equity should only assist them in the discovery and not to mulct them; we are to answer for a cargo which we never heard or see of until 17 days after wrecked.

"*Sir Thomas Powys* heard for the Respondent: I did not expect this Cause ever to come here; it is to bring a scene of inhumanity before you. The witnesses they read were partakers of the plunder. This ship was about six foot under water, they got boats and escaped to land; they came to the isle of Providence. When they came thither the Governor took care to know who they were. They desired his assistance, he began to examine and to inquire the very place where the ship was lost. When found he took their cargo, he confesses 2300 dollars, and pretends to justify this. We charge him that when the ship was sunk, he sent his boats and secured and plundered the ship and disposed of it so that we cannot come at it. He swears in his answer he does not know any boats were sent out and yet he admits he had two shares. This Appeal comes to this House just when the Cause is ready to be reported." *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 55-56; see also Richard Colles, *Reports of Cases . . . . in the High Court of Parliament*, p. 219.

---

[6] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702, pp. 170, 240-243, 558, 589-591.

[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 376, 441.

[8] This convoy was under the command of Capt. Francis Dove, H. M. S. *Warwick*. Four fourth-rate and one fifth-rate frigates were sent. *Ibid.*, pp. 410, 543; *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 385.

[9] See vol. II. of this series, pp. 399, 438.

[10] Sir Nathaniel Johnson and Edward Birch respectively. The certificate of Andrew Hamilton of Pennsylvania, secured by Paul Docminique and Adolph Phillips, merchants of London, was given Jan. 19 following. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702, p. 441, *id.*, 1702-1703, pp. 30, 135.

---

[11] For Dudley's report, Sept. 17, 1702, see *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702, pp. 592-594.

[12] Edmond Dummer's proposal to establish a monthly correspondence with the West Indies was made June 18, 1702. Four vessels were to be employed in this service (*ibid.*, pp. 400, 408). The schedule of seven voyages made Oct. 21, 1702–Nov. 13, 1703, was offered by the commissioners in their report to the House of Lords Dec. 21, 1703 (*post*).

[13] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702, pp. 559, 590, 591. There had been protests against giving this assistance in troops or money, from Virginia, Pennsylvania (whose quota was fixed at £350), and New Hampshire. Maryland's house of delegates voted a contribution which, it was thought, would amount to about £300. *Id.*, 1701, pp. 539-541, *id.*, 1702, pp. 162, 185, 327, 358, 378.

Abstract of an account of the Fishery of Newfoundland for the year 1702.

Number of ships: Fishing ships 16, sack ships 25	41
Burden of fishing ships	1330 tons
Number of men belonging to the said ships	411
Number of boats: Fishing ships boats 35, by-boats 9, inhabitants' boats 371	415
Number of by-boatmen: Masters 11, servants 81	92
Quantity of fish made: By fishing ships 8,100, by inhabitants and by-boats 74,040	82,140 cwt.
Quantity of fish carried to market	56,590 cwt.
Quantity of train made by: Fishing ships 175, inhabitants and by-boats, 1,290	1465 hhds.
Number of stages	266
Number of inhabitants: Men 259, women 208, children 441, servants 1,494	2402

And though it does hereby appear that our fishery has not been so considerable this year as other preceding years, which must be imputed chiefly to the interruptions and difficulties occasioned by the war and the want of a vent for our fish in the dominions of Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean, yet the success that her Majesty's ships of war have had in taking and destroying the French ships employed in that trade has been so great,[15] that besides the present advantage, we cannot but expect it will very much discourage them and tend to the increase and better improvement of our trade and fishery there the next year. . . . .

We also observe of later years, great numbers of people are enticed over to her Majesty's northern colonies in America, and particularly to those under proprietary and charter governments, which persons, while they were in England, did contribute to the consumption of our woollen manufacture, but, being entertained there, do with the rest of the inhabitants, clothe themselves, children and servants with the woollen manufacture of the product of those countries. And not only so, but divers manufacturers and workmen also are carried over upon specious pretences of a more easy livelihood in those parts. And in this manner those proprietaries do not only clothe themselves with woollen goods, but furnish the same commodity to the more southern plantations, notwithstanding the prohibition in the act of 10 and 11 of his late Majesty.[16] And by their application to this sort of trade, instead of confining themselves to the production of such commodities as are agreeable to the true design and intention of their settlements, they have improved their skill to such a degree, that we have been particularly informed by persons employed by us to make inquiries, that as good druggets are made in those countries as any in England, and sold there for 4 *s.* and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per yard that country money. To which we also crave leave to add, that those plantations having several dyeing wares, either of their own product or in their neighborhood, much cheaper than the same can be procured in England, they are able to afford those manufactures much cheaper than they can be sent thither from hence. . . . .

---

[14] Commodore Leake's replies to the enquiries are given *ibid.*, pp. 721-727. See Stephen Martin-Leake, *Life of Sir John Leake* (*Publications* of the Navy Rec. Soc., LII., LIII.). I. 91-104.

[15] Besides destroying the French stages at Trepassey, St. Mary's, Colonet, and St. Lawrence, Leake took or destroyed about 50 of the fishing vessels. Boyer, *Hist. of Reign of Queen Anne* (London, 1703), I. 143; Prowse, *Hist. of Newfoundland*, p. 246.

[16] C. 10, which forbade the carrying of colonial-made woolens from one colony to another (vol. II., p. 365).

It is likewise observable that since the act which prohibits the wearing of several sorts of East India goods, great quantities thereof (as appears by the entries of the Custom House) are now shipped off to her Majesty's colonies in the West Indies, by which and the manufacture of wool carried on in those parts, the consumption of those goods usually sent thither is greatly obstructed, and the intended effect of that act defeated thereby. . . . .[17] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 66-71.)

Nov. 23, HL. The House being moved, to read the representation from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; and the same being read:

Lords committees were appointed, to consider of the representation of the state of the trade of this kingdom, delivered into this House the twentieth instant, as also the representation delivered the last Parliament; whose Lordships, having considered the same, and heard such persons thereupon as they shall think fit, are afterwards to report to the House; . . . . (*videlicet*,)

Their Lordships, or any five of them; to meet to-morrow, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please. (*L. J.*, XVII. 171.)

Nov. 24, HL. E. Manchester in the chair,[18] the latter of the representations from the Commissioners for Trade is read, as also that part of the former, which relates to . . . . Newfoundland.

Ordered that the Commissioners for Trade bring in an extract of some of the chief irregularities and abuses in the colonies under proprietary and charter governments, and offer such remedies for the same as they shall think most proper . . . . and that they also then propose what farther provision they would have made by law for better preserving the trade to Newfoundland. . . . . (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, p. 73.)

Nov. 30, HL. E. Manchester in the chair, L. Dartmouth delivered in several papers, in pursuance of the order of 24 Nov., from the Commissioners for Trade. . . . .[19] (*Ibid.*, p. 74.)

---

[17] Signed by the following commissioners: "Dartmouth, Ph. Meadows, Wm. Blathwayt, John Pollexfen, Mat. Prior, Robert Cecil."

[18] Of the committee referred to above.

[19] 1. Extract of a report from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to the Commons concerning trade and the courts in the plantations, Apr. 24, 1701 (see vol. II., p. 392); 2. Extract of a report from same to the House of Lords Feb. 16, 1701/2 (*ibid.*, p. 443); 3. Extract of a representation from the commissioners relating to the irregularities in the government of Rhode Island, Apr. 8, 1700 (*Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1700, pp. 148-149), together with a copy of Governor Cranston's speech to the assembly, Aug. 21, 1699; 4. Extract of a representation from the commissioners on the same subject, Nov. 24, 1702 (*id.*, 1702, p. 741); 5. Papers relating to irregularities in Pennsylvania, 41 folios, of which nos. 1, 2, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, and 41 are given in full; 6. Copies of letters to and from John Sanson, secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, with accounts of duties upon dyeing wares imported, and drawbacks upon the said wares exported for the year 1697-1698; 7. Irregularities in the Newfoundland fishery, according to the report of Captain Leake, with proposals of the commissioners that admirals and commanders there be empowered to lay fines and penalties, not exceeding the sum of £5, and to search New England ships bringing supplies to Newfoundland in order to prevent the impress-

1702/3.

Jan. 12, HC.[20] A petition of John Degrave, and Francis Minshall, in behalf of themselves, and others, owners of the seven sail of ships, taken up, and hired, by the commissioners for transport, to carry provisions to Newfound-land, for relief of his late Majesty's forces there, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that in July, 1697, the said commissioners endeavoured to hire ships for the said service, but the season being far spent for such a voyage, they were generally refused, because of the extreme danger and hazard, both of ships, and men; but the petitioners, being well assured, that the said forces must have perished, and our interest there greatly suffer, except they were supplied from hence, did resolve to run all dangers, to perform so great a service to the nation in general; and accordingly did contract, by charter-party, to perform the same, at a much under rate, to what the said commissioners had before offered to pay out of that year's funds; and the said ships proceeded on the said voyage, and underwent very great hardships, and losses, in their rigging and sails, and many inconveniences to the men; that, after many fruitless attempts, to recover their just demands, the petitioners were compelled to apply themselves to this House, who, on the 26th of January, 1699, by their vote, recommended them to the then Lords of the Treasury, for relief;[21] and nothwithstanding the petitioners frequent sollicitations since that time, and their account stated, and allowed, by the said commissioners for transport service, yet they could never obtain any other answer from the Commissioners of the Treasury, than, that they had not money to pay the same; whereby the good intention of the House, designed to the petitioners, has been frustrated, though the whole debt amounts to but about 6000 *l*. And praying, that, in consideration of their signal services, and long and great sufferings, they may [receive] their principal, and interest, out of such funds, as shall be given this session of Parliament, or such other way, as shall be thought meet.

ACS Ordered, that it be referred to the commissioners, appointed to take, examine, and determine, the debts, due to the army, navy, and for transport service, and also an account of the prizes, taken during the late war, to report and state the matter of fact to this House.[22] (*C. J.*, XIV. 110.)

Jan. 26, HC. Sir William Hustler reported from the committee, to whom the bill, for continuing several laws therein mentioned, was committed;[23] that they had made several amendments to the bill, which they

---

ment of fishermen and others. The texts of these papers are given in full in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 74-95. No further proceedings of this committee are recorded for this session.

[20] Jan. 8 there was presented in the House of Lords the report of the committee appointed to inspect the records for precedents "where bills with penalties have begun in the House of Peers, as also where penalties in bills begun in the House of Commons have been altered in the House of Peers". Beginning with the twelfth year of Henry VII. ("there being no records before that time remaining in the Parliament Office"), the report contains references to amendments made by the Lords to many of the measures to be found in vols. I. and II. of this series. *L. J.*, XVII. 206-230.

[21] See vol. II., pp. 346, 372.

[22] The report was made Jan. 29 (*post*).

[23] An act for continuing former acts for exporting leather and for ease of jurors and for reviving and making more effectual an act relating to vagrants (1 Ann. stat. 2. c. 13), read the first time Jan. 5. When committed, Jan. 11, the committee were instructed to consider how to make the laws relating to vagrants more effectual. *C. J.*, XIV. 102, 109.

had directed him to report to the House: which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were once read throughout, and then a second time one by one. . . . .

Clause F. being read a second time; for transporting to the plantations, as servants, all such rogues, or vagrants, as the justices, at their quarter sessions, shall think fit, upon the approbation of the Privy Council;

And the question being put, that the House do agree with the committee in the said amendments;

It passed in the negative. . . . . (*C. J.*, XIV. 139.)

Jan. 29, HC. A petition of Colonel Benjamine Fletcher, Colonel Richard Ingoldsby, Captain Wm. Hide, and Captain Wems, in behalf [of] themselves, officers, and companies, in New York, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that in 1694, his late Majesty added two new companies, of 100 men each, to the forces at New York; which service was performed, but with great loss to the officers, who, for want of regular subsistence, were obliged to contract great debts, to support their men, and, upon death, or desertion, it generally cost them from 4 *l.* to 6 *l.* a man, to raise others: that the petitioners applied to the Lord Ranelagh,[24] to transmit their accounts to the commissioners of accounts for the army; but his Lordship said, he could not proceed therein, for want of muster-rolls: that the muster-rolls were regularly taken before the magistrates at New York, and sent for England; but, if they have miscarried, 'tis hoped, that misfortune won't be deemed a fault of theirs, the whole army, whilst in Flanders, being allowed complete, without muster-rolls, in consideration of the great loss and charge they were at in recruiting; and the petitioners have been at much greater: and praying, that a clause may be inserted in the bill, for reviving and continuing the act, for appointing commissioners, to take, examine, and determine, the debts due to the army, navy, and for transport service, and also an account of the prizes, taken during the late war, to enable the said commissioners to take and examine the accounts of the petitioners, and their companies, complete, without muster-rolls.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed.[25] (*C. J.*, XIV. 151.)

Jan. 29, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Morrice, one of the late commissioners, to take, examine, and determine, the debts, due to the army, navy, and for transport service, and also an account of the prizes, taken during the late war, attended, he was called in, and, at the bar, presented to the House the said commissioners report, upon the petition of John de Grave and Fran. Minshull, in behalf of themselves, and others, owners of the seven sail of ships, taken up and hired by the commissioners of transport, to carry provisions to Newfoundland, for relief of his late Majesty's forces there, presented to the House the 12th instant.

And then he withdrew.

---

[24] Paymaster of the forces.

[25] 1 Ann. stat. 2. c. 24 (*Statutes*, VIII. 222). The clause asked for was apparently not inserted in the act.

And the said report, being read, is as followeth; *viz.*

In obedience to an order of reference from the honourable House of Commons, of the 12th instant, received the 26th, upon the petition of John Degrave and Francis Minshull, in behalf of themselves, and others, owners of the seven sail of ships, taken up and hired by the commissioners of transport, to carry provisions for Newfound-land, for relief of his late Majesty's forces there; we the late commissioners, appointed to take, examine, and determine, the debts, due to the army, etc. having examined the allegations in the said petition, do humbly report the matter of fact to be, as followeth; *viz.*

That the commissioners of transportation laid before us an account of the arrears, due only to the six ships under-written, hired by them in the year 1697, for transporting provisions to Newfoundland, amounting to the sum of 4581 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*

Ships names.	Masters.	Arrears due.		
		l.	s.	d.
1. *John and William,*	Ben Holman,	2697	0	0
2. *Burlington,*	Geo. Stevens,	1170	0	0
3. *Hart,*	John Dudley,	189	1	0
4. *Agreement,*	James Young,	287	10	0
5. *Seventh Son,*	Ja. Perryman,	133	19	3
6. *Anthony,*	Samuel Roberts,	104	7	6
		4581	17	9

That no interest was agreed for by the charter-parties, but the freight to be paid out of some publick fund, granted by Parliament the sessions preceding the said agreement.

After examining the said accounts, we issued debentures for the first four of the said ships in the year 1700, as we were ready to do for the other two, if they had been called for, according to the publick notices, frequently given for that purpose. Tho. Morrice, S. Atkins, Geo. Langton, Tho. Lister.

Resolved, that the said petition be rejected, as frivolous, and groundless. (*C. J.*, XIV. 152.)

Jan. 29, HC. Mr. Lowndes (according to order) presented to the House, an account of all grants, made since the 13th of Feb. 1688, to whom made, and for whose benefit, so far as the trusts are known to him; and, of the warrants, by which they were passed.

And the title thereof was read.

And the said account is, as followeth; *viz.* . . . .

A grant, unto Edward Thompson, of the office of registering all servants, that shall go voluntarily, or be sent, to his Majesty's plantations in America, for 21 years, with all fees thereunto belonging.[26] . . . .

---

[26] Warrant signed July 7, 1691.

A grant, to the said Tho. Neale, of all minerals, mines, ores, and metals, belonging to his Majesty, within the colony of Virginea, for 31 years, reserving a 10th to his Majesty.[27] . . . .

A grant to Tho. Neale, esquire, of the power of establishing a post office in his Majesty's islands and colonies in America, for 21 years, at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per annum rent.[28] . . . .

A grant, to Thomas Offley, of one moiety of what he shall recover of his Majesty's tenths of silver, and other riches, taken up from several Spanish wrecks, in America, by persons of his Majesty's plantations, that have not been answered or accounted for by them to the crown.[29] . . . .

A grant unto Tho. Neal, esquire, of all wrecks, to be taken up by him, or his agents, upon or after the 26 June, 1694, and before the 26 June, 1701, within 20 leagues of Bermudas.[30] . . . .

A grant unto Tho. Neal, esquire, of all wrecks, which shall be taken up by him, or his agents, at any time within 7 years from the date of this grant, between Carthagena and Jamaica, and between either of those places and Havana; reserving a 5th part to his Majesty.[31] . . . .

A grant, unto the said Tho. Neale, of all treasure trove, to be recovered by him, or his agents, between the date of the grant, and the 26 June, 1701, in the island called Ireland, near the island of Bermudas; reserving a 5th part to his Majesty.[32] . . . .

A grant to Tho. Neale, esquire, of all mines royal, and all mines of lead, tin, copper, and all minerals, and veins of salt-petre, within every his Majesty's plantations and colonies in America, except, as therein excepted; *habend'* for 51 years; rendering to his Majesty one 6th part of all gold and silver, and delivering one 6th part of all salt-petre into the office of Ordnance, and rendering one tenth part of the clear profits of all lead, and other the premises.[33] . . . .

A grant unto Christopher Fowler, and others (in consideration of 500 *l.* paid into the Exchequer) of the 10th part, reserved to his Majesty, of the wrecks, to be taken up by Mr. Neal, or his agents, within 20 leagues of Bermudas, before the 26th June, 1694; and a moiety of a 5th part, reserved to his Majesty, of the wrecks, to be taken up, in the parts beforementioned, after the 24th June, 1694, and before the 24th June, 1701; pursuant to the letters patents in that behalf.[34] . . . .

A grant, and release, unto the said Tho. Neale, of the moiety of the 5th part, reserved to his Majesty, upon the grant of treasure trove in the island called Ireland, near Bermudas, and of the whole 5th part of all wrecks, reserved upon his grant of wrecks, to be taken up between Cathagena and Jamaica.[35] . . . .

---

[27] Warrant dated Sept. 15, 1691. Neale had been master of the mint, groom porter to Charles II., in charge of public lotteries, and was engaged in many commercial schemes. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XIV. 147.

[28] A copy of this grant, dated Feb. 17, 1691/2, is given in Mary E. Woolley's *Early Hist. of the Colonial Post-Office.* See also W. E. Rich, *Hist. of U. S. Post Office to the Year 1829* (Cambridge, 1924), pp. 12 *et seq.*; and William Smith, "The Colonial Post-Office", in *Am. Hist. Rev.*, XXI. 258. Neale's deputy was Andrew Hamilton, an Edinburgh merchant, who was later made governor of New Jersey.

[29] Warrant dated Mar. 3, 1691/2.

[30] Warrant dated June 1, 1692.

[31] June 7, 1692.

[32] Date not given.

[33] Dated Aug. 6, 1692.

[34] Warrant dated Sept. 27, 1692.

A grant to Francis Nicholson, and others, and their heirs, trustees, for the benefit of the college to be erected in Virginea, of 1925 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* of his Majesty's quit-rents there, and of the one peny per pound of tobacco, put on board of any vessel within the colonies of Virginea and Maryland, belonging to the crown, and of the office of surveyor-general of the said colony, and also of 20,000 acres of land in the said colony; the whole to be applied towards erecting, finishing, and endowing, of the said college; rendering to the crown two copies of Latin verses by the president and masters thereof.[36] . . . .

A grant, to the Duke of Leinster, of all wrecks, not being already granted, as shall be recovered by him, or his agents, within 20 years from the date, in America, between the latitudes of 12 degrees south and 40 degrees north.[37] . . . .

A grant, to Jacob Leisler, of all the estate, real and personal, of Jacob Leisler, late of the city of New York, in America, his father, forfeited by his conviction of high treason; with a like grant, unto Mary Milburne, of the estate of her husband, forfeited for the same cause; and likewise a grant, and restitution, unto Gerrard Beckman [Beekman], and five others, of the same city, of their estates, real and personal, forfeited, as aforesaid.[38] . . . .

A grant unto Thomas Neal, and John Tissack, of all wrecks, to be recovered, within 7 years after the date, within 30 leagues of the isle of Sables, in America, betwixt 40 and 50 degrees of northern latitude.[39] . . . .

A grant unto Henry Viscount Sidney, and John Glover, of a moiety of what they shall recover from the Hudson's Bay Company, of his Majesty's share, or reserved parts, of all prizes, taken by them, and of all fines and forfeitures, from persons trafficking within the limits of their charters, that have been concealed, and not yet answered to his Majesty: this in consideration of their care and pains in and about the same.[40] . . . .

A grant unto Henry Earl of Romney, and John Glover, of a moiety of what they shall recover of his Majesty's part of all prizes, since his accession to the crown, carried into any his colonies or plantations in America, or into any ports or places in Italy, and there concealed.[41] . . . .

A grant unto the Lord Cutts, and Ralph Highgate, esquire, of the real and personal estate of William Meers, late of Barbadoes, who died without issue, kindred, or will.[42] . . . .

Ordered, that the said account do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XIV. 152, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 167.)

---

[35] In the same warrant as above.

[36] Warrant signed Jan. 25, 1692/3, and referring, of course, to the College of William and Mary.

[37] Feb. 25, 1692/3. Meinhard Schomberg came to England in 1689, engaged in a military career, was made Duke of Leinster, and was commander of the auxiliary forces during the War of the Spanish Succession.

[38] Same date. Concerning the Leisler case, see vol. II., pp. 113 *et seq.*

[39] Feb. 15, 1692/3. Sable Island is near Nova Scotia, about 25 miles in length, and was the scene of numerous shipwrecks.

[40] Mar. 28, 1694.

[41] Mar. 6, 1694/5.

[42] May 4, 1695.

Feb. 9, HC. Mr. Bridges (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, for punishing officers, or soldiers, who shall mutiny, or desert her Majesty's service, and for punishing false musters, and for better payment of quarters, was committed, the amendments, made by the committee to the said bill, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were once read throughout, and then a second time one by one, and, upon [questions] severally put thereupon (with some amendments to the said amendments) agreed unto by the House.

A clause was offered to be added to the bill, that all persons, convicted of capital felonies, reprieved, in order to obtain a pardon, upon condition of being transported beyond the seas, shall, during the continuance of the act, on receipt of a warrant, under the sign manual of her Majesty, for preparing such pardon, be delivered out of custody, to be disposed of according to the condition of such warrant.

And the same was twice read, and amended; and, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.[43] . . . . (*C. J.*, XIV. 185-186.)

Feb. 9, HL. *Hodie 1a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the better carrying on the war, by sea and land, in the Indies.[44] (*L. J.*, XVII. 275.)

Feb. 11, HL. *Hodie 2a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the better carrying on the war, by sea and land, in the Indies.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said bill be referred to the Lords present this day.

Their Lordships, or any five of them; to meet to-morrow, at ten a clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please. (*L. J.*, XVII. 276.)

Feb. 12, HL. The Lord Herbert reported from the Lords committees, the bill, intituled, An act for the better carrying on the war by sea and land in the Indies; as fit to pass, with some amendments.

Which were read twice, and agreed to; and another amendment was made by the House in the title thereof: which was also agreed to; and the bill ordered to be engrossed, with the said amendments. (*L. J.*, XVII. 277.)

Feb. 15, HL. *Hodie 3a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the better carrying on the war by sea and land in the West Indies.

The question was put, whether this bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

---

[43] 1 Ann. stat. 2. c. 20 (*Statutes,* VIII. 209). The bill was presented in the Commons Jan. 11, read Jan. 12, committed Jan. 18, progress reported Jan. 21, Feb. 3, 5, ingrossed Feb. 9, and passed Feb. 12 (*C. J.*, XIV. 109, 110, 118, 125, 174, 183, 192). In the House of Lords the bill was read Feb. 12, committed Feb. 15, and passed Feb. 17. *L. J.*, XVII. 277, 278, 293.

[44] This bill passed the Lords but was dropped by the Commons after the second reading. Copies are given in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, pp. 206-207, and in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 208-209. It allowed many powers and privileges to persons, companies, and corporations, native or foreign, assisting in the capture of French and Spanish ships and territories at sea or in the Indies; permitted the employment of foreign seamen without limitation of number or quality, and extended to such foreigners, upon taking the oath of fidelity, full privileges of natural-born subjects.

A message was sent to the House of Commons, by Sir John Hoskyns and Sir Robert Legard:

To carry down the said bill, and desire their concurrence thereunto. (*L. J.*, XVII. 278.)

Feb. 16, HC. An ingrossed bill, from the Lords, intituled, An act for the better carrying on the present war, by sea and land, in the West Indies, was read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time to-morrow morning. (*C. J.*, XIV. 203.)

Feb. 17, HC. An ingrossed bill, from the Lords, intituled, An act for the better carrying on the present war in the West Indies, was (according to order) read a second time. . . . .

Resolved, that this House will, to-morrow morning . . . . resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.[45] (*C. J.*, XIV. 204.)

Feb. 19, HC. The order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the ingrossed bill, from the Lords, intituled, An act for the better carrying on the present war, by sea and land, in the West Indies, being read;

And it being moved, that Mr. Speaker [46] do leave the chair;

And a debate arising in the House thereupon;

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the debate be adjourned until Monday seven-night . . . .

So it was resolved in the affirmative. (*C. J.*, XIV. 205-206.) [47]

Session of November 9, 1703–April 3, 1704 (2-3 Ann.).

1703.

Nov. 19, HC. Mr. Blathwayt (according to order) presented to the House, an estimate of the guards, garrisons, and land forces, in England, Jersey, and Guernsey, the plantations, and for sea service, with the charge thereof for the year 1704.

And the title thereof was read; and the estimate is, as followeth; *viz*. . . . .

In the West Indies.

Colonel Handaside's	To be made up	834
Colonel Levesay's		834
Colonel Whetham's		834
Four companies at New York		449
One company at Bermudas		58
One company at Newfoundland		93
		600 [1] . . . .

---

[45] Then postponed until the next day. *C. J.* XIV. 205.

[46] Robert Harley. "A Debate arising about the Speaker's leaving the Chair to consider of the said bill in a Grand Committee, the Debate was adjourn'd until the 29th of that Month, and so the Bill was lost. . . . " Boyer, *Hist. of Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 222.

[47] Feb. 27 Parliament was prorogued, and from time to time until Nov. 9.

[1] The charge of these six companies for the year 1704 was £9885 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

Ordered, that the consideration of the said estimate be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the supply granted to her Majesty. (*C. J.*, XIV. 226.)

Nov. 22, HL. It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations do lay before this House, in writing, (with all convenient speed) an account of the state of the trade of this kingdom, since the last session of this Parliament. (*L. J.*, XVII. 337.)

Nov. 25, HC. Mr. Brydges, from the principal officers of the Ordnance (according to order) presented to the House. . . . .

An estimate of the expence for sea service, for the year 1703;[2] and also,

An estimate of the charge in the office of Ordnance, for land service, for the year 1704, together with the several particulars of the extraordinary services lately performed, for which no allowance has been made;[3] and also,

An account of the debt of the office of Ordnance, for stores delivered, and service performed, to the 30th of September, 1703; with an account of contracts, and warrants, for stores delivered, and ready to be delivered.[4]

And the titles thereof were read. . . . .

Ordered, that the consideration of the said accounts, and estimates, be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the supply granted to her Majesty. (*C. J.*, XIV. 232-238.)

Dec. 21, HL. The Lord Weymouth delivered into this House the report from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, of the sixteenth of December one thousand seven hundred and three. (*L. J.*, XVII. 357.)

[*Dec. 21*], HL.[5] . . . . We have continued our care for the encouragement of trade, and for the safety and good government of the plantations in reference thereunto, as far as in us lies, by corresponding constantly with the several governors, and in representing to her Majesty what might be wanting for their preservation and defence.

Upon occasion of letters received from Colonel Dudley, governor of the Massachusetts province in New England, we have represented that in pursuance of her Majesty's commission and instructions, constituting him captain-general of all the forces, forts and places of strength within the colony of Rhode Island, a charter government in New England, and of the Narraganset country adjoining, he repaired thither, attended with some members of the council of the Massachusetts Bay, and, in presence of the governor[6] and seven of the council of Rhode Island, he published her Majesty's said commission, as likewise his commission under the seal of the Admiralty, constituting him vice-admiral of the said colonies and of the ports and places thereunto belonging; whereupon the inhabitants showed little respect to her Majesty's authority.

---

[2] All these accounts are printed in the *Journals*. The estimate of expense of stores for the fleet in the Channel and the West Indies was £114,608 10 *s*. 9¾ *d*.

[3] This contains an account of the charge of the West India expedition; an account of ordnance and other stores sent to Newfoundland in 1703 (military supplies, bricks, nails, paper, oil, needles, thread, brushes, etc.); the charge of the officers there, Mar. 31, 1702–Sept. 30, 1703; account of ordnance and other stores (files, chests, chisels, axes, knives, salad oil, etc.), sent to Jamaica in 1702; pay of the officers there, Mar. 31, 1702–Sept. 30, 1703.

[4] Contains items for engineers, artificers, etc., at Newfoundland and Jamaica.

[5] The first nine pages of this report (see preceding entry) refer to statements and recommendations made by the commissioners in their account of the previous year, presented Nov. 20 (see *ante*).

That when he acquainted them that he would proceed to review their militia and reform the defects of it, and in order thereunto desired the names of their officers, he met with an obstinate refusal and declaration that they would rather choose to lose all at once than by pieces, as they expressed themselves.

That he, nevertheless, gave out warrants to the mayor of the chief town[7] to muster the two companies of militia there, intending to have administered the oath to the officers; but the mayor alleged that he was obliged to observe the directions of the governor and council, or of the general assembly of that colony; and the said governor and his council insisted that by their charter the power of the militia was one branch of the privileges granted to them as a body politic, and intermixt with the power of civil government, not regarding what Colonel Dudley observed to them, *viz.*:—that the militia is by act of Parliament vested in the crown, and that it is her Majesty's undoubted prerogative to dispose thereof as her Majesty shall think fit.

That the said people used their utmost endeavours with the neighbouring country of the Narragansets to oppose her Majesty's commission and bring everything there into confusion.

That Rhode Island consists of more than 2,000 men fit to bear arms; that there are in it several persons of very good estates, ability and loyalty, but that the Quakers and their friends, having got the sole power into their hands, would not admit such persons into any places of trust, nor would those persons (as things now stand) take any part of the government into their hands, expecting that the present misrule may cease and that they shall be brought under her Majesty's immediate government, which the greater part of the people very much desire.

Upon all which we did humbly represent to her Majesty that this colony, being of importance to the trade and navigation of England by its situation, ought to be secured by the best ways and means against the attempt of an enemy, to which it lies exposed; and we do not conceive how the same can be otherwise effectually done than by the legislative power of this kingdom, as we have intimated for other proprietaries, without prejudice to the freehold and property of any particular person, which we humbly offer to your Lordships' consideration.

In the meantime, we observe that in July 1694 the then Attorney-General and Solicitor-General did report in the like case to his late Majesty, that upon an extraordinary exigency happening, through the default or neglect of a proprietor or of those appointed by him, or through his or their inability to protect or defend the province under their government and the inhabitants thereof in times of war or imminent danger, his Majesty might constitute a governor of such province or colony as well for the civil as military part of government, and for the protection and preservation thereof, and of his subjects there,[8] which we take to be a case not differing from the present state of her Majesty's colony of Rhode Island; and we did, therefore, most humbly submit it, whether it might not be for her Majesty's service and the security of this plantation during the war, that a governor should be accordingly appointed by her Majesty; in which case we have humbly represented that her Majesty's governor of the Massachusetts Bay, being in the neighbourhood of Rhode Island, might very properly execute that commission, as well for the civil as military power.

---

[6] Samuel Cranston. See *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 80-81; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702, pp. 592-595.

[7] Newport.

And whereas we humbly instanced, in our last report to your Lordships, that we had prevailed with the proprietors of East and West New Jersey to surrender their pretended right to government into her Majesty's hands, we have since continued our endeavours of the like kind towards others, by means whereof Mr. Penn has also been induced to propose a surrender of his government of Pennsylvania, and has accordingly offered to us proposals in the words following, *viz.:*

Proposals to the Lords Commissoners for Trade and Plantations about the surrender of the government of my province of Pennsylvania.

1. That the government of the province of Pennsylvania and territories continue to be the same distinct government under the crown that it has always been and now is.

2. That the laws and constitution thereof be confirmed by the queen, except such few as I shall object against.

3. That a patent pass to me and my heirs for the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, called the counties annexed or territories of Pennsylvania, according to a grant begun by the late King James, and had been finished had he stayed one week longer at Whitehall, as may appear by a bill drawn in pursuance of his warrant, signed William Williams, Attorney or Solicitor-General.

4. Since my first expedition cost me £10,500 and that my government has stood me in twice as much, and since that government was the best part of the consideration I had from the crown, having bought the land of the natives over and over, and that the soil is only made of any value to me upon my own interest and their and my charge that engaged, and that from henceforward my shop windows will be shut down and my market over (my case and that of my province having peculiarities distinct from all others), the motive to treat being over by my surrender of my government, and since that will disable me to pay the debts the whole has contracted upon me and my estate, by losing the benefit and the prospect of return [which] the people's justice might afford me and my posterity as their governor, and since my property, as it is called and distinguished by an English scale, while but a wild and uncultivated one, and never to be otherwise but at my cost, which is ninety-nine parts in a hundred, besides the fall it will give to our present settlements (that rise 50 per cent. on my last arrival there) and an abun-

---

[8] For this report, signed by Edward Ward and Thomas Trevor, see *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1693-1696, p. 308.

dance of seen and unforeseen prejudices that may follow to me and mine, and those engaged on my account, and that the customs of goods imported here from thence directly, amounting from £1,500 since my arrival to £10,000 per annum to the queen, and by circulation of our trade by the hands in their commodities hither to not less than as much more, which before it was mine, never returned anything, I hope it will not be thought hard that I ask £30,000 paid, and 1/2 *d.* per pound upon tobacco in the country, as well as of what sum or sums the people shall give and grant the governor for the time being for his salary by my assistance.

5. Having so great a stake there and the inhabitants thereof, and to distinguish myself and family as the founders of the country, that I and my heirs shall have power to present, as often as a governor is wanting, two or more persons to the queen or king for the time being, qualified for that station, for her or him to appoint and commission one of them to be a governor and vice-admiral thereof.

6. That no appeal shall lie to the queen in personal actions, where the cause of action is of less value than £200.

7. That all rights, privileges, jurisdictions, powers and pre-eminencies granted unto me and my heirs by patent, as lord of the soil and waters and proprietor of the country, with all incident courts and offices thereunto belonging, be in the amplest manner reserved and confirmed, and that all such further privileges, franchises and liberties, as upon consideration shall be found necessary to the good and prosperity of the said province, etc., and in augmenting the trade and further peopling thereof, may be granted and confirmed to me and my posterity; which is submitted. Dated 18th fourth month [June] 1703.

Wm. Penn.

Mr. Penn by these proposals demanding not only a great sum of money, but in effect much larger powers from her Majesty than what he offers to yield, and likewise a new and positive grant of the three lower counties, called Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, to which we do not find he has any good title, though he has a long time exercised the same authority there as in the province of Pennsylvania, we have esteemed such proposals very unreasonable, and, thereupon, pressed him to come to more moderate terms, the uniting this colony tending very much to a due regulation of trade and settling a method of common defence in this time of war.[9]

But in relation to the exercise of his authority or of those deputed by him, in which respect all proprietary governors did for some time refuse to give that security for their deputies which was required from them pusuant to the act of the 7 and 8 of his late Majesty, for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation trade, and to the address of your Lordships thereupon, we have prevailed with him to give the security required, and a declaration under his hand, that her Majesty's approbation should not be construed in any manner to diminish or set aside her Majesty's claim of right to the three lower counties; whereupon her Majesty was accordingly pleased to approve of Mr. John Evans, nominated by him as deputy-governor of Pennsylvania and the said counties.[10]

---

[9] Pennsylvania remained in the hands of the Penn family until the American Revolution. The Lower Counties (Delaware) were separated in 1704, although both had the same governor, and both retained the Charter of Privileges until the Revolution. Osgood, *Am. Cols. in 18th Cent.,* II. 259-268; Channing, *Hist. U. S.,* II. 313-326; Keith, *Chronicles of Pa.,* I. 422 *et seq.*

The like security has been required and taken for Sir Nathaniel Johnson, deputy-governor of Carolina,[11] and for Mr. Edward Birch, deputy-governor of the Bahama Islands, which colonies lie so very much exposed to the French and Spaniards that, without a due regulation of government under her Majesty and proper means of defence, we cannot but apprehend a sudden loss of one or both of those colonies, which would be in the highest manner detrimental to the trade of this kingdom.

In relation to the state of defence and trade of Virginia and Maryland, having received on account from Colonel Nicholson, governor of Virginia, that the militia there was in a very ill condition, as to arms and stores of war necessary for their defence, the particulars whereof he represented,

The horse	2,143
Dragoons	1,985
Foot	4,971
In all	9,099

That there wanted for the horse and

dragoons	3,000	cases of pistols.
And for ditto	3,500	carbines.
For the foot	5,000	firelocks.
For horse, dragoons and foot	5,000	swords.

besides powder and ball, which particulars the country ought to provide at their own charge; but, in regard of the great importance of that colony to her Majesty's revenue and the trade of this kingdom, and in consideration of the present conjuncture and that such arms and stores cannot be provided in America, we humbly offered to her Majesty that she would be pleased to order a sufficient quantity of arms and powder to be sent to the governor, and that he might be directed to require the assembly to re-imburse the charge thereof, and not to deliver any of them out but on absolute necessity; whereupon her Majesty was pleased to order that a quantity of the said arms, to the value of £3,388, should be sent, and that the said sum should be repaid to the office of the Ordnance out of the quit-rents of that province. Directions were likewise given to the governor to take care that such of the said arms as should be delivered to the inhabitants there for the ordinary service of the militia, should be paid for by the persons who received the same; and whereas the assembly had raised the sum of £420 sterling for defraying the charge of taking a pirate ship, which was an eminent and extraordinary service, we humbly represented that her Majesty would be pleased to gratify them in allowing the deduction of that sum out of the reimbursement they were required to make as aforesaid: unto which we further added, that it would very much conduce to her Majesty's service if a storekeeper were sent to that colony, who might be accountable for such arms and ammunition as her Majesty should think fit to send from time to time; and, upon the consideration of the foresaid ill state of the militia, we advised the governor to endeavour to get an act passed there to oblige all masters to furnish their manservants with a gun of 20 *s.* value, at the expiration of their term of servitude, as was practised in the neighbouring province of Maryland,[12] where the governor of that province had informed us that the militia was well regulated and armed, magazines built for stores and places of rendezvous appointed for any occasion.

---

[10] Evans was a young Welshman out of sympathy with the Quakers, whose career, official and private, was anything but peaceful. W. C. Armor, *Lives of the Governors of Pa.*, pp. 118-121; *Pa. Mag. of Hist.*, XXVI. 202-203.

[11] "A high churchman and a Jacobite" who, in 1706, organized a sufficient force to withstand a combined attack of French and Spaniards against Charleston. Channing, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 342, 346; McCrady, *Hist. of S. C. under the Proprietary Government*, pp. 396-401.

In relation to convoys for those important trades, we have several times heard the merchants trading thither, as likewise divers planters and others, who had been inhabitants of those colonies, and settled the times most proper for their convoys; and, being informed by the said merchants that at least 80 ships were then (*viz.,* in December 1702) lying in the rivers of Virginia and Maryland, and that the like number would be ready to go out from the several ports of this kingdom in January following with the manufactures of England for the present supply of those colonies, we offered it as highly necessary that a convoy of good strength should be appointed to sail from the Downs by the end of January aforesaid, with directions that they should call at the chief ports between the Isle of Wight and the Land's End for the merchant ships bound to Virginia and Maryland, and that the said convoy should be ordered to return from the capes of Virginia by the 1st or 10th day of July at the furthest, bringing with them such merchant ships as should be then ready to sail. Whereupon, it having been ordered that the said ships be convoyed by two fourth-rates, to be joined by two others from Vice-Admiral Benbow's squadron, then in the West Indies, part of that fleet being lately arrived in the ports of England, we have understood that the quantity of tobacco then imported into the port of London, from September 1702 to November 1703, amounted to 59,036 hogsheads, since which, another fleet being also arrived, we are informed that the quantitv therein shipped from Virginia and Maryland for the port of London is 11,440 hogsheads, but of the quantities arrived this year, or yet expected at Whitehaven, Liverpool, Bristol, Bideford and other out ports, we have not received a particular account. Upon a general calculation, we esteem it may amount to one third of what we have mentioned to be imported into the port of London, so that the whole quantity may be about 93,968 hogsheads.

It having been represented to us by some merchants of London as necessary that another convoy of good force should be sent to those parts about the beginning of July following, with a fleet of merchant ships intended to sail about that time, for the further supplying of those colonies with necessaries, and bringing from thence the product of the year, we likewise humbly reported such a convoy to be requisite to sail at that time, or at the latest about the beginning of August, and to return from thence the beginning of April next, which convoy might have directions either to remain in the rivers of Virginia and Maryland, or be ordered to cruise during the winter season off of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, or elsewhere within the tropics, for the security of the trade of those parts, and accordingly two fourth-rate frigates were appointed for that service.

---

[12] *Arch. Md.,* XXII. 548.

We have further represented the necessity of a due care in making the like seasonable provision of convoys for furnishing those colonies with the manufactures of England, and bringing away the product of those parts, which, without such encouragement for the safety of their trade, might be necessitated during the war to turn their industry from the planting of tobacco (so beneficial to England) to the producing European manufactures.

Upon information that all the ships of war, which last sailed for Virginia, are ordered to come away with the trade, and none other appointed for that station, we humbly offered that one of those intended thither should remain there as a winter guard, whatever service the other might be ordered upon, till the return of the fleet.

And in further relation to convoys for those parts, having considered the ill consequence of ships coming away from thence without convoy during this time of war, whereby many of them have been taken and otherwise exposed to great hazards, we humbly offered to her Majesty the draft of letters to the governor of Virginia, and to the president and council of Maryland, in the absence of the governor, strictly requiring them to take special care that during this time of war no ships do sail from those colonies otherwise than with convoy, such only excepted as shall have particular licence from her Majesty, or from his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral, to that effect.

And whereas the government of Maryland became vacant by the return of Colonel Blakiston from thence, we prepared a commission and instructions for Colonel John Seymour, appointed by her Majesty to be governor of that province, inserting therein such clauses as were proper for the conjuncture, who availed himself of the opportunity of those convoys for the transporting himself and family to that province.

We add upon this head that some defects having been found in divers acts transmitted from Maryland relating to the establishment of religion and the maintenance of ministers in that province, we prepared a new draft of a bill on that subject, in which we had the assistance of his Grace, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,[13] the Lord Bishop of London, and other principal officers of the crown, and accordingly laid the said draft before his late Majesty, who was graciously pleased, after having heard the Quakers in behalf of their brethren in that province against the draft of the said bill, as likewise the reasons offered for the passing of it, to direct by Order of Council that we should transmit the said draft to the governor and council of Maryland, to be by them offered to the general assembly, in order to the passing it into an act in the usual manner,[14] which

[13] Thomas Tenison. Henry Compton was Bishop of London.

[14] *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 362-363. See vol. II. of this series, p. 429.

act having been accordingly passed there and received her Majesty's royal approbation, was again transmitted to Maryland, and has had, as we are assured, those good effects which were proposed and designed by that law.

In relation to New York, we lay before your Lordships that the Lord Cornbury, the present governor, has at several times informed us as to the state of defence of the said province.

That the fort in the city of New York is in a very ill condition, nothing having been laid out upon it since Colonel Fletcher came from thence; the parapet being of sod-work is fallen down in many places; most of the platforms and of the carriages decayed and useless; many of the guns dismounted and some of them honey-combed, so that they cannot be safely fired.

That the forts at Albany, Schenectady, Canestigione [15] and another upon Hudson's River, called the Half-Moon, were likewise in a ruinous condition.

His Lordship is, therefore, building a new fort at Albany and designs to put the other forts into a better state of repair, which we hope is now done.

That very few of the stores, which he found at New York and at Albany, were fit for service.

His Lordship desired that the 4 foot companies in that province, which ought to consist of 400 private soldiers, besides officers, may be recruited; those companies wanting many of their complement. That muskets, bayonets, swords and other accoutrements should be sent them, without which those companies were not fit for service.

That the militia of the province was in a very ill state, having not been drawn out or exercised for many years last past.

That, in consideration of the great charge necessary for carrying on the fortifications, and the province being very much in debt, his Lordship further prayed that her Majesty would be pleased to direct that he might have some assistance from hence for the performance of that service. He likewise transmitted to us a list of great guns, small arms and stores, which he thought requisite for the defence of the province.

As for the state of the civil government, his Lordship informed us that he found things in great disorder. The animosities between parties were very high, and, at the time of his arrival, the administration of the government being chiefly in the hands of unfit and mean persons, they had oppressed the chief and most wealthy inhabitants and brought all to great extremity, which appeared by many addresses presented to his Lordship from all parts within his government for relief and by the condemnation of two considerable merchants there, sentenced to be executed as guilty of high treason, whereas their crimes only appeared to be that they had prepared a petition to the late King, the Parliament of England and the Lord Cornbury, setting forth the grievances they had lain under.[16]

---

[15] On the north side of the Mohawk River, a little west of Cohoes Falls, in what is now Saratoga County. Half-Moon on the Hudson was midway between Saratoga and Albany. *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IV. 184, 196.

[16] John Nanfan, former lieutenant governor, had caused the arrest and trial of Nicholas Bayard and Alderman John Hutchins for having drawn up certain addresses complaining of the proceedings of the Leislerites, then in power. William Atwood, who had recently

In reference to the five nations of Indians bordering upon New York, his Lordship gave us an account of a conference he has had with their chief sachems at Albany,[17] where he made them presents as usual, in order to confirm them in their submission to her Majesty, which, though a considerable charge, his Lordship judged absolutely necessary to be continued, lest the intrigues of the French of Canada, and the influence of their priests, who frequently converse and often inhabit with those Indians, should debauch them from their allegiance to her Majesty.

Upon all which particulars we beg leave to lay before her Majesty;

That, as to the forts and fortifications, his Lordship might be ordered to use his best endeavours with the assembly to dispose them to make suitable provision for repairing the old, and erecting such new fortifications as should be judged necessary, which, together with the quotas of the neighbouring plantations, wherein her Majesty might be pleased to renew her directions, might be applied towards that work. Both which were accordingly done.

And as his Lordship represents the province to be in such a state as necessarily to require assistance from hence, we humbly laid the same before her Majesty.

As to stores and materials of war, his Lordship having transmitted a list, in which he desired 60 pieces of cannon, 1,000 firelocks and 200 barrels of powder, we offered that, in case those quantities might not at this time be so conveniently spared, one third part of the cannon and one half of the firelocks, powder and other stores desired should be now sent.

Which proposal having been referred to the principal officers of the Ordnance to make an estimate of the charge thereof, they did accordingly make an estimate of the whole, amounting to 5,568 *l.* but withal objected against their supplying the same, for that no provision had been made for it by Parliament, and that their office had already been much exhausted by stores sent to the plantations, which they suppose ought to have been defrayed from thence; which we conceive to be very difficult to be obtained, if possible, the product of those countries being sent to England, and the customs which arise from thence being received here, which disables them from undertaking all the necessary fortifications at their own charge and furnishing themselves at the same time with stores of war sufficient for their defence, as they are a barrier to the other plantations against the French and their Indians.

In relation to the recruits demanded by his Lordship for the four companies, we offered to her Majesty that we found by the accounts laid before us that, besides what is due from the executors of the Earl of Bellomont, there was remaining in the hands of Capt. Nanfan, late lieut.-governor of New York, the sum of 510 *l.* for respites from 9 March 1700

---

come over as chief justice, procured a verdict of guilty and sentenced the prisoners to death. Upon Cornbury's succession as governor they were released and an act was passed by the assembly reversing the sentences. There are numerous references in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702, 1702-1703, and in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IV. The Bayard case is printed in Howell's *State Trials*, XIV. 471-515; see also "The Case of William Atwood", in N. Y. Hist. Soc., *Collections*, 1880, pp. 237-319.

[17] July 9-20, 1702, fully reported in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702, pp. 628-645.

until 8 May 1702, and in the Lord Cornbury's hands 238 *l.* for respites from 9 May 1702 till 24 December following, whereof a particular account might be made up in their pay office, which respites we humbly proposed might be applied towards recruiting the said companies, and, together with what should appear to be further due from the pay office upon the clearings of those companies (which we judged to be very requisite), might be employed, so far forth as the same was applicable to that service, towards providing arms, accoutrements and other necessaries they stood in need of, which we are informed is now in a way of being settled accordingly.

As to the civil government of the province and the unhappy divisions among the people, we humbly reported that, having recommended to his Lordship as well as to former governors, the endeavouring to reconcile all parties, he did assure us that he had accordingly applied himself to that work and would continue to do so, without espousing party further than her Majesty's service and the rules of justice did oblige him.

As to our friendly Indians, we were humbly of opinion that the usual method of engaging them by presents should be continued, and especially as any extraordinary occasion might require, and we further took leave to observe that another means to prevent the influence of the French missionaries upon them and thereby more effectually to secure their fidelity, would be that two Protestant ministers be appointed, with a competent allowance, to dwell amongst them, in order to instruct them in the true religion and confirm them in their duty to her Majesty, which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury did undertake to provide.[18]

In relation to the state of defence and the civil government and methods of trade in the Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire and the adjacent parts, according to several informations received from Colonel Dudley, her Majesty's governor, we have represented:

That in New Hampshire, from whence the best masts and other naval stores are brought, there is but one fortification, situate at a place called New-Castle, at the entrance of Piscataway river; that in the fort there are 31 guns mounted, but, the carriages and platforms being defective, Col. Dudley hoped he might induce the inhabitants to repair them; but [he] reports the province unable (by reason of their poverty) to be at the charge of all such other reparations and works as are necessary for the defence of that country.

That as to the Massachusetts Bay and the province of Maine, which is united to that government, the eastern parts thereof being most exposed to the French, he has travelled through all that country and renewed the English friendship with the Indians, as far as St. Croix, but was still apprehensive of their defection by reason of the French priests that are among them.

That in the same journey he had reviewed the remains of the fort at Pemaquid (a place of great importance for the security of the eastern frontiers of New England),[19] which was taken from them by the French in the late war and demolished, and that, as he had been directed by her Majesty to use his utmost endeavours to promote the rebuilding of that fort, he had, in order thereunto, taken with him workmen and surveyors, who were of opinion that the repair of the stone work alone could not be perfected under 7,000 *l.*, and that the lodgings and furnishing within for the receipt of men and stores would require near as much more, besides 20 pieces of ordnance to be put into it. He adds that the maintenance of 100 men for the defence of that fort, according to the method of payment and the establishment of that country (which is 2 *s.* per day), together with the incidental charges, will amount to near 5,000 *l.* per annum.

---

[18] In accordance with a report made by Robert Livingston, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent Rev. Thoroughgood Moore to Albany and Rev. Symon (?) Smith to Schenectady. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, pp. 879-880; *Ecclesiastical Records, St. of N. Y.*, III. 1495, 1554-1556.

That he had used his endeavours to persuade the council and assembly to raise a fund for the repairing and putting the said fort into a state of defence and that, having prevailed with the council to concur with him in that matter, the assembly had refused to do it.

Upon the consideration of the general necessities of the province and their incapacity to sustain the whole charge of the war on all their frontiers, he proposes that cannon and other stores of war formerly desired may be sent from hence, which Colonel Romer, the chief engineer there, did particularize as follows, *viz.*:

Cannon from 24 lb. to 18 lb. ball	50
Mortars (granadoes and bullets in proportion)	2
Hand-granadoes (with their fuzees)	4,000
Fire arms	600
Heads for half-pikes	400

As likewise two master gunners and one bombardier; and, as an argument to enforce the reasonableness of these demands, he writes that he had been informed the French have a garrison of 400 men in Port Royal in Nova Scotia, bordering on New England, and did expect more, who, in conjunction with their Indians (of whom they had 200 listed, clothed and armed, and many others ready to join them) would be able to insult all the inland frontiers of that province, as has since happened.

Upon the consideration of the growing state of Port Royal before mentioned, the chief French settlement in Nova Scotia, he proposes that her Majesty would be pleased to direct 3 or 4 men-of-war to call there, adding that, with the assistance of some of the people of New England for the land part, they might be able to destroy the enemy's settlement and deliver her Majesty's territories from so dangerous a neighbourhood. But, in case this be not resolved, he insists, however, that (besides the cannon and stores of war before mentioned) a fourth-rate frigate may be added to the fifth-rate, which was then attending her Majesty's service in those parts, with which (if no greater force of shipping be sent him) he hopes to do some considerable service, the people of New England commissioned by him having been very successful in their undertakings at sea against the French.

---

[19] See vol. II., p. 436.

That upon intimation of an invasion intended by the French and Indians by land, he had prevailed with the assembly to agree to an act for listing every fourth man in the province, to be ready armed and clothed fit for a march in 24 hours.

In relation to the civil government of the province, all the councillors and other officers being chosen annually by the assembly, and depending wholly on the people for their subsistence, he represents the same as very inconvenient and inconsistent with her Majesty's service.

And particularly as to trade, he sets forth the great difficulty of effecting any strict observation of the acts of trade amongst the inhabitants of that province, not only from their own disposition and the popular constitution of their government by charter, but also from their constant intercourse with the neighbouring colony of Rhode Island, who, under the same pretence of independent government, permit the landing of any goods there without paying any duties or submitting to the regulations of trade or the acts of navigation.

That the irregularities in the independent government of Rhode Island are a continual obstruction to the reformation of many abuses in trade and otherwise in the Massachusetts Bay, and instances particularly that two privateers, fitted out from Boston and commissioned by himself, having taken a large Spanish ship, valued at about 5,000 *l.*, did not return to their commission port as they ought to have done, but carried the prize into Rhode Island, as a place where they might compass their sinister designs, and that he could not obtain her being brought to Boston, though Rhode Island be under that vice-admiralty, and that he apprehended that the ship and goods would be embezzled in that lawless colony.[20]

As to the fortifications, we are informed by him that the assembly of the Massachusetts Bay had levied the sum of 5,000 *l.* for building the castle in Boston harbour, and that the same would be soon perfected, and thereupon [he] intimates the want of cannon for the fortification when finished.

That the council of the Massachusetts Bay having with some difficulty been persuaded to consent to the rebuilding of the fort at Pemaquid, the assembly, nevertheless, had again refused to contribute towards that work, though they had been often required to do it, and did not show any disposition to obey her Majesty's commands in this matter, nor in the settling of a salary for the governor and other officers, depending upon the powers of their charters, which emboldened them so far as to have little regard for her Majesty's commands.

Upon all which we humbly offered to her Majesty: That, in relation to New Hampshire, her Majesty would be pleased to reinforce the several orders formerly given, that the assembly be urged in the most pressing manner to do their utmost for their own preservation and particularly in keeping the fort at Piscataway in good repair and in a state of defence, to which charge we humbly conceived that the assembly of the Massachusetts Bay might in like manner be exhorted to contribute, they being interested in the security of that neighbouring place as a frontier and inlet to their country, which we have frequently signified to them by letters, as a duty incumbent on that colony; and for the encouragement of the people of New Hampshire (which is a small province, but very considerable on the account of naval stores), we humbly proposed that 50 barrels of powder and 100 small arms, with the appurtenances, be sent thither, and that her Majesty would also be pleased to assure them of her royal care and protection, as there may be further occasion.

---

[20] Dudley's account of this proceeding is given in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, p. 408.

That, as to the Massachusetts Bay, her Majesty would likewise be pleased to reinforce the orders formerly sent, requiring the assembly to exert their utmost endeavours in providing for their own preservation, particularly in building the fort at Pemaquid and furnishing their other fortifications and stores with necessaries; and we humbly offered that, for their encouragement and in part of their demands, her Majesty would be pleased at present to direct that 20 pieces of cannon and 2 mortars, with bullets and shells proportionable, be sent thither.

Lastly, as to the inconveniences arising in the Massachusetts Bay from the want of power in her Majesty's governor, [and] the irregularities in the trade in that province, as also in Rhode Island, we have again offered what we had frequently laid before her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, relating to independent governments in America and the mischiefs arising thereby to the trade of this kingdom.

And having been directed to prepare the drafts of letters proposed to be sent, the same were prepared and sent accordingly.

Colonel Dudley, in letters very lately received, gives us a further account that the eastern Indians, in conjunction with the French, had made an incursion into our territories, and carried away about 100 persons; that he had raised 1,000 men, for the subsistence of which he had so far prevailed with the assembly that they had already granted 11,500 *l.*; that he has ordered Colonel Romer, her Majesty's engineer in those parts, to repair and enlarge a fort in Casco Bay,[21] the want of a fort more northerly at Pemaquid or thereabouts (which we frequently represented ought to have been taken care of by the assembly of the province) having facilitated this inroad of the Indians.

He adds that he is making such other provision as may best tend to the security of those parts; that upon this occasion he wrote to the two neighbouring charter governments of Connecticut colony and Rhode Island, that they should furnish 150 men, which he thought a reasonable proportion for them, but that they absolutely refused to comply with that proposal, though their security does depend upon the safety of the Massachusett's colony.

As to New Hampshire, having understood that William Partridge, esq., the late lieutenant-governor of that province, had upon several occasions neglected to pursue his instructions, and being a merchant known to carry on a trade to foreign parts, and particularly of timber and naval stores to Portugal, which we conceive improper for a governor to do, since he may thereby direct or monopolise the course of legal and fair trade, we humbly offered to her Majesty our opinion that he might be removed, and that John Usher, esq., formerly lieut.-governor of that province, did appear to us a person well qualified for the discharge of that trust in the place of the said Partridge.[22] Which her Majesty having been pleased accordingly to order, the necessary instructions were prepared for the said Usher in that government, and more particularly in relation to the contests between the person claiming the proprietary of that province and the inhabitants, which have been long depending.

---

[21] For plan and description see Dunnack, *Maine Forts*, pp. 218-220.

As to Jamaica, having received great complaints from thence of the ill condition of the forces arrived there from Ireland, as likewise of those sent thither from New England, and of the assembly's unwillingness to make due provision for their reception and accommodation; and the officers of the two regiments having likewise prayed her Majesty's consideration of the hardships put upon them by a late act of assembly,[23] we have humbly represented the whole matter, and offered that, for the remedy of those inconveniences, barracks be built there in proper places, wherein (as in the kingdom of Ireland) the officers and soldiers may be lodged under the like or such other regulations as may be proposed, which will not only be a great ease to the inhabitants of that island, but keep those forces, which are now too much dispersed, in a greater readiness for service. And whereas the provisions, which the officers and soldiers are now forced to purchase at dear rates, by the exactions made upon them, may be more easily supplied from Carolina and her Majesty's more northern plantations, in case an agent be appointed for victualling of them at the best rates whilst they shall be thus lodged in barracks, we humbly proposed that such an officer may be appointed for purchasing such provisions, keeping them in stores and delivering them out to the officers and soldiers at the cheapest rates, for which so much of their English subsistence as is necessary may be retained and deducted, as also so much of the allowance made them by the inhabitants as shall not be applied towards the building and maintaining of barracks, the perfecting of which good work we humbly offered that her Majesty would be pleased to recommend to the assembly of that island, humbly conceiving that by this method her Majesty's forces will be no longer burdensome to the island, their discipline and health will be better preserved, the service better carried on, and the chief occasion of the soldiers' unwillingness to serve in the plantations in a great manner removed, which was further submitted to her Majesty's consideration for her additional assistance and encouragement.

In further relation to the said island, we humbly represented that the inhabitants having frequently complained of great irregularities committed by the commanders of her Majesty's ships of war in impresting not only seamen but landmen, contrary to her Majesty's express directions in that behalf, and thereby frightening and causing many families to desert the island, the assembly, endeavouring to prevent this mischief, fell into the contrary extreme and enacted that if any person whatsoever (without exception) should presume to impress any man that is or shall be an inhabitant of the island, he should be liable to very severe penalties therein expressed, which we conceived to be derogatory to her Majesty's royal prerogative, prejudicial to the public service, and might endanger the ships of war in exigencies where seamen might be wanted. We have, therefore, humbly represented that the act should be repealed and strict orders renewed for investing the sole power of impresting seamen in the respective governors of that and of each of her Majesty's plantations, as vice-admirals to his Royal Highness.[24]

---

[22] He complained to Dudley that his reception at the hands of Partridge and his friends "had the cerimony of a funeral posture". *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, p. 913.

[23] This allowed 10 *s.* a week to every commissioned officer, without distinction of rank, and 5 *s.* to each private. *Ibid.*, pp. 696, 729-730.

And whereas the assembly of that island had fallen into differences with the lieut.-governor and council, and into heats and disorders amongst themselves, so that, seven of their number being at once expelled the house, there did not remain a quorum sufficient according to the rules of that house for passing any bill the third time, the business lying before them had been neglected, and no due care taken for renewing the body of their laws, and particularly of the act of the revenue, which is near expiring; we humbly proposed that her Majesty would be pleased to signify her pleasure to the lieut.-governor and council that they should lay aside their private animosities and pursue the public business with diligence and moderation, and accordingly her Majesty has been pleased to give directions in these points.[25]

We have likewise heard several merchants and planters concerned in the trade of Jamaica, and have considered divers letters received from the lieut.-governor of that island, together with the minutes of the council and assembly there, relating to an act passed in that island for the establishing Kingston as the chief port, instead of Port Royal destroyed by fire. Finding several great objections to the said act, we have not thought fit to present the same to her Majesty for her royal assent, but are in daily expectation of another act to be passed there, which may amend the inconveniences of the former, we understanding that a bill to that effect was brought into the assembly there at the coming away of the last ships.[26]

As to the security of trade from the northern plantations with provisions to the Carribbee Islands, etc., upon repeated intelligence from these and other her Majesty's plantations that the French have greatly increased the number of their privateers in the Carribbee Islands, and do intercept our ships trading to those parts with provisions from our northern plantations; upon which we humbly offered to her Majesty, as we had done formerly to his Royal Highness, that her Majesty's governors of New England and New York might be directed to send the ships of war, attending those colonies towards the winter season, as convoys with the ships trading with provisions and other commodities between the northern and southern plantations; and, because such a yearly convoy would not suffice, considering the number of provision ships sent from the northern plantations and the different seasons of their sailing, we further humbly offered that, besides the said convoy, to be settled for the beginning of the winter, another convoy be appointed to sail from England in the month of February, so as to be ready at New York or some other of the northern plantations by the month of April to convoy from thence the shipping of those plantations, which shall be ready to sail at that time, to the southward, and that the times, when each of these convoys shall be appointed to sail, be signified to the several governors of the northern plantations, to be by them made known to whom it may concern, that the shipping may accordingly be ready, the convenience of which convoy sailing from England the merchant ships bound from hence to the northern plantations will likewise take, and a double advantage accrue in the security of our trade.

---

[24] This matter of impressment was investigated by the Privy Council and the Admiralty. *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 442, 453.

[25] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, p. 905.

[26] Kingston was burned in January, 1703. The act here referred to made Port Royal a port of entry under the name of Port Charles (*Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, p. 838). Later the three acts passed on the subject were repealed and both towns were given equal liberties. *Id.*, 1704-1705, p. 27.

And whereas we have been also informed that, whilst in pursuance of her Majesty's declaration of war with the French and Spaniards, her Majesty's subjects, in strict observation thereof, do forbear to carry on that private correspondence and commerce which they formerly had with the Spanish nation in America, and are thereby deprived of considerable advantages, the Dutch, with a different regard to their interest, do contrive by all ways and means to engage the Spaniards in those parts to a commerce with them, and, for the better ingratiating themselves with that people, have called in their privateers and enjoy a free and open trade with the Spaniards there far greater than ever, which gives very great discouragement to her Majesty's subjects and occasions their carrying the several commodities of the plantations (contrary to the acts of trade) to the Dutch, to be vended by them to the Spaniard or carried to Europe, for which her Majesty's subjects receive in exchange from the Dutch commodities of the growth of Europe; which inconvenience does likewise happen between her Majesty's plantations and the Danish colony of St. Thomas. For the prevention thereof, we humbly offered that effectual orders be given by the Commissioners of the Customs to their under-officers in the plantations (and more particularly in the proprietary and charter governments where the acts of trade and navigation are least regarded) that they do more strictly inspect the importation and exportation of all goods there, and take care that sufficient bonds and security be given for the due observation of those acts in reference to trade with foreigners, and that an exact account be given by the said officers and by her Majesty's governors, as far as in them lies, of all trade carried on with Curaçoa or the island of St. Thomas.

And whereas it has been found by long experience that the irritating the Spaniards by private attempts upon the land in America has only tended to the loss of a considerable trade without any real advantage to her Majesty's subjects and is the present cause of turning that trade into the hands of our neighbours, we further humbly offered that such measures might be taken herein, as to her Majesty's great wisdom should seem meet, so that her Majesty's subjects be not excluded from an equal advantage of trade with others in those parts.

In relation to the island of Barbados and the trade there, her Majesty having been pleased to disallow of an act passed by the assembly of that

Albion College Library

island, intituled, an act for the better securing the liberty of her subjects within the said island and preventing long imprisonments, as containing divers imperfections and unprecedented clauses, and thereupon to direct that, for the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the said island, instructions should be given by her Majesty to the governor, as might in the best manner secure the liberty and property of her subjects there and prevent any hardships by long and unreasonable imprisonment in the said island, and that the said instructions should be made public by the said governor and be registered in the council books of that island, we did prepare the necessary clauses for that end, which were accordingly inserted in the instructions given to Sir Bevill Granville, upon his nomination to that government, in as full and ample manner as was desired.

Upon an address of the late House of Commons of 23 March 1701, that the duty of 4½ per cent. in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, subject to an annuity payable to the heirs and assigns of the Earl of Kinnoul,[27] might be applied for the repairing and erecting fortifications, and for such other public uses for the safety of the said islands as her Majesty should direct, we humbly reported to her Majesty:

That in the years 1663 and 1664 several acts were passed in the island of Barbados and the Leeward Islands for raising a duty of 4½ per cent. upon all dead commodities exported from thence, which was in consideration of an acknowledgment of 40 lb. of cotton per head, and all other duties, rents and arrears of rents due to the proprietor, and for quieting the possessions of the inhabitants of those islands and for a full confirmation of their estates and tenures, and for holding their several plantations to them and their heirs for ever in free and common socage, and in consideration also of the great charges necessary for maintaining the honour and dignity of his Majesty's authority there, the public meetings of the sessions, the often attendance of the council, the reparation of the forts and other public charges incumbent on the government, which duty or impost was granted to King Charles II., his heirs and successors for ever, and has been from that time let to farm or managed by the Commissioners of the Customs here, under the direction of the Treasury, and, as we understand, has *communibus annis* amounted in Barbados to about 10,000 *l.* sterling, and in the Leeward Islands to about 3,000 *l.* sterling per annum; we thereupon humbly represented to her Majesty that by a report of 24 January 1701 we laid before his late Majesty the present state of Barbados, in relation to its defence, upon the information we had received on that subject from the Lord Grey and the agents of the island, by which it did appear that, upon a strict survey of the fortifications by his Lordship and commissioners appointed for that purpose, he found (in 29 forts and batteries) 308 guns of several sorts, whereof 58 only were serviceable, and that most of the forts and batteries were out of repair, upon which his Lordship (having also consulted with the most experienced inhabitants of the island) offered his opinion that such of the forts and batteries as may be most useful be forthwith repaired, and that there be sent thither at least 100 great guns of 12 foot long, together with a suitable proportion of shot and all other ordnance stores needful for them, adding that there was a want of small arms and shot, whereupon we humbly repeated our opinion that such a number of great guns as her Majesty might think convenient, together with a quantity of small arms and ammunition, the particulars whereof (as we received them from the agents) were 1,200 fusils slung, 600 pair of horse pistols with holsters, 600 horesmen's swords, 600 belts, 200 musketoons and a suitable proportion of bullets, flints and cartouch boxes for the fire-arms, should be speedily sent thither, and gave our opinion that the duty of 4½ per cent. arising there is chargeable towards this expense.

---

[27] See vol. II., p. 455. In 1663, in consideration of the surrender of his patent rights in the Caribbee Islands, Kinnoull, who had succeeded to the Earl of Carlisle's rights, was granted £500 a year until 1670, and thereafter £1000 a year in perpetuity. James A. Williamson, *The Caribbee Islands under the Proprietary Patents* (Oxford, 1926), pp. 207 *et seq.*; Beer, *Old Colonial System*, pt. I., vol. I., pp. 175-176, 192.

The said agents proposing also, in a memorial delivered to us, that the present forts and fortifications be forthwith repaired, we humbly offered that the same might be done under the direction of commissioners to be appointed by the governor and council there, and that an able engineer might be sent from hence, together with some experienced gunners, as likewise that magazines should be built for the better preservation of powder and other ordnance stores, for which we humbly offered that her Majesty would be pleased to allow a competent sum out of the said duty.

As to the state of defence in the Leeward Islands, having been informed by Colonel Codrington, the governor-in-chief there, that at St. Christopher's, upon a fort at Cleverly Point, there were 20 guns mounted, 12 upon another fort at Brimston Hill, and 6 upon a small platform, and that there were 30 pieces of cannon brought out of the French part of that island, which he had directed should be forthwith mounted and placed, we were of opinion, by the best information we had received, that the quantity of artillery was for the present sufficient.

As to Antego, the said governor proposed the sending 20 long sakers, which might serve as well against the Indians as any other enemy, and 12 guns for a small fort designed to be built at Parham, and a new platform in another place frequented by privateers in time of war and by unlawful traders in time of peace. He desired small arms as much wanted, and complained that the small arms sent to those islands from the Tower were slight and of no service.

At Nevis, he represented the want of new carriages for the guns, and desired further 4 long sakers,[28] 6 guns (twelve pounders) and 6 eighteen-pounders, with a sufficient quantity of shot for them, and 500 saker shot for the guns already in the fort and platforms, together with 20 barrels of cannon powder, and 600 fire-locks having been lately sent to this island for as many matchlocks returned from thence, we were of opinion that, upon the receipt thereof, they will be sufficiently provided with small arms for the present.

Upon all which we humbly offered that such part of this duty of 4½ per cent. as her Majesty should direct, might be applied towards the supply of those demands, which was agreeable to the address of the House of Commons in that behalf.

---

[28] Note in original: "A form of cannon smaller than a demi-culverin." A culverin was a long cannon, usually an 18-pounder, with serpent-shaped handles.

And upon the whole we further humbly proposed that her Majesty would be pleased to send her royal letters to the governors of Barbados and of the Leeward Islands to use their best endeavours to incline those assemblies to continue the public levies for the more effectual carrying on and completing the services above-mentioned and others conducing to the safety of those islands; whereupon drafts of letters were accordingly prepared by us, signed by her Majesty and despatched to those parts. And, upon a computation of the money arising here from that duty, the value of 3,500 *l.* was sent to the island of Barbados in such particular stores and other necessaries as the agents of that island represented to us to be most necessary, as likewise the value of 2,000 *l.* in proper stores to the Leeward Islands.

We have not had any account from Colonel Codrington, governor of the Leeward Islands, since his expedition against Guadaloupe,[29] which he excuses upon the account of the ill state of health under which he has laboured for some time past, but we have discoursed with a person lately sent from those islands and again represented the hazards to which those colonies are exposed by the great number of French privateers upon those coasts, and that a protection by ships of war is absolutely necessary to the safety of that trade.

And whereas, in the course of our business, we had observed that the governors of her Majesty's plantations receiving presents from the general assemblies was of ill consequence, as well because those governments were thereby rendered precarious and dependent, as that the persons, by whom such presents are made, might frequently have causes depending before the governor; for the obviating this evil, and that the governors should be enabled by sufficient salaries to support the dignity of their respective governments without such presents, we humbly represented to her Majesty—

That out of the duty of 4½ per cent. in Barbados there had been hitherto assigned 1,200 *l.* sterling per annum salary to the governors of that island, but, that sum having been judged not sufficient for their support, they had been permitted from time to time to receive presents from the assemblies, and considerable sums have accordingly been raised by public levies; for the preventing of which practice, we humbly proposed that her Majesty would be pleased to add the sum of 800 *l.* sterling per annum out of the said duty of 4½ per cent. to the then salary of the governor of that island, which by such addition would amount to 2,000 *l.* sterling, which we hoped might be a competent maintenance for that governor.

And we humbly offered that, upon the establishment of 2,000 *l.* per annum as aforesaid, her Majesty would signify her express pleasure that no governor, lieut.-governor, commander-in-chief, or president of the council of Barbados for the time being, should thereafter receive any gift or present from the assembly; and likewise, that no assembly should make any such gift or present to him or any of them upon any account whatsoever, except only that, there being no house appointed or set apart for the governor, and it having been customary for the assemblies to make a temporary assignment of a house or rent for the same out of the public levies, her Majesty might be graciously pleased to permit the assembly to assign such a house or rent for the same, not exceeding 300 *l.* sterling per annum, out of the public levies, and to allow the governor to accept thereof (notwithstanding what had been before offered) until a house should be built for him; provided always that this should be done at the first session of the assembly after such governor's arrival, or receipt of her Majesty's order in this behalf, and that it should be assigned him for the whole time of his government.

---

[29] This attack, in March of this year, had been a failure. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, pp. 439 *et seq.*

And we did, thereupon, humbly observe that, the foresaid increase of salary being supplied by her Majesty out of the duty of 4½ per cent., the assembly of Barbados (and other assemblies in the Carribbee Islands) would have an opportunity and be in a condition of applying those large sums, which they usually gave in presents by yearly levies to their governors, towards such other public uses as might be most necessary for the defence and safety of those plantations; and we humbly conceived that, in consideration of her Majesty's goodness in exempting them from this customary burden of presents, they might be the more easily induced to contribute in such other manner to their own preservation.

As to the government of the Leeward Islands, we likewise represented to her Majesty that the salary of the governor-in-chief arising out of the said duty of 4½ per cent. there, being no more than 700 *l.* sterling, the insufficiency thereof had been the reason (as in Barbados) that the governors had been permitted to receive presents from the assemblies of those islands. We, therefore, humbly proposed that her Majesty would be pleased to add the sum of 500 *l.* sterling per annum, out of the said duty of 4½ per cent. there, to the salary of the governor-in-chief, which, by that addition, amounting to 1,200 *l.* sterling, might be a competent maintenance for him.

And whereas, besides the governor-in-chief of all the Leeward Islands, there are particular lieut.-governors of each of the said islands, *viz.*, St. Christopher's, Antego, Nevis and Mountserrat, who had no established salaries; we humbly conceived that, if her Majesty would be pleased to appoint the sum of 200 *l.* sterling per annum to each of them out of the said duty of 4½ per cent., it would likewise be for her Majesty's service and the interests of the kingdom in reference to trade and otherwise, in freeing such lieut.-governors from their obligation to the assemblies, whereby her Majesty might be likewise enabled to send from England fit persons for those commands, as there might be occasion.

And we, thereupon, humbly offered that the same injunctions might be signified to the governor, lieut.-governors, presidents and assemblies of the Leeward Islands as to the governor and assembly of Barbados, with the like exception that the governor-in-chief and lieut.-governors might be permitted to accept of a house or rent for the same, from the several assemblies, in the same manner as proposed for Barbados.

As to Jamaica, there being an established salary for the governor of £2000 per annum current money of that island out of the revenue arising there for the support of that government, we humbly offered, that the same might be made up out of the said revenue, 2,500 *l.* of such current money, which might amount to about 2,000 *l.* sterling, and that the like directions might be given therein as in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, except only what relates to a house, her Majesty having already a house there convenient for the residence of the governor.

As to the Bermuda Islands, there being 160 *l.* per annum settled by her Majesty for the support of the governor out of the shares of land and licences for whale-fishing there, and the further sum of 240 *l.* out of her Majesty's exchequer, making in all 400 *l.* sterling, we humbly conceived that the addition of 100 *l.* per annum more out of the exchequer might enable him to support himself in that government without presents from the assembly.

The salary of her Majesty's governor of Virginia being 2,000 *l.* sterling per annum, we conceived the same sufficient for his maintenance, without receiving any presents from the assembly or any further addition from her Majesty.

As to the government of Maryland, we found the constant revenue arising by the 2 *s.* per hhd. upon tobacco exported to have amounted in the year 1701 to about 3,200 *l.*, one moiety whereof belonging to the lord proprietor and the other moiety being for the support of the government, one-fourth part thereof is by act of assembly to be applied to the buying of arms, and the other three fourths, amounting to 1,200 *l.*, is applicable to the governor's salary. Besides which, an act was passed upon the arrival of the last governor in Maryland, for raising a revenue of 3 *d.* per hhd., as an additional allowance to him for his better maintenance during his government, which may amount to 500 *l.* per annum more; and, there being no house in Maryland for his reception, we humbly conceived her Majesty might allow the assembly to re-pass the like act for the better maintenance of the present governor, provided the same were for an unlimited time, or during his government, and that the said governor might not be permitted to receive any present or gratification from the assembly upon any account whatsoever.[80]

The salary payable out of her Majesty's revenue in New York to that governor being no more than 600 *l.* sterling per annum, which was no ways sufficient, and that defect having been to that time supplied by presents from the assembly, we humbly offered that 600 *l.* more might be added to it out of the said revenue, which 1,200 *l.* might be a competency for his support, and upon the settlement thereof, we humbly proposed that the like directions might be given in New York in reference to presents, as for the other colonies.

As to the province of New Jersey, which has been lately brought under her Majesty's immediate government, and the Lord Cornbury constituted governor of the same, as of New York, we conceived the assembly there ought to settle a constant and fixed allowance for the maintenance of their governors, as also of the lieut.-governor, who is to be resident there.

As to the province of the Massachusetts's Bay, which is a charter government, the inhabitants have been always averse to any compliance with

[80] Col. John Seymour, appointed in January, 1703 (*Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, p. 112). For this act, passed May 1, 1704, see *Arch. Md.*, XXIV. 416-417.

the directions that have been frequently sent them from hence for settling a fixed revenue for the support of that government or the governor; and upon application made to the council and assembly by Col. Dudley, her Majesty's present governor, pursuant to her Majesty's instructions to him, they have wholly declined the same, persisting in their usual way of making only temporary provisions for the charge of the government; whereby they have kept her Majesty's governors there in a continual dependence upon them for voluntary presents, which to the present governor has been as yet very inconsiderable.[31]

Whereupon we humbly offered that her Majesty would be pleased, by a letter under her royal sign manual, directed to the council of that province, to be communicated likewise to the assembly, to require them that, in consideration of the great privileges they enjoy, they should settle a constant allowance, suitable to the character and dignity of that government, without limitation of time, upon the governor, together with a fitting provision for the lieut.-governor or commander-in-chief for the time being, in which letter it might be intimated to them that, if they neglected that opportunity of complying with her Majesty's just expectations, her Majesty would be obliged to have recourse to such remedies as might be proper and effectual, in order to a due provision therein.

As to New Hampshire, where no certain provision has yet been made, we conceived there ought likewise to be a fitting salary without limitation of time raised by the assembly, and we humbly offered that directions might be given accordingly.

As to the other proprietary and charter colonies, *viz.*, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Carolina and the Bahama Islands, we could not propose anything upon this occasion, the governors of those colonies not being appointed by her Majesty, and depending either upon the proprietors or the people from whom they have very mean and uncertain salaries, which encourages them to connive at unlawful trade and other irregularities inconsistent with the interest of this kingdom, which great mischief, as we have often suggested, can only be remedied by reducing those colonies to an immediate dependence on the crown.

The importation of naval stores from the plantations for the use of her Majesty's navy and otherwise having been long esteemed and endeavoured as a national good, we have accordingly applied ourselves to the examining and improving all ways and methods by which such stores might be best produced and brought into England. Several merchants and others having undertaken to import considerable quantities of these commodities upon condition they might be incorporated by a charter, we had divers conferences with them, endeavouring to reduce their proposal to reasonable terms; and upon the whole we prepared the draft of a charter for them with such privileges, as we judged they ought to have, embraced. But, being particularly solicitous to provide against the ill effects of that pernicious practice of stock-jobbing, which has of late years so prevalently drawn men's minds from honest industry in fair trade and engaged them in tricks and artifices to ensnare others and delude the nation with an appearance of imaginary riches, we inserted in their charter such clauses as we judged might most effectually prevent that mischief. But the undertakers, having agreed to all the other articles proposed to them, insisted solely upon a liberty in this point and declared positively that, unless they were permitted to transfer their shares, each man according to his conveniency, it would be impossible for them to procure the subscriptions necessary to carry on that undertaking. In which state that matter still remains.

---

[31] *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1702-1703, pp. 42, 366, 566, 575, 602.

But whereas the necessity of making some provision of this kind appears at present more pressing than ever, because we have not imported the last year from Christmas 1701 to Christmas 1702 any such quantities as usual in former years, and that the prices of pitch and tar were very much advanced, occasioned by extraordinary means used by the Swedes to enhance the price of those commodities in Sweden; to the end that neither her Majesty nor the merchant may be obliged to the arbitrary conditions which may be insisted upon by the northern crowns or the inhabitants of those parts from whence these stores are ordinarily brought, we have lately received and examined proposals from several private persons for bringing in some quantities of pitch and tar (the commodities at this time most wanted) from the plantations upon contract for the use of her Majesty's navy, we being of opinion that private persons or select numbers may better open this trade than corporations, who must bring a load upon that trade by salaries to managers, officers and other out-goings which select numbers may excuse; which proposals we have communicated to those entrusted with the management of that affair, under whose consideration it now remains.[32]

We have been long sensible of the inconvenience arising from the difficult rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations, which has occasioned great uncertainty in the trade thither, and more especially from the liberty taken by some of them, chiefly proprietaries, to alter those rates at their own pleasure, which has been an encouragement to indirect practices for drawing away the coin from one plantation to another, as has more particularly been practised in Pennsylvania, to the great prejudice of the neighbouring province of Maryland, where her Majesty's directions not to alter the current rates of coin have been more exactly observed, whilst an act of assembly has been passed in Pennsylvania, appointing the rate of money or coin within that province, whereby pieces of eight and dollars of 15 pennyweight are made current at 7 *s.* per piece, and that for every pennyweight under or over there is to be abated or advanced 4 *d.* per piece, so that a piece of eight of 17½ pennyweight (which is the due weight) is made current at 7 *s.* 10 *d.*, though the same be not intrinsically worth more than 4 *s.* 6 *d.*; upon consideration whereof, we have offered our opinion to her Majesty that the said act be repealed, which has accordingly been done. But, notwithstanding that particular act repealed, conceiving likewise that this general mischief cannot otherwise be remedied than by reducing all foreign coins throughout her Majesty's dominions in America to the same rates, we have accordingly represented to her Majesty that whereas pieces of eight, Seville, Pillar and Mexico, are now current in the colony of the Massachusetts Bay at the rate of 6 *s.* per piece, by virtue of an act passed there, which was confirmed by his late Majesty, and, therefore, cannot be altered but by an act passed in the same manner, we humbly offered that her Majesty would be pleased to issue out her royal proclamation, to be published throughout all the plantations (as well under proprietors and charters, as in those governed by her Majesty's immediate commission) directing that, from and after 29 September 1704, no Seville, Pillar or Mexico pieces of eight, though of the full weight of 17½ *dwt.*, should be received, taken or paid in any of her Majesty's said plantations above the rate of 6 *s.* per piece, for the discharge of any contracts or bargains to be made after the said 29th day of September 1704, the halves, quarters and other lesser pieces of the same coin (of due weight) to be reckoned also in the same proportion, and that, as for the pieces of eight of Peru, dollars and all other foreign species of silver coin, whether of the same or baser alloy, the currency thereof, after the said 29th day of September 1704, should stand regulated according to their weight and fineness, in proportion to the foresaid rate limited for the pieces of eight of Seville, Pillar and Mexico, so that no foreign silver coin of any sort be permitted to exceed the same proportion upon any account whatsoever.[33]

---

[32] William Wharton, Thomas Byfield, Stephen Mason, Nicholas Oursel, Sir Matthew Dudley, and John Bridger were among the agents seeking the privileges of importing these articles. The following year an act of Parliament to encourage the importation of naval stores from the plantations was passed. Bridger was appointed surveyor of the woods, with instructions to encourage the colonists in the preparation of tar and pitch. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, many items listed in index under the above names, *id.*, 1704-1705, especially pp. 60, 87, 393, 731-733; R. G. Albion, *Forests and Sea Power* (Cambridge, 1926), ch. VI.

We have formerly laid before your Lordships an account of the undertaking for establishing packet boats between England and her Majesty's islands in the West Indies, the success whereof in seven voyages appearing to be almost constantly the same, we humbly take leave to offer the following scheme:

The voyages of the sloops between England and the six islands in the West Indies.

Sloops' names	Whence and when sailed.	Where and when returned.	Days spent
	Sailed from—	Returned to—	
Bridgeman	The Needles, 21 Oct. 1702	Falmouth, 2 Feb. following	105
Mansbridge	Plymouth, 8 Dec. "	Plymouth, 10 March do.	92
King William	Falmouth, 30 Jan. "	Falmouth, 16 May do.	107
Bridgeman	Falmouth, 4 April 1703	Taken 35 leagues west of Scilly, 27 July following	114
Mansbridge	Falmouth, 9 May "	Falmouth, 17 Aug. do.	100
King William	Falmouth, 30 June "	Mount's Bay, 8 Oct. do.	100
Prince	Falmouth, 2 Aug. "	Mount's Bay, 13 Nov. do.	103

---

[33] The general subject of the colonial monetary system is adequately discussed by Osgood, *Am. Cols. in 18th Cent.* (see index under Currency); and by Channing, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 497 *et seq.* The queen's proclamation above referred to was issued June 18, 1704, and will be found in Brigham, *Royal Proclamations*, p. 161; *London Gazette*, no. 4029; *Acts and Resolves of the Province of Mass. Bay.*, VIII. 471; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, p. 168. This proclamation was not generally observed and was followed, in 1707, by an act of Parliament (see *post*).

We have endeavoured to establish a like correspondence immediately between England and her Majesty's dominions on the continent of America, by packet boats to sail from hence to New York or some other port near the centre of those colonies, but the proposals which have as yet been offered to us appearing rather to design an advantage in trade to the undertakers than a real help to the generality of merchants concerned in those parts, we have declined the same, and are doing what in us lies to settle such a correspondency on better terms.[34]

As to the trade and fishery of Newfoundland, we last year humbly represented to your Lordships that it had been our constant care to prevent the irregularities practised by the inhabitants or those that yearly resort thither; that we had accordingly prepared instructions for the commodore of the squadron sent thither, with heads of inquiry relating to the trade, the pay of the soldiers, the fortifications, security of the principal harbours, etc., in order to such further directions as should be necessary against the next season. We likewise laid before your Lordships the following abstract of the fishery for the year 1702. . . . .[35]

Upon which we observed that our fishery had not been so considerable that year as other preceding years, which might be imputed chiefly to the interruptions and difficulties occasioned by the war, and the want of a vent for our fish in the dominions of Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean; since which time we have continued our care as follows:

Upon the petition of several merchants praying for a convoy for that trade, we humbly reported our opinion that 2 or more men-of-war might be appointed to convoy the fishing ships in March last, and 2 others for the sack ships to sail in May, which were accordingly ordered.

And whereas the salt employed in this fishery is chiefly supplied from Portugal, we further proposed that convoys should be ordered for the salt ships from Lisbon to Newfoundland, upon which, orders were given to the commander of the Portugal convoy to appoint one ship to see the salt ships well into the sea from Portugal.

Having represented to her Majesty the great want of a boom [36] and other materials for floating and fixing a chain at St. John's in this country, without which that harbour lay exposed to the French, and having discoursed with a person conversant in that country, who offered himself to us for fixing the said boom and chain and gave us an estimate of the charge thereof, we laid the same before her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to approve of the proposal, and accordingly, the materials, which could only be had here, were prepared, and the aforesaid person sent with them, together with proper directions for completing this necessary work.

As to this year's fishery, we gave the commodore several heads of inquiries and instructions, in the like manner as for the last and preceding years, but it happened that the sack ships and their convoys, which were to have sailed in July last, were driven by contrary winds into Ireland, where they were detained till September, and did not arrive in Newfoundland before the month of October, the said inquiries cannot be answered till the next season.

---

[34] The correspondence with Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys for this service is in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, pp. 191, 195, 221, 222, 223, 229, 237. Dummer, who was conducting the service with the West Indies, did not consider similar communication with Newfoundland practicable (*id.*, 1704-1705, p. 651). It was computed that 100,000 letters went yearly to the colonies, and as many returned. The charge to Barbados was 9 *d.* per letter. Hist. MSS. Comm., *Portland MSS.*, VIII. 147.

[35] *Ante*, p. 5.

[36] In this sense, a chain cable or line of spars extended across the harbor to obstruct passage. John Roope, an inhabitant of Newfoundland, was engaged for this work. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1702-1703, pp. 338, 385, 419, 871.

But, upon the informations we have taken from the merchant, the most perfect account which can yet be procured of this year's fishery is as follows:

An account of the fishery of Newfoundland for the year 1703.

——	Men.	Boats.	Quintals fish.	Tons Oil.	Fishing ships.	Boats.
At Bonavista and that Bay, *viz.*:						
Green's Pond	40	6	1,800	6	1	1
Salvage	13	2	300	1½		
Barrow Harbour	11	2	300	1½		
Keels	11	5	1,400	5		
Bonavista	200	30	10,500	45		
Baily's Cove	42	7	2,400	10		
Green Island	24	4	1,600	8		
Salmon Cove	24	4	2,400	10	1	1
Trinity Harbour	18	3	1,000	5		
English Harbour	24	4	800	4		
Silly Cove	30	5	1,500	7		
New Perlican	72	12	3,600	15		
Old Perlican	108	18	6,300	28		
Bay de Verds	42	7	2,100	0		
Carbonear	60	10	2,500	9	1	1
Harbour Grace Bay Roberts Harbour Maine	60	10	2,500	8		
Portugal Cove	24	4	1,600	8		
Torbay	12	2	600	3		
Quidi Vidi	48	12	3,600	15		
St. John's	300	47	14,100	60	18	37
Petty Harbour	16	3	900	4	1	2
Bay Bulls	12	2	700	5		
Willes Bay	6	1	300	1½		
Ferryland and several small harbours.	72	12	3,600	14	1	2
Ranews and Tarmouse.	12	2	600	3		
					23	44
	1,281	214	67,000	285½	Taken per the inhabitants.	
			8,000	15	Taken per 23 fish ships.	
			75,000	300½		

Upon which we observe that, as well by the number of ships and boats employed in the fishery as of the fish taken, the trade of this year is diminished from what it was the last about an eighth part.

We take leave to add that by letters very lately received from Newfoundland the lieutenant of the company there informs us that, by the report of two deserters, the French this winter have 1,500 men at Placentia and 12 months' provisions for that number; that there were 2 men-of-war, 50 guns each, in the harbour, and 4 more expected from France; that it was apprehended the French might have a design upon our settlements, for which no relief can be sent this winter season, and, although no great credit can be given to deserters, we have nevertheless represented the same, according to our duties. . . . .

We have likewise received the 11th inst. an account from America that Providence, the chief of the Bahama Islands, has been burned and destroyed by the French and Spaniards,[37] and the people all put to the sword or carried off, which danger we have been long apprehensive of, and have reason to fear the same attempt will be made upon Carolina in the present state of that government. (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 312-335.)

1703/4.

Jan. 4, HL. The House having this day, (by her Majesty's command,) received an address of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, of her Majesty's kingdom of Ireland in Parliament assembled, relating to the linen manufacture of that kingdom:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the judges do consider how the laws now stand, in relation to exporting goods from Ireland to the plantations, and importing goods from the plantations into Ireland; and also as to the duties upon linen exported from, and imported into, England; and report to the House with all convenient speed.

Which address is as follows:

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of Your Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, taking into our consideration the distressed condition of your Majesty's subjects of this your kingdom (and more especially of the industrious Protestants thereof) by the almost total loss of trade and decay of our manufactures, have had in our most serious thoughts, by what methods this country might be preserved from utter ruin.

That of the linen manufacture hath come under our consideration, as what may, in some measure, relieve us in our distress; to the which we have been chiefly induced, by the applications made to his late Majesty, of glorious memory, by the Lords and Commons of England in Parliament assembled, beseeching that his Majesty would recommend the same to this kingdom; and declaring that, for the encouragement thereof, they should be always ready to give their utmost assistance.

We therefore presume humbly to lay before your Majesty, that though it be very manifest that the linen trade cannot in a long time be brought to such perfection, as to employ any considerable number of the hands which now want work; or ever prove advantageous to us, unless speedy and due encouragement be given thereto by England: nevertheless, in order to lay as good a foundation for the same as is in our power, we have proceeded to the forming heads of a bill for promoting the linen manufactory in this kingdom; the passing of which bill into a law will (as we humbly conceive) rather tend to compleat the ruin, than to the relief of this kingdom, unless we be allowed due encouragement and full liberty of making the best of our linen trade in all parts beyond the seas.

---

[37] This occurred toward the end of August.

This being our present unhappy condition; we, in most humble manner, beseech your most gracious Majesty, that your Majesty would please so to recommend the same to your Parliament of England, that your Majesty's subjects of this kingdom may have liberty of exporting all manner of linen cloth (being the manufacture of this kingdom) directly from hence to your Majesty's plantations; and that we may receive such further encouragement, as has been assured to your subjects of this kingdom, if they should turn their industry to the improvement of the linen manufacture.[38] (*L. J.*, XVII. 360-361.)

Jan. 7, HC. Mr. Conyers also (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of that part of her Majesty's speech, which relates to the easier manning of the Navy Royal, and the recruiting her Majesty's land forces, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that in all cases, where the law requires the master, and three-fourths of the mariners, in navigating any ship, to be English, it shall be sufficient, if the master, and one half of the mariners, be English.[39] . . . (*C. J.*, XIV. 273.)

Jan. 13, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the trade to the East India's;

A petition of several inhabitants of the city of London, and borough of Southwark, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that by reason of the great consumption of painted, stained, and printed callicoes, and linen, in England, and all sorts of East India manufactures in Ireland, and all her Majesty's dominions in America, the petitioners, and great numbers of her Majesty's subjects, dealing in fine woollen and worsted stuffs, are very much obstructed in their trades, and the exports of those goods is almost wholly lost: and praying the House to take the premises into consideration, and to grant such relief therein, as shall be thought meet.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the said committee.[40] (*C. J.*, XIV. 280.)

---

[38] See vol. II., p. 265. Printed also in *C. J.*, XIV. 273; *I. C. J.*, II. 384, under the date of its passage, Nov. 23. In 1705, by 3 and 4 Ann. c. 7, Ireland was permitted to export coarse white and brown linens to the colonies. On the Irish linen industry and its regulation see Alice Murray, *Commercial Relations between England and Ireland*, pp. 111-134.

[39] This resolution was agreed to and incorporated in 2 and 3 Ann. c. 13, An act for raising recruits for the land forces and marines and for dispensing with part of the act for the encouragement and increase of shipping and navigation during the present war (*Statutes*, VIII. 275). The bill was presented in the Commons Jan. 27, read Feb. 2, commmitted Feb. 12, reported Mar. 7, and passed Mar. 10 (*C. J.*, XIV. 309, 318, 334, 352, 370, 374). In the Lords it was read Mar. 11, committed Mar. 15, reported and passed Mar. 21. *L. J.*, XVII. 478, 481, 503.

[40] Report was made Feb. 8 (*post*).

Jan. 18, HL. Mr. Justice Tracy and Mr Baron Smith gave the House an account, in writing, of what they and the other judges had done, in obedience to the order of the fourth instant, concerning the laws relating to the duties and customs upon Irish linen.[41] (*L. J.*, XVII. 375.)

Jan. 20, HL. Lords committees appointed to consider of an address of the House of Commons of Ireland to her Majesty, laid before this House, by her Majesty's command, the fourth instant, relating to the linen manufactures there; as also of the report of the judges, as to the laws concerning the English plantations, so far as they relate to Ireland, and the customs or duties upon linen exported out of, or imported into, England; whose Lordships, having considered thereof, and heard such persons concerning the same as they shall think fit, are afterwards to report to the House . . . .[42]

Their Lordships, or any five of them; to meet to-morrow, at ten a clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please.[43] (*L. J.*, XVII. 378.)

Feb. 1, HL. It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmarke, Lord High Admiral of England, be, and he is hereby, desired to lay, or cause to be laid, before this House, the following accompts, in writing, on or before Monday the seventh day of this instant February, at eleven a clock in the forenoon; (*videlicet,*) . . . .

Admiral Greydon's orders and instructions from the Admiralty, with the numbers of ships, rates, and complements, under his command, on his expedition to the West Indias.[44] . . . . (*L. J.*, XVII. 391.)

---

[41] This report cites the following acts concerning the plantations, so far as they relate to Ireland: 12 Car. II. c. 18 (see vol. I., pp. 277-278), 15 Car. II. c. 7 (*ibid.*, p. 312), 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 26 (*ibid.*, p. 371), 7 and 8 Gul. III. c. 22 (vol. II., p. 155), and several other acts relating to the linen trade with reference to Ireland. The report is printed in full in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 345-348.

[42] The committee is given in the *Journals*.

[43] This committee met on Jan. 21, Lord Somers in the chair. Jan. 24 the report of the committee of trade to her Majesty, upon an Order in Council, Dec. 17, 1703, relating to the exportation of linen from Ireland to the plantations, was read. This report, in view of the possibility of re-exporting from Ireland to the plantations not only linen but woolens and other commodities of other countries, advised against any alteration of the acts of trade and navigation. Some of the Commissioners of the Customs were then ordered to attend the committee. On Jan. 25 the commissioners presented an abstract of the act prepared to pass in Ireland and a copy of their letter to Sir Edward Northey, the attorney general, protesting against its passage since it might open the way for illegal trade in other commodities, both from Ireland and other European countries. The committee then ordered "that in case the House of Lords shall resolve to pass a bill allowing the subjects of Ireland to export linen cloth of their own manufacture from thence directly to the plantations, the Commissioners of the Customs would consider what clauses and provisions may be most proper to insert in such a bill for preventing collusion or any other inconveniences which they apprehend will arise from the granting such liberty". Jan. 27 the commissioners delivered their opinion in writing relating to the exportation of linen from Ireland, and proposed that if that country be permitted to export directly to the plantations it would also export fine cloth made in Scotland. For further proceedings on this question see *post* under dates of Feb. 12, 15, Mar. 17, 23. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 344, 348-350.

[44] Presented Feb. 8. After the death of Admiral Benbow, Graydon was in command of the fleet in the West Indies. On his way to Jamaica he fell in with four French ships, but after exchanging a few shots proceeded on his way. For this failure to give battle and for his subsequent conduct at Jamaica, he was censured by the House.

Feb. 2, HC. A petition of the officers, soldiers, clothiers, and victuallers, of the four companies of New York, in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that an arrear being due to the said companies, before the 25th March, 1699, and no account thereof delivered to the commissioners of accounts for the army by the Earl of Ranelagh, late paymaster of the army, for want of muster-rolls, either lost at sea, or mislaid; the petitioners applied to this House the last session for relief therein;[45] but a clause for that purpose, that they might be allowed complete, without rolls, was rejected, although that, in stating the accounts of the army, it has been the usual method, where muster-rolls are lost, to allow the rolls in being to govern the preceding and subsequent musters; since which, several muster-rolls of the said companies have been found in the said earl's office; who hath made out a computation of their pay thereby, whereby they are charged with the highest respites; yet, by reason some rolls are still wanting, the commissioners of accounts for the army were not sufficiently enabled to certify the arrears, which appear due by the said computation; and that it will be a particular hardship, if through misfortune, which was not in the petitioners power to prevent, they should be the only forces on the English establishment, whose arrears are not certified for: and praying, that a clause may be inserted in some act, to impower the Earl of Ranelagh to compute the petitioners pay, pursuant to such rolls, as are in his hands; and that the said commissioners of accounts may certify the arrears, that shall be found due to the said companies, and debentures made out for payment thereof, as to the House shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the commissioners, appointed to take, examine, and determine, the debts, due to the army, and for transport service, and also an account of the prizes, taken during the late war, to examine the matter thereof, and state the matter of fact to the House.[46] (*C. J.,* XIV. 317.)

Feb. 8, HC. Sir Robert Davers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the trade to the East India's, the resolution, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is, as followeth; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the wearing and using of printed, stained, and painted, callicoes, in England, Ireland, and the plantations, are destructive to the woollen manufactures of this kingdom, and ought to be restrained.

The said resolution being read a second time;

And the question being put, that the House do agree with the committee in the said resolution . . . .

The House divided:

The noes go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Sir John Holland, Mr. Moncton: 102.

---

[45] See note under Jan. 29, 1702/3.

[46] Provisions for relief were made by sects. 56 and 57 of 2 and 3 Ann. c. 16 (see *post*).

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Curson, Mr. Levinz: 82.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, pursuant to the said resolution; and that Sir John Holland, Sir Robert Davers, Sir Cha. Turner, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Blofeld, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[47] (*C. J.*, XIV. 327.)

Feb. 8, HL. Mr. Burchet, secretary to the Admiralty, attending at the door, was called in; and, at the bar, delivered several papers from the Admiralty; (*videlicet,*) . . . .

6. Vice Admiral Greydon's orders and instructions, from the Admiralty; with the numbers of ships, rates, and complements, under his command, on his expedition to the West Indies; (*videlicet,*)

No. 1st. February 20th, 1702/3. General instructions to him, for the expedition to the West Indies.

2. February 20th. Instructions to him how to proceed from hence to the squadron in the West Indies, with the number of ships he failed with from Plimouth into the Soundings.

3. 2 March. To take some additional strength with him 150 leagues into the sea.

4. 8th March. To send the *Sheerness* from Plimouth to Spithead. . . . . (*L. J.*, XVII. 398-399.) [48]

Feb. 11, HC. A bill, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of England, and setting the poor at work, was (according to order) read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time upon Tuesday morning next.[49] (*C. J.*, XIV. 332.) [50]

Feb. 14, HC. A petition of the merchants, and planters, trading to, and interested in, the island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the said island being situate in a hot climate, much of the clothing of the inhabitants is stained callicoes, which being light, and cheap, and capable of often washing, contribute very much to the keeping them clean, and in health: that the bill, depending in the House, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of England, will restrain the wearing of such callicoes in Jamaica, and will be a great grievance upon the inhabitants there: and praying, that the petitioners may be heard by their counsel, or otherwise, before the passing of the said bill.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table, until the said bill be read a second time. (*C. J.*, XIV. 336.)

Feb. 15, HC. A petition of the governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East India's, in their general court assembled, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there is a bill depending in the House, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of England, and setting the poor at work, which is to restrain the wearing and using of printed and stained callicoes in England, Ireland, and the English plantations: that such restraint will be injurious to the trade of England, and will divest the petitioners of a considerable part of the trade, which they purchased for valuable considerations, under an act of Parliament: and praying, that they may be heard by their counsel against the said bill.

---

[47] This bill, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of England, was not reported after commitment.

[48] See note 44, *supra.*

[49] See the resolution of Feb. 8.

[50] Feb. 12 Irish witnesses appeared before the Lords' committee appointed to consider the address concerning the direct importation of linen to the plantations, who said that if no trade should be allowed to Ireland that interfered with the trade in England the linen industry would be ruined for Ireland even though they be allowed to carry it directly to the plantations. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, p. 344.

Ordered, that the petitioners be heard by their counsel, at the bar of this House, against the said bill, upon Thursday morning next, at eleven a clock. . . . .

Ordered, that the merchants, and planters, trading to, and interested in, the island of Jamaica, be also then heard by their counsel, upon their petition, which lies upon the table till the second reading of the said bill. . . . .

A petition of the merchants, and planters, concerned in the island of Barbadoes, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that if the bill, depending in the House, to restrain the wearing of printed and stained callicoes in the plantations, should pass, it will be a great hardship upon the inhabitants of Barbadoes, which being a very hot climate, they generally use such callicoes for clothing, they being light, and cheap, and can be often washed, so as to keep the people sweet and clean, which much conduces to their health, and to oblige them to wear improper clothing will have the contrary effect: and praying, that they may be heard by counsel, before the said bill do pass.

Ordered, that the petitioners be also then heard by their counsel against the said bill.

Ordered, that the second reading [of] the said bill be adjourned until Thursday morning next. (*C. J.*, XIV. 337-338.)

Feb. 15, HC. Mr. Lowndes (according to order) presented to the House a bill, for better securing and regulating the duties upon salt; and the same was received, and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[51] (*C. J.*, XIV. 338.)[52]

Feb. 17, HC. The counsel, and parties, attending to be heard, upon the petitions against the bill, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of England, and setting the poor at work; they were called in:

And the bill was read a second time:

And the petitions against the bill were also read:

And the counsel were heard, for the printers and stainers of callicoes, and for the linen-drapers, and the two East India companies; and several witnesses were examined, on behalf of the linen-drapers, and two gentlemen, on behalf of the merchants, and planters, of Jamaica, and Barbadoes; and also the weavers were heard:

---

[51] 2 and 3 Ann. c. 16 (*Statutes,* VIII. 280). Importers of various kinds of fish, including cod, were required by this act to make oath that the salt used in curing was procured from England, and that no drawback had been allowed. The act however did not prohibit the landing, upon proper oath, of Newfoundland fish, provided they were first tendered to the officer of the port, who was to cut off part of the tail of each fish. The bill was committed Feb. 19, reported Mar. 16, 18, 20, and passed Mar. 21. It was read in the House of Lords the same day, committed Mar. 22, and passed Mar. 25. It received the royal assent Apr. 3. *C. J.*, XIV. 347, 378, 381, 383, 386; *L. J.*, XVII. 504, 505, 526, 560.

[52] This day, before the Lords' committee appointed to consider the matter of Irish linen trade with the plantations, Hamburg merchants stated that a tenth part of the Hamburg linen imported into England was sent to the plantations. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, p. 345.

And then the counsel, and other persons, withdrew.

And a motion being made, that the bill be committed;

And a debate arising in the House thereupon;

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the debate be adjourned;

The House divided:

The yeas go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Colonel Byerly, Mr. Levinz: 92.

Tellers for the noes, Sir Cha. Hotham, Mr. Walpole: 80.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, that the debate be adjourned until Monday morning next. (*C. J.*, XIV. 341.)

Feb. 17, HL. After reading the title of several papers, delivered into this House by Mr. Burchet, from the Admiralty office, the eighth day of this instant February:

Ordered, that the consideration of the said several papers be referred to the Lords committees above-named;[53] their Lordships, or any five of them; to meet on Monday next, at ten a clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please. (*L. J.*, XVII. 440.)

Feb. 18, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards the supply granted to her Majesty, an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and other duties, be laid upon all goods and merchandize imported.

2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional subsidy, and duties, be equal to one third of the subsidy, and duties, granted to his late Majesty King William the 3d, by an act, made in the 8th and 9th years of his said late Majesty (intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty a further subsidy of tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes imported, for the term of two years and three quarters, and an additional land tax for one year, for carrying on the war against France) and since continued, during her Majesty's life.

3d, Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional subsidies, and duties, be granted for a term of three years. . . .

---

[53] Authorized by the act for taking, examining, and stating the public accounts. This committee met on Feb. 21, when there was presented a list of ships and vessels in service Nov. 1, 1703, with their complements of men and how they were employed. This list shows the *Blackwall, Coventry,* and *Milford* at Barbados; the *Guernsey, Oxford, Dreadnought,* and *Fowey* in Virginia; the *Gosport* and *Centurion* in New England; the *Norwich, Anglesey, Experiment, Sea Horse, Earl, Harman, St. Antonio, Lewis,* and *Benjamin* at Jamaica; and the *Sheerness* ordered to Newfoundland, thence to Barbados. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 462, 470-472.

The first resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the House doth agree with the committee, in the said resolution . . . .

The second resolution being read a second time;

Several amendments were severally proposed to be made; *viz.*

By leaving out "8th and 9th," and inserting, instead thereof, "9th and 10th:"

Also, by leaving out "upon merchandizes imported, for the term of two years and three quarters, and an additional land tax for one year, for carrying on the war against France," and inserting, instead thereof, "towards raising the yearly sum of 700,000 *l.* for the service of his Majesty's household, and other uses therein mentioned, during his Majesty's life."

And the same were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, that the House doth agree with the committee, in the said resolution, so amended . . . .

The 3d, 4th, and 5th, resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Sollicitor-general,[54] Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Conyers, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.

Mr. Conyers also reported from the said committee, that they had directed him to move, that an account be laid before the House, of all such goods and merchandizes, liable to pay customs, and not inserted in the book of rates, and of the values thereof, upon importation and exportation.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House, an account of all such goods and merchandizes, liable to pay customs, and not inserted in the book of rates, and of the values thereof, upon importation and exportation. (*C. J.*, XIV. 343.)

Feb. 21, HC. The House (according to order) resumed the adjourned debate, touching the commitment of the bill, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of England, and setting the poor at work.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the bill be committed;

The House divided:

The yeas go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Sir William Courtney, Mr. Foley: 130.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Bridges, Sir Matth. Dudley: 104.

---

[54] Simon Harcourt. Henry Boyle, afterward Baron Carleton, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The bill here ordered became 2 and 3 Ann. c. 18 (c. 9 in other editions). Sugar, refined in England from raw plantation sugars, was allowed on exportation a drawback of 1 *s.* per cwt. over and above the 3 *s.* formerly allowed; nine months' time was given for paying the duties on tobacco, with a discount of 6 per cent. for prompt payment; English merchants were given 18 months from the importation of tobacco, sugar, spices, dyes, etc., to export the same; and no drawback was allowed on wares made of foreign iron or steel afterwards exported to the American plantations. *Statutes*, VIII. 295. Wherever a reference is given to a chapter "in other editions", as above, compilations other than the *Statutes of the Realm* are meant.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will, upon Saturday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill. (*C. J.*, XIV. 349.)

Feb. 22, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) presented to the House a bill for granting to her Majesty an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage for three years. . . . . And the same was received, and read the first time.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time.[55] (*C. J.*, XIV. 349.)

Feb. 22, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Atkins and Mr. Farrer, two of the commissioners, appointed to take, examine, and determine, the debts, due to the army, and for transport service, and also an account of the prizes, taken during the late war, attended, they were called in, and, at the bar, presented their returns to the references, made to them by this House, upon the petitions of the officers and soldiers of the four companies at New York . . . .

And then they withdrew.

And the titles of the said returns were read.

And the returns are, as follow; *viz.*

1. In obedience to an order of reference from this honourable House, bearing date the 2d instant, upon the petition of the officers, soldiers, clothiers, and victuallers, of the four companies at New York, we humbly report, as follows:

That, in order to the better enabling us to state the matter of fact of the petition, as directed by the said order, we sent a precept to the commissary-general of the musters, for an abstract of the respits, charged on the said companies within the time of the arrear demanded; and received an account, that there were no rolls in that office, relating to those companies, no musters being taken by any officer deputed by him, having no allowance by the establishment for that purpose.

At the same time we sent another to the Earl of Ranelagh, late paymaster of the army, for an account of what has been paid to the said companies since their last clearing, and what remained due on the 25th of March, 1699; from whom we received an account of the payments; but having only the rolls of six musters in his office, since the first of January, 1691, the time of their last clearing, he was not enabled to make a perfect computation of their pay; and that, according to the establishment, and the said musters, if that manner of computing shall be allowed, there appears to be due to the said companies the sum of 13,264 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.*

But we think it fit for us to observe, that a surplusage of 30 *l.* per cent. out of the said establishment, arising by the difference of the value of money in that province, hath been directed, by warrants to the governor, to be applied to the pay of a chaplain, and several persons, thereby added, and the overplus to the contingent use of the said companies, and the

---

[55] See preceding note. The bill was committed Feb. 23, and was considered Feb. 25 and Mar. 1, on which latter day officers of the customs presented an estimate of the value of foreign merchandise exported to each country, Dec. 25, 1698–Dec. 24, 1702. *C. J.*, XIV. 351, 356, 363.

fortifications of the province, an account whereof was to be given to the Committee of Trade and Plantations, and the Lords of the Treasury; whereby, out of the balance aforesaid, there is to be deducted, for the uses mentioned in the said warrants, the sum of . .	3,060 *l.*	19 *s.*	2 *d.*
And then the proportion of the said sum of 13,264 *l.* 3 *s.* 3*d.* remaining due to the officers and soldiers of the said companies, will be.	10,203	4	1
	13,264	3	3

Which we humbly submit. S. Atkins, Tho. Lister, Wm. Farrer, Geo. Langton. . . . .

Ordered, that the said returns do lie upon the table, to be perused by members of the House. (*C. J.*, XIV. 350.)

Feb. 29, HC. The House also proceeded to take into consideration the report from the said commissioners,[56] upon the petition of the officers, soldiers, clothiers, and victuallers, of the four companies at New York, in America.

And the same was read.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, for making provision for the pay, due to the four independent companies at New York, pursuant to the establishment, and such muster-rolls, as are in being. (*C. J.*, XIV. 362.)

Feb. 29, HC. A petition of the manufacturers of iron, that live in and near London, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the great duties have been laid upon Sweeds and Irish iron, the price of iron hath been so much inhanced, that our iron manufactory hath been subjected to great discouragements, which some merchants have made an advantage of, by importing vast quantities of foreign nails, and other wrought iron wares, from Holland, and immediately shipped the same off to our plantations, and other foreign parts, encouraged by the drawback upon exportation; so that if a further duty be laid upon iron imported, the English manufactory thereof will lie under far greater discouragements: and praying, that no further duty may be laid on iron imported, and a stop put to the drawback of foreign hammered and wrought iron wares, and nails, so exported.

Ordered, that leave be given, upon the report of the bill, for granting to her Majesty an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, for three years . . . . to offer a clause, that there may be no drawback upon manufactured iron, imported into this kingdom.[57] (*C. J.*, XIV. 362.)

---

[56] Appointed to take, examine, and determine the debts due the army. The instruction was to the committee on the bill for punishing mutinous officers and soldiers, and for punishing false musters (2 and 3 Ann. c. 17, c. 20 in other editions). Sections 56 and 57 directed the paymaster to compute the pay due these companies from Jan. 1, 1691, to Mar. 25, 1699, and to transmit the accounts to the above-named commissioners, who were to certify to the same and make a deduction of 30 per cent. (*Statutes*, VIII. 293-294). The bill was read Jan. 26, committed Feb. 2, reported Mar. 1, and passed Mar. 20. In the Lords it was read Mar. 22, committed Mar. 23, reported Mar. 28, and passed Mar. 29. The royal assent was given Apr. 3. *C. J.*, XIV. 308, 318, 378, 385; *L. J.*, XVII. 505, 507, 536, 550, 560.

[57] *Supra*, note 54.

Mar. 1, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, for granting to her Majesty an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, for three years . . . . was committed, the amendments, made by the committee to the bill, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, with the coherence, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were once read throughout, and then a second time one by one, and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

Another clause was offered to be added to the bill, relating to tobaccoes.

And the same was once read.

Ordered, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned till Friday morning next. (*C. J.,* XIV. 364.)

Mar. 2, HC. Resolved, that this House will, upon Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill, for the more effectual encouragement of the manufactures of England, and setting the poor at work. (*C. J.,* XIV. 366.)

Mar. 3, HC. The House (according to order) proceeded in the further consideration of the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, for granting to her Majesty an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, for three years . . . . was committed.

And other amendments were made by the House to the bill.

And the clause, relating to tobaccoes, was, by leave of the House, withdrawn; and another clause was offered to be added to the bill, instead thereof.

And the same was twice read, with blanks; and the blanks were filled up, and the clause amended:

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.

Another clause was offered to be added to the bill, for giving further time for payment of the duties on tobacco.[58]

And the same was twice read, with blanks; and the blanks were filled up, and the clause amended:

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.,* XIV. 366.)[59]

---

[58] Nine months' time was allowed, with a discount for prompt payment.

[59] Mar. 4 the Lords committee to whom were referred the Admiralty papers ordered the attendance of Vice-Admiral Graydon and the Jamaica agents. Mar. 7 the instructions to Graydon were read, and some letters relating to the meeting with the French squadron on his way to the West Indies. After a brief examination of Graydon the Jamaica agents presented copies of a petition of merchants and planters to the queen and of several letters charging Graydon with neglect in protecting the island and with irregularities there, impressing, appropriating cattle, whippings, etc. Mar. 9 Josiah Burchett, secretary to the Admiralty, presented reports of the proceedings taken by the latter in relation to the expedition. The Jamaica agents also gave an account of the French ships sent to the West Indies. William Buck, a witness, stated that he had been a prisoner in Martinique for ten weeks, and that in August there were between 70 and 80 sail of ships there that had been taken by the French and about 200 prisoners, that he saw a list of about 2000 seamen who were employed by the French in privateering, and that he had seen several

Mar. 17, HL. The Lord Sommers reported from the Lords committees appointed to consider of the address of the House of Commons in Ireland, as followeth; (*videlicet,*)

The Lords committees appointed to consider of an address of the House of Commons of Ireland to her Majesty, laid before this House, by her Majesty's command, the fourth of January last; whereby they desire liberty for carrying the linen manufactured there directly to the English plantations; and also the report of the judges, as to the laws concerning the English plantations, so far as the same relate to Ireland, and the customs upon linen exported out of and imported into England, have met several times, according to the order of the House. They began with taking into consideration the address of this House, on the ninth of June 1698, whereby the House did desire his late Majesty to declare to the subjects of Ireland, in the most public and effectual way that might be, that the growth of the woollen manufacture there would be looked upon with great jealousy by the subjects of England, and, if not timely prevented, might occasion strict laws totally to suppress the same; and that, on the other hand, if they turned their industry to the settling and improving the linen manufacture, they should receive all countenance, favour, and protection, for the encouragement and promoting of the same to all the advantage and profit that kingdom could be capable of. They then proceeded to consider how the laws stood at present; and as to that they found, that, by the act of navigation made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, Ireland stood upon the same foot with England in relation to the plantation trade, so that it was then lawful to carry out all goods from Ireland to the plantations as well as from England, and to bring the goods of the plantations from thence directly to Ireland as well as to England, the shipping and mariners of Ireland being then equally privileged with those of England: But that afterwards, by the act for the encouragement of trade, made in the fifteenth year of the same reign, it was enacted, that no commodity, of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, should be imported into the English plantations, but what should be shipped in England, Wales, or Berwick, and in English-built shipping, or ships qualified as is thereby directed; and whereof the master and three fourths of the mariners at least were English, under the penalty of forfeiture of ship and goods. But in the same act there is an exception in favour of Ireland, that it should be lawful to ship and lade in such ships, and so navigated, all sorts of victuals of the production of

---

English soldiers and seamen go privateering with the French. Mar. 10 Graydon delivered his answer in writing. After consideration of instructions the merchants were told that the admiral "did as he was ordered in leaving the island of Jamaica as he did". Mar. 14 the committee ordered the Admiralty to deliver copies of the complaints against Graydon in 1697, when he was removed from service, as also those relating to his trial when he was acquitted by a court martial. These were presented the next day. Mar. 17 and 18 the committee considered their report. By a vote of 24 to 5 they condemned Graydon for not attacking the French; the paragraph censuring him for his proceedings at Jamaica was carried by 12 votes to 2, and by a division of 12 to 3 the committee requested that he be no longer employed in her Majesty's service. The account of these proceedings, with copies of most of the letters, instructions, and papers, will be found in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1702-1704, pp. 464-535. For the committee's report to the House see entry of Mar. 23, *infra.*

Ireland, and also servants and horses; and by another act, made in 22d and 23d *Car.* II^{di}, cap. 26. taking notice, that, notwithstanding the last mentioned act of 15 *Car.* II. Advantage was taken of the not repealing the word Ireland, which was mentioned in the act of 12 *Car.* II. It was therefore enacted, that the word Ireland should be left out of all such bonds, which should be taken for any ship sailing for any English plantation; and that, in case the ship should lade any of the said commodities at any of the said plantations, the same should be brought to some port of England or Wales, or to Berwick, and there to be unladen, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the ship and goods. . . . .

The committee, being informed that this matter had been under the consideration of the Council of Trade and the Commissioners of the Customs, sent to the said boards, to know what had been done by them respectively in this affair. From the Council of Trade, there was laid before the committee, a report made by them the three and twentieth of December last, upon an Order of Council; whereby they reported to her Majesty, that the privilege desired by the House of Commons in Ireland was contrary to the law; and that they could not advise an alteration of the acts of trade and navigation in this particular, the intent of the acts being to maintain the plantations in a firm dependance upon England, and for making this kingdom the staple of commodities of other countries; and that, under the colour of linen, other commodities might be exported fraudulently and clandestinely from Ireland to the plantations, to the great prejudice of England.

The Commissioners of the Customs attended the committee, and gave them an account of their having communicated their thoughts to Mr. Attorney General upon this subject, by order of the Lord Treasurer; a copy of which they produced: But the committee directed them to report their opinion to their Lordships, as well in respect to the liberty desired in behalf of Ireland, as also what expedients they thought would be most proper to prevent collusion, or other undue practices, in case the House should think fit to pass a bill for allowing the subjects of Ireland to export linen cloth of their own manufacture from thence to the plantations: Accordingly they did bring their report to the committee; whereby they reported, that Irish linen may now be imported into this kingdom free of all duties; and so may from thence be exported to the plantations upon very easy terms; but that, if they were allowed to carry their own linen directly to the plantations, it would open a way for exporting Scottish linen under colour thereof, it being not easy to distinguish the one manufacture from the other, nor to hinder the secret conveyance of linen, out of Scotland into Ireland: that it would hinder the importation of great quantities of linen from Holland, Hamburgh, and the East Country, for the plantation consumption, which are sent in return of the woollen manufacture and other commodities of the product of this kingdom: that such a liberty might prove a damage to the navigation of England, and a loss to the revenue of the kingdom, by hindering the importation of foreign linen, and putting the people there upon the prohibiting some of our principal commodities.[60]

---

[60] See *ante*, note 43.

They also produced to the committee . . . . an account of the quantity, quality, and value, of the German and Holland linen exported from England to the English plantations in the same two years, amounting, from Christmas 1700 to Christmas 1701, to £113,629. 8 *s.* 11¾ *d.*; and from Christmas 1701 to Christmas 1702, to £83,001. 10 *s.* 0 *d.* . . . .

The Commissioners of the Customs did also affirm, that such liberty as was desired would have a greater influence upon the trade of England than appeared at first sight; because though ships from Ireland might go to the plantations with provisions, horses, and servants; yet they could not make a profitable voyage with those things only, but must come to England to make up their cargo; whereas, if they had the liberty of carrying linen, they would go directly for the plantations.

The Lords committees also heard the governour and others of the Hamburgh Company, and also some of the drapers whose principal dealing is in sending linen to the plantations. They said, that such a liberty given to Ireland would be very prejudicial to the Hamburgh trade, the Irish linen being for the most part of the same sort with that which was imported from Hamburgh: that at least a tenth part of the linen imported from the East Country, Hamburgh, and Holland, was sent to the plantations; and that many drapers in London have their whole subsistance by the trade of shipping linen to the plantations: that freight is much cheaper in Ireland than in England; and that sailors wages was not above half the rate there, as here: that the customs upon linen imported into England were considerable; and that, if the importation of linen was diminished, there would be a proportionable lessening in the vent of our woollen manufacture in those countries; and they would be put upon setting up the woollen manufacture among themselves.

The committee also heard several of the gentlemen of Ireland; who acquainted them, that the application of the people in Ireland to the linen manufacture was not a matter of choice, but was pursuant to the desires of the people of England, and to silence a malicious and groundless calumny, of their affecting an independence upon England: that all trade in Ireland would in some degree affect the trade of England; but yet they hoped that would not be a sufficient argument to induce England to debar them of all trade: that it was impossible for them to hope that the linen manufacture would become national, unless the encouragement was general, which must be by allowing them a market: that, though they might import their linen into England custom-free, yet the profit was too little: that, considering the freight, which must all be paid down to the West Indies by the usage of merchants, the loss of time, and want of stock, the trade would not answer; the charge before it could go from England exceeding the prime cost: that, as to the objection of collusion, their ships went now with provisions directly from Ireland; and that it was a mistake in the Commissioners of the Customs to say, that ships, which went with provisions from Ireland to the plantations, did use to touch in England; that they believe there could not be one instance given of their doing so; but it may be true, that English ships do often touch in Ireland, for taking in provisions. . . . . And that they are willing to submit to any regulation for preventing of collusion, upon the granting such a liberty to them; but they desire it may not be so restrained as to hinder the manufacture from becoming universal. . . . .

Upon consideration of the whole matter, in regard to the promise made in the address of this House to his late Majesty, that Ireland should receive all countenance for the encouragement and promoting of the linen manufacture, to all the advantage and profit that kingdom could be capable of; and that this was the only thing which Ireland had as yet desired of England:

And that there can be no trade whatsoever in Ireland, but will in some degree or other affect the trade of England, and this of the linen manufacture seems the least prejudicial; and that it will be a considerable time before there will be any sensible diminution in the importations of linen from Hamburgh, Holland, and the East Country; and that, when it should grow considerable by the increase of the linen manufacture in Ireland, England would find great recompence, by their having laid aside the woollen manufacturers in Ireland.

The Lords committees are humbly of opinion, that the liberty desired by the address of the House of Commons in Ireland may be granted.

And, in order to prevent collusion, they do propose, that the exportation may be restrained to some particular ports in Ireland; and that such other cautions may be used, both in Ireland and in the plantations, as are mentioned in the report of the Commissioners of the Customs.

The committee do also humbly offer to the consideration of the House, whether it would not be for the advantage of England, if the hempen manufacture was effectually encouraged in Ireland, whereby such naval stores as are of the product of hemp might be furnished within her Majesty's own dominions; and whether that might not be effected, in case her Majesty would be graciously pleased to encourage the same, by declaring, that such stores should be used in the navy preferable to any other foreign stores.

Which report, being read, was agreed to; and ordered, as follows:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the report be laid before her Majesty, with the humble desire of this House thereupon; and that her Majesty will be pleased to recommend to the Parliament of England, the address of the House of Commons of Ireland, concerning the linen manufacture there, in a convenient time, and also the encouragement of the hempen manufacture in Ireland; and that the Lords committees, who drew up this report, to draw an humble address, to be presented to her Majesty, thereupon: Whose Lordships are to meet to-morrow, at ten a clock in the forenoon, in order thereunto. (*L. J.*, XVII. 485-487.)

Mar. 23, HL. The Lord Sommers reported from the Lords committees (appointed to consider of the address of the House of Commons in Ireland relating to the linen manufacture there), an address drawn by them.

Which was read, and agreed to, as follows; (*videlicet*),

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to acquaint your Majesty, that the Earl of Nottingham, your Majesty's principal secretary of state, having, on the fourth of January last, by your Majesty's command, laid before the House an address which the House of Commons of Ireland had presented to your Majesty; whereby they desired a liberty for carrying linen manufactured in Ireland directly to the English plantations in America; the House appointed a committee to consider of that matter: and that committee, having taken that proposal into consideration, and having fully heard all persons from whom they could hope for any information touching the same, did, on the seventeenth of March instant, report their opinion to the House: which report the House unanimously approved.

May it please your Majesty,

We are sensible that nothing effectual can be brought to pass during this session of Parliament, which draws so near to a conclusion, in relation to this affair; and therefore we humbly presume to lay the report of the committee before your Majesty, and humbly to desire your Majesty that you would be graciously pleased, at a proper time, to recommend this affair to your Parliament of England in the most effectual manner: and we humbly beseech your Majesty, that you would give all encouragement to the planting of hemp in Ireland, and to the increase and improvement of the manufacture of hemp in that kingdom, by all such ways as your Majesty in your great wisdom shall judge most proper.

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lord Treasurer, the Duke of Bolton, and the Lord Sommers, do humbly attend her Majesty, with the address agreed to this day, relating to the linen manufacture in Ireland.[61] (*L. J.*, XVII. 507.)

Mar. 23, HL. The Earl of Rochester reported from the Lords committees appointed to take into consideration the several papers delivered into the House of Peers by Mr. Burchet, from the Admiralty-office, the eighth day of February last, as follows:

That their Lordships, being on consideration of the said papers, received several complaints from the merchants trading to Jamaica, against Vice Admiral Greydon, for not attacking four French men of war, which he met in his passage to the West Indias, having at that time four English men of war under his command; and for his disorderly proceeding, in pressing in the night-time great numbers of seamen and inhabitants of Jamaica; and for his severe usage of the masters of some merchants ships and transport vessels under his convoy, to the great disturbance of the inhabitants of the said island, to the frightening away many of the seamen, and consequently the weakening and exposing that country to great and manifests dangers, and to the interruption and discouragement of trade.

Their Lordships having also heard Vice Admiral Greydon, both by himself and witnesses; copies of all the depositions, upon oath, by both parties, are herewith presented to the House, as follow; (*videlicet,*)

---

[61] The queen, in her reply Mar. 27, agreed to recommend the latter to Parliament. *L. J.*, XVII. 535.

Witnesses on behalf of the Jamaica merchants, in relation to Vice Admiral Greydon's meeting with Ducass[62] and his pressing men at Jamaica.

Andrew Seale (*jur.*) saith, that, according to the signal made on the twelfth of June last, he went on board Admiral Greydon; and being sent for into the cabin, the admiral swore, "By God, he thought he should get him at last: for he was informed he lay drinking in punch-houses from six o'clock in the morning till two the next morning." The deponent told him, he was misinformed, for he never drank a quart of punch in his life. But the admiral said, he had good proof of it; and he heard he was going to turn lawyer, but he would take care of him; and accordingly ordered him into irons, and swore he would whip him and pickle him the next day: and accordingly he was in irons eight and forty hours; to wit, from the 12th day to the 14th. He was then master of the ship called the *Prince of Orange,* and he had no assistance from any man of war while he was in Jamaica.

Samuel Gape (*jur.*) saith, the Sunday night the press was at Port Royal, the *Expedition*' boat, to which he belonged, was ashore at the Point, and that two of our men were then pressed out of her; and being now in town, will give a further account thereof.

Daniel Bright (*jur.*) saith, he was at Mrs. Murrey's in King's Town, when the man came in, that said, Admiral Greydon had ordered him to be whipt: He pulled off his coat, and shewed where his blows were.

And as to the pressing, between three and four a clock his men called him out, and told him, they were pressing on shore at Port Royal: Whereupon he bid them take the boat and secure themselves; but there were so many boats belonging to the men of war abroad, they feared they could not get ashore; so they all staid aboard, and two of them were pressed; but they came aboard again. He said, that when his men first told him thereof, they said the men of war's boats had passed by towards Kings-town an hour before. His ship lay then from Kings-Town about four miles.

John Manoree (*jur.*) saith, he was commander of a store ship that went with Vice Admiral Greydon, consigned to Thomas Bell, store-keeper at Jamaica; and that, about four or five days after they sailed from Plimouth, they met with Ducasse; but Admiral Greydon never attempted to attack him.

That, about the 9th of April they saw the Desarts[62a] about 9 leagues from Madera, when the admiral, in company with the *Blackwall* made the best of his way, and left all the transports and merchant ships behind, to get in as well as they could: And before some were well provided with necessaries, he made the signal for sailing, and left the *Blackwall* and the major part of the transports and merchants in the road; and the day following, the *Blackwall* and merchants made the best of their way for Barbadoes; where they arrived two or three days before the admiral; from whence the whole fleet went to Guadalupa, and thence to Antego.

He saith, that, his men being sick at Jamaica, and several of them dead, he went aboard the admiral in a submissive manner, desiring his assistance in unloading the queen's stores; but he rise up in a great passion, swearing, that, if I did not immediately begone, he would put me in irons, with my friend Andrew Seale.

Captain Henry Mundy (*jur.*) saith, that at Jamaica he had two men pressed on board from him, at five a clock in the morning.

He saith, that as to the meeting the four French men of war; the 18th March last, we were sailing to the southward, and saw them a-head; and soon after the *Montagu* gave chace, and had some dispute with them, the signal from our admiral being made for the line of battle: some time after which, the *Montagu*, by signal, gave off chace, and came into the fleet; and we sailed as before to the southwards. When we first saw the French ships, they were sailing to the eastward: After they had got to leeward of us, they seemed to hawl up to the northward, seemingly in a line; and we lay by about two hours. The *Montagu* in the whole went to the leeward of them. When the French got to the leeward of us, they lay up with their heads to the northward; and after some time veered, and went on their course: But as to the first time of their veering, he is not positive; but when they veered the last time, they were upon our lee quarter about two leagues distance.

---

[62] Ducasse, the French admiral.

[62a] Las Desertas, a group of small islands.

The *Montagu* was then in dispute with the French ship, about two leagues from Vice Admiral Greydon, as near as I can guess. The other three French ships were about a mile and an half from the *Montagu*.

Witnesses produced by Vice Admiral Greydon.

Captain Samuel Vincent (*jur.*) saith, that Admiral Greydon, about the 18th or 19th of June, sent for him, with two captains and two lieutenants, to press their seamen that were ashore; for the people deserted the ships, and run ashore. He saith, he broke open no houses; and his men having taken a gentleman's servant, he released him; and seven other of the inhabitants being pressed by some of our men, Admiral Whetson discharged them all. It was day before any of his people went ashore; for he received not his orders from Vice Admiral Greydon before four a clock that morning: He believes it was six a clock before he went ashore at Kings-town; and he knows not that any house was broken.

Arthur Jones (*jur.*) saith, he went ashore about six a clock at Port Royal; and he saw no house broke open, nor any irregularity on the shore: This was a day or two before we came away; and he never was ashore after that time. He saith, our ship sailed out that morning, to be ready to go with the admiral; and he never knew of any pressing but at that time.

Nicholas Ogle (*jur.*) saith, that at Jamaica a master of a small vessel was brought before Vice Admiral Greydon, for not coming under his stern when a signal was made for his coming in; whereupon he ordered him to be seized. Then the lieutenant asked him, how many drubs he must give him? He ordered him to turn him loose: but the lieutenant, mistaking, ordered him twelve blows with the rope's end: which the vice admiral being informed of, reprimanded him for it.

Being asked, what he meant by seizing him? He said, seizing is a term used for tying one's hands. He saith, the master, in excuse for himself, said, he did not know the way, nor did he know the admiral expected it. He saith, that, after Admiral Bembow had been some time at Jamaica, he asked the governor and council for an order to press men; and they gave him one. But that admiral told the deponent, that they had notice of the press at Port Royal the day before the order was given him.

Captain Thomas Lyel (being sworn) saith, he was ashore at Port Royal the evening after the press was made by Vice Admiral Greydon, in company with Mr. Chaplin (the queen's receiver), Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Puckle; and they only complained of the pressing their men, and not of any irregular proceedings, or of the breaking any houses; nor did he hear any other person complain.

He saith, the masters of the transport ships are generally negligent; and that Andrew Seale was most negligent of any of them: he was three or four times aboard his ship, but never found him there; and his ship was always out of order, when he should have sailed.

Being asked, whether he had before known a master of a merchant ship laid in irons? He said, No.

He saith, it was on the 18th of March that we met the French ships; and that Captain Cleveland left us on the 26th.

He saith, that in the morning the admiral made the signal for sailing from Maderas, we weighed accordingly, and lay by all that day; and he sent in his own barge, with a lieutenant, to order the ships to get under sail, and lose no time; and ordered the lieutenant to come with the *Blackwall*. The next day we were off of the west end of the island, and lay in sight of it all that day: and seeing but three or four ships between the shore and us, it was the admiral's opinion, as well as every body's else on board, that the *Blackwall* and the rest of the ships were got to the southward of us; so we made an easy sail, and steered south west, thinking that to be the best course to meet with the fleet. We towed a heavy merchant man of 400 tun; and as soon as we got to Barbadoes, the admiral sent out a frigate to cruize in the latitude of the island, to take up the merchant men that should follow us.

In the morning before we made the island Maderas, the admiral sent the *Tryal* sloop a-head, to make the land; after some time, she returned, and told us, she saw the land. We lay by some time, to send Captain Mathews abroad the said sloop, to go to the island, to get necessaries ready, that we might lose no time there. When we came into the road, a great many of the merchants were before us, and many of them almost as soon as we; but he knows not but some of the ships might be calmed under the Deserts.

Captain George Saintlow (sworn) saith . . . . that another time, on going a voyage to the West Indias, being then in Long Reach, a collier run aboard him; and carrying away his cat-head, and doing him other damage, he drubbed him soundly; and gave an account thereof to the Admiralty.

Being asked, whether the captains of merchants ships, when their ships are hired in the queen's service, for transport ships, or any other employment, are not under the command and direction of the commodore that commands the squadron they are to sail with; and if they at any time disobey the orders of their commodore, whether the said merchant ships, hired as aforesaid, are not punishable for their disobedience at the discretion of the commodore?

He saith, he always thought so; and never thought it a crime to punish any one under their commands.

Witnesses on behalf of the merchants, touching words spoken by Mr. Greydon in the lobby. . . . .

Benjamin Wey (*jur.*) saith, that when Admiral Greydon was informed he must come again on Thursday, he said, "I think I must take an house, or lodging, here." And, speaking of the people at Jamaica, he called them liars and scoundrels; and said, he could get two justices there sign any thing for two bottles of madeira. And talking of his meeting other four French ships he asked, whether those must be Du Cass's too; saying, "Would you have me chace ships that sailed two foot for my one?" And further said, "Damn me, if I ever take care of merchants ships under my convoy," or to that effect.[63] . . . .

---

[63] Substantially the same testimony was offered by Sir Bartholomew Gracedieu, Richard Harris, and John Burridge. For Graydon, Philip Herbert, Dr. Richard Adams, and Edward Burt agreed that he expressed his belief in the willingness of the Jamaica merchants to exchange the truth for a bottle of wine, but denied hearing him speak of taking a lodging in town or of refusing to take any more merchants under his convoy.

Upon consideration of the whole matter, their Lordships came to these resolutions; (*videlicet,*)

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that Vice Admiral Greydon, with a squadon of four ships of war of her Majesty's under his command, meeting with four French ships in his passage to the West Indies, and letting them escape without attacking them, according to his duty, from the pretence of his instruction, hath been a prejudice to the queen's service, and a great dishonour to the nation.

2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that Vice Admiral Greydon's disorderly proceeding in pressing men at Jamaica, and his severe usage of the masters of merchant and transport vessels under his convoy there, hath been a great discouragement to the inhabitants of that island, and prejudcial to her Majesty's service.

3. Resolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that Vice Admiral Greydon, having behaved himself so ill in his expedition to the West Indias, is not fit to be employed any more in her Majesty's service.

Their Lordships have likewise thought it proper to acquaint the House, that, whilst they had these matters under their examination, it appeared that, in this expedition to the West Indias, before the fleet arrived in those parts, the design they were going about in Newfoundland was generally talked of amongst the seamen; and that the men on board two transport ships, that were separated from the fleet and went to the Mederas, spoke commonly of their going to Placentia: and Vice Admiral Greydon informed their Lordships, that, before he received his instructions, he was himself frequently told that he was going to Newfoundland.

The effect of which discovery proved so fatal to that design, and was so unluckily made use of by the enemy in their better defence, that, when the fleet came there, they found all preparations so sufficiently made for the security of the place, that that attempt was rendered ineffectual; which otherwise in great probability would have done considerable damage to the French, and must have been attended with great advantage to the service of her Majesty, and this kingdom.

Their Lordships do further think it highly incumbent upon them, at this time, to represent of what importance the defence and preservation of Jamaica is to England itself, by its situation, as well for trade as for the convenience it affords of offending our present enemies the French and Spaniards, as it lies in the centre of the most valuable part of the West Indias, at an easy distance from the Spanish settlements; and more particularly is in the neighbourhood of the Havana, which hath been hitherto the rendezvous of the Spanish gallions and flotas.

This island produces the best sugar, indico, cotton, wool, dying wood, etc.; and may be yet made more beneficial to England, by being a staple of our English and European product and manufactures, and a mart for negroes, upon a peace or friendship with the Spaniards; which advantage is now enjoyed by the French; who do not only furnish the Spaniards with all their negroes for working in their mines, but almost entirely supply them with all necessaries from Europe, for which they are paid in pieces of eight, or other the richest commodities; which benefit might accrue to this kingdom, in case of a revolution in Spain, but cannot be maintained without the island of Jamaica; there being no other of the queen's plantations situated so far to the leeward, and so near to the Spaniards, as to afford a convenient communication with them, and a means of protecting them at the same time against the French.

This island also affords good reception for great numbers of her Majesty's men of war, who may be there in a readiness to defend this important place, and to annoy the enemy on all hands; who have only some open roads and harbours, of no great defence to their shipping.

With the loss of this island, besides its natural product, this kingdom would also lose the whole advantage of so beneficial a trade as that of the Spanish West Indias, which would fall to the French and Dutch, who have their settlements in those parts.

Their Lordships have thus endeavoured to lay before the House the great advantages of this island; and at the same time crave leave to observe, that, in this place, of so great concernment and importance to the trade and prosperity of this kingdom, there has been no chief governor since the death of Colonel Brewer during this war, till within a few weeks; which, their Lordships are of opinion, may have been the occasion of losing several opportunities of taking advantage upon the enemy, as well as of lessening the discipline amongst the soldiers; the authority and prudence of a chief governor always drawing more respect, obedience, and dependance upon him, than is usually observed towards any officer in an inferior command.[64]

Their Lordships have also received informations, from many of the considerable merchants in this city trading to Jamaica, of several French men of war, to a considerable number, fitted out, and many transport ships, with soldiers on board them, bound for the West Indias; which, the said merchants conceive, they have good ground to believe are designed to attack Jamaica; their correspondents in that place signifying to them, that the prisoners from all parts agree in their reports, that the governors in the French and Spanish dominions in the West Indies design to make a powerful descent in that island on the first occasion that offers, which at this time is extremely exposed, for want both of soldiers and ships of war to protect them.

Their Lordships humbly hope, that this House, taking into their consideration of what fatal consequence the loss of this place must be to England, will judge it reasonable to make an application to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to take care that so advantageous a plantation may be effectually and seasonably supplied with all things proper for its security and defence, and particularly that the regiments there may be recruited and kept full.

That instructions be given to the commanders of her Majesty's ships that attend on this plantation, to observe strict discipline and order, in the pressing such seamen as are absolutely necessary for the use of the men of war; want of due care in that service having extremely weakened this island, by the loss of many of their seamen, frightening away more, and hindering others from resorting thither: and that such a number of ships of war may be constantly maintained there, or relieved from time to time, that there may not want a sufficient strength at sea, to defend her Majesty's own subjects, and annoy her enemies in those parts; which will likewise prove of very considerable advantage to her Majesty's service in all her other dominions.

---

[64] In February, 1704, Thomas Handasyd, who had been acting as lieutenant governor, was made full governor. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, p. 40.

Then the first resolution in the said report was read. . . . .

After long debate;

The question was put, whether this House shall agree with the committee in this resolution?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the second resolution in the said report was read. . . . .

After debate;

The question was put, whether this House shall agree with the committee in this resolution?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the third resolution in the said report was read. . . . .

After debate;

The question was put, whether this House shall agree with the committee in this resolution?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

To all the rest of the said report, the House agreed. (*L. J.*, XVII. 507-511.)

1704.

Mar. 29, HL. Then the Earl of Rochester reported from the Lords committees, appointed to take into consideration the several papers delivered into this House, by Mr. Burchet, from the Admiralty-office, the 8th of February last, an address, drawn by them, pursuant to the order yesterday.

Which was read, and agreed to, as follows; (*videlicet,*) . . . .[65]

Ordered, that the whole House do attend her Majesty, with the said representation or address. (*L. J.*, XVII. 550-553.)

Session of October 24, 1704–March 14, 1704/5 (3-4 Ann.).[1]

1704.

Oct. 31, HL. It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations do lay before this House, in writing, (with all convenient speed) an account of the state of the trade of this kingdom since the last session of this Parliament. (*L. J.*, XVII. 570.) [2]

---

[65] The address repeats the resolutions and recommendations of the report of Mar. 23. It was presented Mar. 31, when the queen replied that she would give such directions as would be proper for the safety and welfare of the nation. *L. J.*, XVII. 557.

[1] During the recess Robert Harley, Speaker of the House of Commons, was appointed Secretary of State to succeed the Earl of Nottingham, Henry St. John became Secretary at War in place of Blathwayt, and the Earl of Kent and Thomas Mansell were given the positions of lord chamberlain and comptroller of the household, previously held by the Earl of Jersey and Sir Edward Seymour.

The battles of Schellenberg and Blenheim, the taking of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke, and the naval engagement off Malaga, in which both sides claimed the victory, were the outstanding events of the war.

Nov. 10, HL. It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that, in the exchange of the Bishop of Quebec, and the other ecclesiastics taken in the ship *La Seine* this last summer,[3] she will have regard to the poor French Protestants that are in the gallies.

Ordered, that the Lords with white staves do humbly attend her Majesty with the said address. (*L. J.*, XVII. 575.) [4]

Nov. 13, HL. Upon reading the petition and appeal of the Right Honourable Rebecca countess dowager of Falkland executrix of Anthony Lord Viscount Falkland deceased, Sir Cloudesley Shovell knight, and Dame Elizabeth his wife executrix of Sir John Narborough knight deceased, Francis Nicholson esquire, and others, from a decree of dismission made in the Court of Chancery, the fourth day of December one thousand seven hundred, on the behalf of the Right Honourable William Lord Cheney, Sir Walter Clarges baronet, and Peter Barwick doctor in physic, executors of Christopher late Duke of Albemarle; and praying the reversal of the said decree of dismission; and that the respondents may be ordered to pay the sum of two thousand four hundred eighty-four pounds, six shillings and one penny, due to the stated accompts with interest and charges; and may answer to the said appeal:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said William Lord Cheney, Sir Walter Clarges baronet, and Peter Barwick doctor in physic, may have a copy of the said appeal; and shall and they are hereby required to put in their answer or respective answers thereunto, in writing, on Thursday the three and twentieth day of this instant November, at eleven a clock.[5] (*L. J.*, XVII. 577.)[6]

---

[2] Nov. 3 Henry St. John presented to the Commons an estimate of the forces for 1705, containing items covering three regiments of 834 men each for service in the West Indies under Colonels Handasyd, Livesay, and Whetham, four companies, 449 men, at New York, and one company each for Bermuda and Newfoundland, 58 and 93 men. The estimate for the last three units was £9885 17 *s.* 6 *d.* *C. J.*, XIV. 394.

Nov. 6 the Ordnance account to Sept. 30, 1704, contains items of amount due to engineers and artificers at Jamaica, £1408 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; to artificers at Newfoundland, £803; to works at same place, £300. *Ibid.*, p. 401.

Nov. 9 the same office presented an estimate for land service for 1705, containing an item of £1670 for the yearly charge at Jamaica. *Ibid.*, p. 407.

[3] In July. The prisoners included M. de Tilly, first lieutenant, and three other officers, Père Apollinaire, the chaplain, Jean de la Croix de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, two "priests of quality", 13 missionaries and a Dominican, Paul Breton, or Berthon, merchant, nine other male passengers, six ladies, and eight servants. Aug. 17 the matter had been referred to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded Seamen and Exchange of Prisoners. Nov. 11 the queen gave a complying answer to the address here ordered. St. Vallier was held prisoner until 1709. *L. J.*, XVII. 577; *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 476; Hist. MSS. Comm., *Portland MSS.*, VIII. 164; *post*, p. 173.

[4] Nov. 11 the commissioners of victualling presented to the Commons an account covering the period of the war, in which the following items appear: Provisions for land forces employed against Guadeloupe and elsewhere in the West Indies, £7480 8 *d.*; same for Commodore Walker's fleet for the West Indies, £5490 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; same for soldiers sent to the West Indies, Dec 12, 1702–Apr. 1, 1703, £2304 17 *s.* 1 *d.*; same for Mar., 1702/3, £5072 7 *s.* 9 *d.*; same for forces in Jamaica, £1642 19 *s.* 9 *d.*; same for soldiers in Newfoundland, 1704, £1051 14 *s.* 1 *d.* In the paymaster's account, presented the same day, for the year 1703, payments are noted of £50 to Mr. Thurston for fire and candles for the company at Newfoundland, and £175 10 *s.* to Doctor Gaylard, physician to the West India forces. Nov. 13 the transport account showed an item of £34,394 6 *s.* 1 *d.*, due for service of 16 ships sent to the West Indies, 1702-1703, together with the charge of bedding and cabins. *C. J.*, XIV. 414, 415, 417.

Nov. 30, HL. This day the Lord Dartmouth, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, delivered the report of trade. (*L. J.*, XVII. 587.)

Nov. 30, HL. To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled:

May it please your Lordships; In obedience to your Lordships' order of the 31st of October last . . . . we humbly take leave to lay before your Lordships the substance of what has fallen under our consideration, since our last representation to your Lordships, in reference as well to matters of trade and commerce, as to the state of defence of our plantations, on which the trade of this kingdom does so essentially depend.[7] . . . .

Spanish trade. Some time after her Majesty's declaration of war against the French and Spaniards, and upon the informations we had received from the West Indies, we did humbly take leave to represent to her Majesty, by one of her principal secretaries of state, the great inconvenience and damage that would accrue to her Majesty's subjects by too strict a prohibition of trade and commerce with the Spaniards in America, because we well knew that, not only the French would contrive to avail themselves of this breach which they so much desired and supply the Spaniards there in our stead with the commodities of Europe, and with negroes which are absolutely necessary for the plantations of the Spaniards and for working their mines, but that the Dutch from Curaçoa and other places in that part of the world would not cease to carry on so profitable a commerce with the Spanish subjects to and from the colonies under each others' dominions in the West Indies with the goods of the product of their own plantations, and likewise with the commodities of her Majesty's dominions, to the great discouragement of her Majesty's subjects, who, on their part, forbore such trade with the Spaniards. In pursuance of the declaration of war aforesaid, and it being thought reasonable that the obedience paid by her Majesty's subjects to the prohibition of trade should not be so strictly exacted as to occasion so great prejudice to this nation in depriving them of the Spanish trade whilst it gives others the opportunity of engrossing it to themselves, we offered our opinion that letters might be written in her Majesty's name to several governors in America directing them that, if, upon examination, they found the aforesaid fact to be true, they might also indulge her Majesty's subjects as great liberty as the Dutch take, there being no reason why the commodities which in time of peace may lawfully be carried to the Spaniards should not rather be furnished to them at present by ourselves immediately, than by others.

---

[5] The petition stated that Sir William Phips, having discovered some wrecks near Hispaniola, notified the appellants and the Duke of Albemarle. The latter, in 1686, obtained authority to recover the treasure, and entered into certain agreements. The duke's share of the profits amounted to £40,000. A second agreement was then entered into for another expedition, according to which the duke was to receive a fourth share in the profits and was to bear the same proportion of the costs or losses. In the meantime he was made governor of Jamaica and, having appointed agents to act for him, a third agreement was signed, increasing the duke's share. This second expedition, as also a subsequent one, ended in failure. Before the accounts were settled the duke died. Suit was later brought against the executors for his share of the expenses, amounting to £2484 6 *s.* 1 *d.* The issue turned upon the conditional signing of the third agreement by the duke's agent. The appellants, contending that this question did not affect their case, made this appeal. Dec. 12 the Lords reversed the decree and ordered the executors to account for the charges of the third voyage. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 59-60; *L. J.*, XVII. 597.

[6] Nov. 15, in the Ordnance account presented to the Commons, there are charges for two engineers at New York, one at £365 3 *d.*, the other at £182 10 *s.* *C. J.*, XIV. 420.

Nov. 25 the Lords committee appointed to consider the navy papers presented to the House on Nov. 8 ordered an account of what ships had been employed for the defense of the plantations between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, 1704. This account, showing 18 ships stationed in plantation waters and others designated for convoy service, was presented Nov. 30. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 14-28.

[7] The first paragraph of the report deals with Ireland, the commissioners repeating their opinion of Jan. 24, 1703/4 (*ante*, p. 42 n.), advising against permitting the direct exportation of Irish linens to the plantations. The second paragraph of the report concerns Russia.

Whereupon, circular letters were written by her Majesty to her several governors in America, to the effect following, *viz.*: That her Majesty being informed that, notwithstanding the declaration of war, the Dutch do not only trade with the Spaniards to and from the colonies and plantations under each others' dominions in the West Indies, with the goods of the product of their own plantations, but likewise with the commodities of her Majesty's dominions, to the great discouragement of her Majesty's subjects, who, on their part, did forbear any such trade with the Spaniards. In pursuance of the declaration of war issued by the queen, her Majesty, therefore, did think it very reasonable that the obedience paid by her subjects to the prohibition of trade should not be so strictly exacted as to occasion their prejudice and deprive them of the Spanish trade, whilst others did take that opportunity of engrossing it to themselves; and that, since the Dutch did carry to the Spaniards the commodities which they receive from our plantations or did otherwise trade with the Spaniards, her Majesty was content that her subjects in those parts should be indulged in the same liberty as the Dutch did take; and that it should be as free for the English to trade with the Spaniards, as it was for the allies, especially in this conjuncture, that we might reasonably hope that Charles III, her Majesty's ally, should soon be possessed of the monarchy of Spain, and that we, in consequence, should be entitled to the same liberty and communication with the Spaniards as before the war.

Notwithstanding which and before the receipt of these letters, it so happened that the governor of Jamaica and other her Majesty's governors in the plantations had given commissions to privateers not only to pursue and annoy the French, but also the Spaniards in those seas, and even our allies that should trade with them upon the continent, in strict pursuance of her Majesty's declaration of war, which occasioned the presenting of a memorial to her Majesty by Monsieur Vryberg, envoy extraordinary from the States General, setting forth: That the directors of the West India Company, in Holland, having made complaint that several English privateers had interrupted their ships in the course of trade in the West Indies and taken several of them, the States General, his masters, had directed him to represent the same not only as an injury done to their subjects, but as contrary to the interest of both nations, the said convoy [envoy] conceiving that the treaty of alliance made at the Hague for prohibiting trade and commerce with France was no ways designed to extend to America, where a trade might be carried on to the advantage of both English and Dutch, and thereby the French, in a great measure, deprived of the opportunity they would otherwise take of monopolising that trade to themselves. It being our interest to conciliate the minds and good affections of the Spaniards towards us as much as possible, and procure to ourselves, by exclusion of the French, those benefits which we had for so long time enjoyed, and which, being once lost, would not be easily recovered; and thereby the silver which is brought from those parts be entirely diverted and gained to the French; for which reason, the said envoy proposed that her Majesty would be pleased to give order that the navigation of the Dutch should not be interrupted in the West Indies by our privateers or otherwise; the States General offering on their parts to give the like order that the trade of her Majesty's subjects with the Spaniards should receive no molestation from them.

The consideration of which memorial having been referred unto us by the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Nottingham, and we having represented our opinion in those matters as afore-mentioned, her Majesty thought fit to declare her pleasure unto us, by a letter from his Lordship, that her Majesty having been pleased to direct the trade between her Majesty's plantations and the Spanish dominions, in America only, be continued during the present war, in such manner as it might have been done in time of peace, and that this resolution having been taken in concert with the States General, who would give the like orders to the governors of their plantations in America, it was her Majesty's intention that, pursuant thereunto, the instructions be given as well to her Majesty's governors as to the privateers in those parts, should be altered and suited to the present case.

Whereupon, we did prepare a letter to be written by his Lordship to the several governors to the effect following, *viz.*: That the States General having represented to the queen the advantages and conveniences of the trade with the Spaniards in the West Indies, her Majesty, upon consideration of the reasons alleged by them, had thought fit to approve of their proposal and to continue the trade and commerce with the Spaniards in all commodities excepting stores of war and such others as are prohibited by law to be carried from her Majesty's plantations directly to any foreign country, and did think fit to allow her subjects freely and openly to carry to any place in America under the dominion of Spain all such merchandize as might have been carried thither before the war, excepting stores of war, and did also give them permission to bring from the Spanish dominions in America any goods or merchandize of those parts; and that, the Dutch having promised to enjoin their privateers in America not to disturb her Majesty's subjects in that trade, the several governors were to give the like orders in relation to the trade of the Dutch, who were not to be molested therein, except only in case of their carrying ammunition and stores of war, which indulgence was to be observed only with respect to the Spaniards, and care to be taken that the

French should not reap any benefit thereby. And we did likewise, on the second of May last, for the confirmation of former orders, write a letter to Mr. Secretary Hedges enclosing, besides the usual instructions to privateers, an additional instruction to be given them in America by the respective governors there, adding our opinion that both the said instructions, as also an authentic copy of the Earl of Nottingham's letter, relating to a trade with the Spaniards, should be sent to the several governments in America; the orders to be given to men-of-war, privateers or letter of marque ships going from England, being to be given by his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral. An abstract of which additional instruction, as it restores her Majesty's subjects in a great manner to the ancient correspondence and our most advantageous trade with the Spaniards in the West Indies, we humbly take leave to lay before your Lordships as follows: That whereas the queen, in conjunction with the States General of the United Provinces, was willing to encourage a correspondence with such of the Spanish nation in the West Indies as should be brought to acknowledge the sovereignty of Charles III., king of Spain, her Majesty had, therefore, directed that from and after the 1st day of June 1704 no injury, violence or spoil, should be done by any of her Majesty's ships-of-war, privateers or others, or by any of her Majesty's governors or by their permission, within the mainland of the continent, or of the islands belonging to the Spaniards in America, or against any of her Majesty's subjects or the subjects of the States General that should be found coming from, or going to, any Spanish port in the West Indies, any other instructions or orders to the contrary, in any wise, notwithstanding: Provided that no goods belonging to France or its vassals, or any others inhabitating within the dominions of that crown, or any contraband goods or stores of war, should be permitted to be carried to any Spanish plantation in any ship whatsoever, but that the same should be liable to seizure as before this additional instruction. That it should, nevertheless, be lawful for any of her Majesty's men-of-war, privateers or others, to attack, take and possess themselves of any Spanish ship, vessel or galleon, either on the main sea or on the fresh waters, or in any port, bay, creek or harbour in America, as well as elsewhere, and the same to seize and bring away, according to the intent and meaning of former instructions in that behalf. All which orders and other significations of her Majesty's pleasure herein have had so good an effect that, by a late letter from her Majesty's governor of Jamaica, we are given to understand that since they have had the opportunity of trading with the Spaniards, several of our sloops had already been trading there, and, in case they had greater quantities of the commodities the Spaniards wanted, (which were then very scarce in Jamaica) they might have had an extraordinary trade. For the support and safety whereof, he in the same letter makes application for two or three more light frigates, as being absolutely necessary for the protection of that trade, and grounds his request herein upon an account he has from a master of a vessel that was carried prisoner into Martinique and made his escape from thence, who informed him that the French there, since we and the Dutch debar them of the Spanish trade, designed to fit out several of their best privateers to cruise on ours and the Dutch traders, so that on this account and in reference to the frigates that are desired as necessary to protect this trade against the designs of the French, we have already written to his Royal Highness's Council, that such provision may be made, as the service does require, in a matter that we conceive to be of the highest importance and advantage to the commerce and welfare of England, as being almost the only means in this conjunction of furnishing this kingdom with the silver and the most valuable commodities of the Spanish dominions in America.

Rates of coin in the plantations. Our representation for settling the rates of foreign coins in the plantations, which we laid before your Lordships the last session of Parliament, having been referred by her Majesty to the Lord High Treasurer, and his Lordship in his report to her Majesty agreeing to our proposals, we did, after conferring with Mr. Newton, master-worker of the mint, prepare the draft of a proclamation, which is hereunto annexed, for settling and ascertaining the current rates of foreign coins in the plantations, which her Majesty was pleased to order to be passed under the great seal, printed and published, and to direct us to transmit the same to the several governors and proprietors in America, which we did accordingly.[8] And, in order to prevent any doubts or difficulties that might arise in the plantations, we also transmitted to the said governors the following computation, *viz.*:

A computation according to which all foreign coins may pass in her Majesty's plantations, in proportion to the rate limited by her Majesty's proclamation for pieces of eight of Seville, Pillar and Mexico.

——	Weight and intrinsic value of the following species.			Rate of the said pieces in proportion to the limitation made by the said proclamation.	
	Weight. Dwts.-grains.	Value.			
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Seville pieces of eight, old plate..........	17–12	4	6	6	0
Seville pieces of eight, new plate........	14–0	3	7½	4	9½
Mexico pieces of eight....................	17–12	4	6	6	0
Pillar pieces of eight....................	17–12	4	6¾	6	0½
Peru pieces of eight......................	17–12	4	5	5	10
Cross dollars	18–0	4	4¾	5	10½
Ducatoons of Flanders....................	20–21	5	6	7	4
Ecus of France or silver Louis...........	17–12	4	6	6	0
Cruzados of Portugal.....................	11–4	2	10	3	9¼
Three guilder pieces of Holland..........	20–7	5	2¼	6	11
Old rix dollars of the Empire............	18–10	4	6	6	0

All halves, quarters and lesser pieces are to pass in proportion to the above rates. And we have already received an account from several of her Majesty's governors of the receipt and publication thereof, in their respective governments which we do not doubt will be of the greatest benefit to trade.

---

[8] *Ante*, p. 37.

Prizes and admiralty courts. Her Majesty having been pleased to refer to our consideration a memorial from his Royal Highness Lord High Admiral [9] relating to the condemnation of such prizes in the plantations as are, or may be, brought in there by any of her Majesty's ships, privateers or others with letters of marque, and to the securing to the crown, the Lord High Admiral and the captors what does respectively appertain to them, we thereupon humbly reported that the courts of admiralty in the plantations are constituted by commission under the seal of the Admiralty of England, the powers of erecting courts of admiralty by virtue of her Majesty's immediate commission to her Majesty's governors, having been lately by her Majesty's special directions set aside, so that the said courts in all her Majesty's plantations are now wholly under the direction of his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, and such as are commissioned by him in each plantation; and her Majesty's governors, as such, may not intermeddle in those matters, nor do they act therein otherwise than as vice-admirals, subject only to the orders of the Admiralty. We were, therefore, of opinion that for redress of abuses in the courts of admiralty in the plantations and for the more regular disposition of the proceed of prizes, his Royal Highness be pleased to give orders to his vice-admirals, judges of admiralty and other officers concerned in those courts, that they do proceed in all cases before them, according to such instructions as his Royal Highness shall think fit to give them, and to her Majesty's declaration for the encouragement of her ships of war and privateers with relation to prizes. And we further humbly offered that her Majesty do repeat her royal orders to her governors that they accordingly be obedient to the orders of his Royal Highness as Lord High Admiral of the plantations, and that all persons whatsoever in the plantations whom it may concern, be aiding and assisting in the recovery of his Royal Highness's dues in cases of prizes and in maintaining the rights of the Admiralty. All which her Majesty having been pleased to direct accordingly, we did, in pursuance thereof, prepare letters for her Majesty's royal signature, to the several governors in America, as well relating to the court of admiralty as to the distribution of prizes, which were accordingly despatched.

Navigation of English ships. In order to a due observation of the act past the last session of Parliament for raising recruits for the land forces and marines, etc., permitting our ships to be navigated by one moiety of the mariners English,[10] we prepared drafts of additional instructions to the several governors in America, which, her Majesty approving, were accordingly despatched and sent.

Commissions for trying pirates. And whereas commissions having been granted by his late Majesty to all the governors in America for the trial of pirates, in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in the year 1700, for the more effectual suppressing of piracy,[11] divers objections and reasons have been offered to us from thence why, upon the demise of his late Majesty, no proceedings can now be had upon those commissions. And we having thereupon consulted her Majesty's Attorney-General, who was of opinion that it is necessary that a new commission be issued out in her Majesty's name, pursuant to the said act, we humbly represented to her Majesty that such commissions to the several governments in the plantations might be renewed accordingly; and together therewith, we laid before her Majesty the names of commissioners to be inserted in each respective commission. And her Majesty having been pleased to order the same to be accordingly prepared by Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-General, a good advance has been made in that work, insomuch, that the said commissions are lately passed the great seal, and will be ready to be sent to America by the first opportunity.

---

[9] Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne.

[10] 2 and 3 Ann. c. 13 (*ante*, p. 41).

[11] 11 Gul. III. c. 7. See vol. II., p. 336.

Naval stores. We have continued our endeavours to advance and facilitate the design of importing naval stores, more especially pitch and tar from her Majesty's plantations (as mentioned in our last report to your Lordships),[12] and, in order thereunto, have given account of our proceedings, and transmitted the several proposals made to us by divers persons relating to that matter to be laid before her Majesty. We gave a more particular account that, Sir Matthew Dudley and other petitioners for a charter for producing the said stores in New England not agreeing to a clause which we had inserted in the draft of such a charter to prevent stock-jobbing, we proposed to the petitioners that, in lieu of the said clause, they might give personal security for importing the quantities of masts, pitch, tar and hemp specified in the said draft of a charter which they had likewise declined.[13] We received a proposal from Mr. Thomas Byfield and others offering personal security in two thousand pound sterling for the importation of eighteen hundred barrels of pitch and tar in two years from Carolina, and to continue a yearly increase of that quantity, provided her Majesty would be pleased to grant them a charter not exclusive of others, which we judging a proper method of importing naval stores, prepared the draft of a charter, and offered the same to her Majesty with our humble opinion that her Majesty might be pleased to grant the same, which particular matter is yet under consideration before her Majesty in Council. We likewise received another proposal from Mr. John Bridger, a person lately employed in New England, for the improvement of naval stores, offering to import fourteen thousand barrels of pitch and tar in five years, *viz.,* two thousand barrels of tar and one thousand barrels of pitch by the last of December 1705, and the like quantity yearly till the said fourteen thousand barrels shall be completed, at the prices following, *viz.,* the tar at 36 shillings per barrel, and the pitch at 23 shillings per cwt., to be delivered at Deptford (the danger of the sea and other accidents excepted) and to give the usual security that is taken by the Navy Board in the like cases. But, upon our objecting that it might be inconvenient for her Majesty to be obliged to take the said stores before it were known whether they be fit for the use of the Royal Navy, Mr. Bridger had made us another proposal, offering that, if her Majesty would grant him and others a patent for making of potashes in the plantations (where none have yet been made but by them) exclusive of all others for seven years, they would import the foresaid quantities of naval stores at their own proper charge and risk, without obligation upon the queen to receive the same, which proposal for potashes insisted on by the said Bridger, for his greater encouragement to adventure in the producing of naval stores, is at present under the consideration of Mr. Attorney-General.

---

[12] See *ante,* p. 36, note 32. An act to encourage the importation of naval stores from the plantations was passed this session.

[13] See Sir Matthew Dudley's case in Hist. MSS. Comm., *Portland MSS.,* VIII. 164-165.

We likewise received from Mr. Jennings,[14] secretary of her Majesty's colony of Virginia, who is attending us in reference to the settling the laws of that colony, a memorial informing us that about 3,000 barrels of tar are usually made every year in Princess Anne county and part of Norfolk county, in Virginia, those lands abounding in pine and not being fit for planting of tobacco; that the tar is made of knots and pieces of fallen trees; that, if they had a certain vent, treble that quantity would be made out of trees felled on purpose, which, as to its quality, would be proper for all uses; that the tar is sold from 10 shillings to 12 shillings, and pitch double that rate per barrel; each barrel at least containing 30 gallons; that it is usually disposed of to masters of ships, or sent to the more southern parts of America; that 14 of these barrels may be computed to a Virginia ton, the freight whereof to England may be about 12 pounds in war and 6 pounds in peace. Whereupon, we were humbly of opinion that Colonel Nicholson, governor of Virginia, should be directed to inform her Majesty what is necessary to be done to promote the making of pitch and tar in those parts, and that in the meantime he should give all possible encouragement for increasing and sending those goods for England, which was accordingly done, and we have the more reason to expect a good effect from thence, for that we find in the naval accounts of that province an entry made there, and sent us by the last fleet, of 228 barrels of pitch for this kingdom.

Mr. Partridge,[15] a gentleman who has long been an inhabitant of the province of New Hampshire and experienced in matters relating to shipping, navigation and naval stores, having attended us in matters relating to New England, we informed ourselves from him of what pitch and tar might be produced in that country and endeavoured to engage him in some undertaking for the importing those commodities from thence, and having accordingly had the proposal which is hereunto annexed, we transmitted the same to be laid before her Majesty, with our humble opinion that, if the Navy Board would think fit to comply therewith, we conceived that an encouragement given to the said Partridge might be a proper means to give a beginning to this trade from the colonies abovementioned.

Having laid these particulars before the queen, her Majesty has been pleased so far to consider them, that, as we understand, orders have been given to the Navy Board that they shall encourage the importation of those goods from our plantations and purchase such naval stores brought from thence, upon trial of the goodness thereof, as her Majesty's fleets may stand in need of. According to our duty, we represented that if the above-mentioned proposals were accepted and agreed, great quantities of naval stores would by this method be imported from her Majesty's dominions; but that these temporary supplies thus to be had by particular contracts might be improved for giving encouragement to a continued supply hereafter, and making it a fixed trade, we further offered that her Majesty would be pleased to grant such a premium to any persons that should import these goods, as might induce merchants and traders to turn their stock and thoughts to trade in these commodities, because the extraordinary charge of freight and dearness of labour on these goods from the plantations being far above what is paid for the same sorts when brought from the Eastland countries, it will always give these latter the advantage of being afforded cheapest at the market, and by that means hinder the importation of those from the plantations, unless some premium or other encouragement be given to enable the traders to cope with those that bring these commodities from the Eastland countries. We further added our opinion that these commodities thus imported from the plantations might be exempt from the duties to which they are now liable; for though these duties were but low in the book of rates, *viz.*, 7 or 8 shillings per ton, yet when it shall be publicly known in the plantations that these stores might be imported custom free into England it would give a further reputation and encouragement to the trade.

---

[14] Edmund Jennings was at various times attorney general, member of the council, secretary of state, and acting governor of Virginia. His seat was Ripon Hall, York County. *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, IV. 366, XII. 309-310.

[15] William Partridge, formerly lieutenant governor of New Hampshire.

Virginia. As to Virginia and the neighbouring colony of Maryland, we take leave to lay before your Lordships the state of the trade for this last year, as follows, *viz.:*

An account of the number of ships, their burden, guns and lading, cleared from Virginia and Maryland, from July 1703 to May 1704.

——	No. of ships.	Tons.	Guns.	Pitch barrels.	Tobacco.	Weight.		
						Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Virginia	76	15,455	477	228	Hogshds. 34,056½	170,282	2	0
					Barrels 105	245	0	16
					Chests 47	141	0	0
					Bulk	17	0	0
						170,685	2	16
Maryland	51	6,342	461	...	Hogshds. 18,829½	94,147	2	0
Total of both colonies	127	21,797	938	228	Hogshds. 52,886	264,430	0	0
					Barrels 105	245	0	16
					Chests 47	141	0	0
					Bulk	17	0	0
						264,833	0	16

Laws. The several governors in America having had instructions to revise the laws of their respective governments and to transmit unto us a complete collection thereof so revised, with such alterations and amendments as might be most for her Majesty's service and the particular welfare of those colonies and the trade of this kingdom; Colonel Nicholson, the present governor of Virginia, has transmitted unto us a collection of bills compiled by a committee of council and assembly there, by which the many laws of that province are brought into a more proper form,[16] which bills we have had for several weeks under our particular examination, and have been attended therein by Mr. Jennings, secretary of Virginia, sent over by the governor for that end, and have consulted the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs upon such of those bills as relate to trade; as also her Majesty's Attorney-General in point of law. And, having received their opinion and made such alterations as we judged proper, we humbly offered that the said bills might be remitted to the governor of Virginia, that the same might be laid before the council and assembly, in order to their being passed into acts in the usual manner, which her Majesty approving, was pleased to direct us to do accordingly, and we are preparing to send them back by the first convoy. We are also to observe to your Lordships that a complaint having been brought against Colonel Nicholson, governor of Virginia, by certain inhabitants of that province, we have examined the same and having made our report thereupon to the Queen in Council, her Majesty has been pleased to require the said governor to return his answer to the matters wherein he is charged.

Maryland. As to the province of Maryland, Colonel Blakiston, the late governor, having desired leave to return home, and Colonel Seymour having been commissioned to succeed him, we have received letters from him of his arrival there, and that he had published his commission and convened the assembly. He transmits to us several laws, and informs us that, at the next meeting of assembly, he hopes to be able to complete a body of laws to be revised and sent over, pursuant to his instructions, by which means a better regulation will be made in the government and trade of that province.

New York. We have received several letters from the Lord Cornbury, governor of New York, dated the 17th, 22nd, 24th and 26th of June last, relating to the accounts of the late Earl of Bellomont and Capt. Nanfan, with regard to the four companies that her Majesty maintains in that province, as also a letter, dated the 13th of June, by which we are given to understand that he was in expectation of the arrival of the governors of Virginia and Maryland, in order to consult with them concerning the joint interest of those colonies and particularly the settling a post through the continent for a safe and more regular correspondence in matters of trade in those parts.

And whereas her Majesty has been pleased to direct that a quota of assistance be settled between several colonies on the continent, with which some of them failing to comply, her Majesty thought fit to renew her orders therein, which accordingly have been sent to the Lord Cornbury; his Lordship informs us that he has distributed the said orders to the neighbouring colonies, and promises to transmit their answers by the first opportunity. He likewise gives us an account of the approach of some French Indians towards Albany, which shows the French from Canada intend an invasion upon her Majesty's dominions in those parts. Whereupon, his Lordship has given the necessary directions for defending the frontiers, and would be ready within four days to go in person against the enemy for the security of the province.

---

[16] See Hening, *Statutes of Va.*, III. 181.

Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire. In relation to the defence of the Massachusetts Bay; having received letters from Col. Dudley giving us an account of the present state of the provinces of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire under his government, we humbly represented to her Majesty the most material part thereof, *viz.*:

That the Indians lying to the eastward of New England having, contrary to their treaties with Col. Dudley, made war upon her Majesty's subjects in those parts, he had been obliged during last winter to keep about 600 men in several parties in the woods; that, in February last, while those forces were abroad, the French, in conjunction with some Indians, about 200 in number, came directly over the lakes from Montreal (a French settlement on Canada river) and fell upon a town called Deerfield, a frontier settlement in the Massachusetts government, where they fired several houses, and, notwithstanding that in the end they were repulsed with the loss of 30 men, they killed 20 English and carried off 70 women and children prisoners.[17] He added that he was preparing this last spring to send out 700 men to range the coast from Casco Bay to the river St. Croix, in which parts those Indians plant and fish, in order to distress them in their provisions against the winter; that he had intelligence from a French privateer, who was driven on shore in his government and the men seized, that the French were drawing together about a 1,000 men to fall upon Piscataway, the place from whence her Majesty's Royal Navy is furnished with masts; that he hoped to have a force there ready to receive them, having besides the inhabitants and 300 men in garrison there, lately entertained 100 Indians from Connecticut colony; that by continual keeping out of parties and entertaining of Indians in her Majesty's service their small arms were very much wasted, and, therefore, he humbly prayed that her Majesty would be pleased to order 500 small arms to be distributed in his governments of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire which we humbly offered would be of great assistance to the friendly Indians who cannot purchase them, and give encouragement to her Majesty's subjects to defend themselves against the French and their Indians. He again complained that, instead of receiving assistance from Rhode Island, a neighbouring charter government, that colony did harbour some hundreds of the young men fittest for service, as well as seamen who fly from his governments thither where they pay no duties or taxes, as in other her Majesty's governments; so that, if the war continue in those parts, there will in a little time be few men fit to bear arms left in her Majesty's provinces of the Massachusetts Bay, or New Hampshire, where they are under an obligation of contributing to

[17] The attack on Deerfield began on Feb. 28. Sheldon, *Hist. of Deerfield,* I. 288; for a contemporary account see *Proceedings* of Mass. Hist. Soc., IX. 478.

the common defence. The like complaint we have from Lord Cornbury, her Majesty's governor of New York, relating to the colony of Connecticut, another charter government. Whereupon, we humbly observed that, in July 1694, the then Attorney and Solicitor-General did report in the like case to his late Majesty. "That upon an extraordinary exigency happening through the default or neglect of a proprietor, or of those appointed by him, or of their inability to protect or defend the province under their government and the inhabitants thereof in times of war or imminent danger, his Majesty might constitute a governor of such province or colony, as well for the civil as military part of government, and for the protection and preservation thereof and of his subjects there"; [18] which upon this occasion has been humbly submitted to her Majesty's consideration. The governor complained that having laid before the assembly her Majesty's letters relating to the building of Pemaquid Fort, which was thought necessary for the securing those parts from whence naval stores may be brought, and for the settling of a salary upon the governor and lieutenant-governor, and used his utmost endeavours to persuade them to an obedience to her Majesty's directions therein, they had absolutely refused complying therewith. The governor further added that he thought it very necessary that encouragement be given for the producing naval stores in those parts, or that her Majesty be pleased to have some ships of war built there, that the people of that country may be thereby provided with effects and means to purchase woollen goods from England without which he foresaw the woollen trade from hence will be every day more and more impaired, for that the people who increase daily in their numbers will be necessitated to turn their labour to the manufacturing of woollen goods for their own occasions, which will be of the greatest prejudice to England and ought to be prevented. Whereupon, on her Majesty having been pleased to refer that part of our foresaid representation which relates to Connecticut and Rhode Island to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-General, they have reported their opinion what her Majesty may legally do upon these and the like complaints against those colonies; and, upon the whole matter, the queen has been pleased to appoint a day wherein her Majesty will in Council hear what the agents of Connecticut and Rhode Island have to offer in behalf of those colonies.

We further humbly reported that her Majesty having been pleased upon our representation of the 17th of April 1703 relating to the fortifications in New England to direct us to signify her pleasure to the colony of the Massachusetts Bay for the building several forts and fortifications in those parts, as well for the safety of that colony as for the better securing the production of naval stores, and to acquaint them at the same time that when the said fortifications should be built, her Majesty might be induced to send thither some great guns and other stores of war for the use of the same, which we did accordingly signify to Colonel Dudley, her Majesty's governor of that colony, and we having likewise, by her Majesty's order of the 30th July 1703, required him to send us a specification of the guns and stores which that colony stood in need of for the fortifications, built or enlarged by them, the said governor, in conjunction with the council and assembly, has lately sent Captain Nathaniel Cary on purpose with addresses to be laid before her Majesty and with other papers particularising the wants of that colony, who has informed us that in his voyage [19] he was met by a French privateer who carried the ship to Brest with goods to the value of 300 *l.* laden by order of that government for buying of small arms, and on that occasion had according to his instructions thrown overboard all the despatches committed to his charge, so that he could only offer to us what he remembered relating to his commission, *viz.*: That her Majesty would be graciously pleased to assist that government with 20 great guns and 100 barrels of powder and ball, proportionable for the fort they have now enlarged and finished on Castle Island, in the harbour of Boston, according to the directions of Colonel Romer, the engineer sent by his late Majesty thither; further praying that having lost in his passage the effects wherewith he was to have purchased 500 small arms for their better defence against the French of Canada and their Indians, who have invaded them and destroyed several of their towns, her Majesty would be pleased to assist them by a necessary supply. Whereupon, we humbly offered that, in consideration of the dangers that colony is exposed to from the French and Indians, the expense they have been at, as well in the war, as in repairing, enlarging and finishing the fort upon Castle Island for the security of Boston, the chief seat of the government, pursuant to her Majesty's orders, and that they cannot provide themselves with those guns in that country, it would, therefore, be a seasonable relief and bounty from her Majesty if she would be graciously pleased to bestow on that colony 20 great guns, such as the principal officers of her Majesty's Ordnance, upon discoursing with the said Captain Cary, shall find proper with ball proportionable. And as to the forementioned small arms and powder, in consideration that the goods wherewith they should have been purchased are lost, we humbly offered that the quantities desired may be sent thither by her Majesty and consigned to the governor to be delivered to such persons and for such uses within his governments of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire as he shall find requisite, the assemblies of those provinces, or the particular persons receiving the same, paying the value of the said powder and small arms for which the said governor may be accountable to the office of her Majesty's Ordnance here, which is thereupon referred to the lieutenant-general and principal officers of her Majesty's Ordnance. And we further took leave upon this occasion to represent to her Majesty that, she having by her repeated letters directed to the governor to acquaint the assembly of the Massachusetts Bay with her Majesty's expectation that they should settle a constant and fixed allowance or salary on her Majesty's governor and lieutenant-governor of the said province for the time being, as also that they should take effectual care for the rebuilding a good fort at Pemaquid, which they lost by their negligence during the last war to the French and Indians, as also to contribute towards the fort at Piscataway, the same being of absolute necessity for the security of those colonies and for protecting her Majesty's subjects in providing masts and other stores for her Majesty's Royal Navy, and finding that the assembly do still persist in refusing to comply with her Majesty's commands in these particulars, we humbly offered that, in case her Majesty shall think fit to gratify them in their present requests, her Majesty would be pleased to renew her former commands for their settling such a salary on her governors, lieutenant-governors as aforementioned, and as is done in all her Majesty's other plantations, and that they immediately take care for the rebuilding of Pemaquid Fort and the fort at Piscataway, which are so necessary for the safety of those colonies and her Majesty's service relating to naval stores, her Majesty signifying at the same time unto them that, if they do not forthwith comply with her Majesty's just expectations herein, they will appear undeserving of her Majesty's favour towards them on the like occasions.

---

[18] See *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1693-1696, p. 308.

---

[19] In the *Seaflower. Id.*, 1704-1705, p. 68.

Proprietaries—Rhode Island. In relation to the proprietary and charter governments and particularly that of Rhode Island; having in our last report laid before your Lordships several irregularities in that colony, the governor and company thereof having absolutely refused to submit to her Majesty's commission empowering Col. Dudley to command their militia during the war, we have since that time further represented to her Majesty that the said governor and company have declined to transmit authentic copies of the acts of their assemblies, or laws, and at length sent only a very imperfect abstract thereof, though the inspection of such laws in order to her Majesty's approbation or disallowance, as is practised in all the plantations under her Majesty's immediate government, be more especially necessary in this colony, they having erected an admiralty jurisdiction amongst themselves without any authority, and refused to yield obedience to the courts and officers appointed by his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral for the trial of marine and other causes appertaining to such courts in those parts. We humbly laid before her Majesty the abstract of one of the said acts (a copy whereof is also hereunto annexed) asserting their pretended right of admiralty jurisdiction,[20] whereupon, having consulted her Majesty's Attorney-General in point of law, we humbly offered that by the acknowledgment of the act itself, no such authority having been granted them by their charter, and the said act being only provisional until his late Majesty's pleasure should be further known, her Majesty would, by the declaration of her royal pleasure, determine and disannul the same, and further direct a letter to be prepared for her royal signature, wherein the governor and company of that colony may be required to submit to the court of admiralty constituted by his Royal Highness in those parts, and to the powers of vice-admiralty vested in Col. Dudley, her Majesty's governor of the Massachusetts Bay, and that her Majesty would be pleased strictly to forbid them to assume to themselves the power of erecting any such court, with intimation that, if they make any the like attempts for the future, her Majesty will direct that they shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law, upon these and other complaints, as their not furnishing the quota directed by her Majesty's royal letters, their protecting fugitive servants from the neighbouring colonies, etc. Her Majesty has at present under consideration the appointing a governor during the war over this colony, and that of Connecticut, as tending to the defence of her Majesty's subjects, and to the suppression of illegal trade in those parts.

---

[20] See *Records of the Colony of R. I. and Providence Plantations in New Eng.*, III. 508-510. Samuel Cranston was governor.

Connecticut. In relation to the charter colony of Connecticut, a complaint having been made to us in behalf of the Mohegan Indians, that the governor and company of the said colony had unjustly taken from the said Indians a tract of land, of which they were legally possessed; and it having been represented to us that the said Indians had always lived in a friendly manner and entertained a good correspondence with the English in those parts, and that having often applied to the governor and company for relief without being able to obtain any redress, they would be tempted to withdraw their obedience from her Majesty and join with the eastern or French Indians, which would be of evil consequence to her Majesty's subjects in those parts, we represented the same to her Majesty with our humble opinion that her Majesty would be pleased to erect a court within the said colony to do justice in this affair, and her Majesty was accordingly pleased upon the further opinion of Mr. Attorney-General in point of law, to grant a commission to the governor of the Massachusetts Bay and others empowering them to do justice in this matter, and transmit their proceedings to us, which we hope will effectually prevent the defection and revolt of these Indians to her Majesty's enemies of Canada.[21]

Newfoundland. In relation to Newfoundland, having discoursed with Captain Richards, her Majesty's engineer, who was then lately arrived from thence concerning the state of the fortifications there, we humbly represented to her Majesty that we had been informed by him, that the fort was in a good condition at the time he left it, and that there were 40 guns mounted there. And, whereas we understood that the said engineer, being otherwise employed in her Majesty's service here, was not to return to Newfoundland; we humbly offered that another able engineer might be appointed for that service, with directions from the office of her Majesty's Ordnance that he take care to do all that is further necessary for perfecting the fortification and keeping the same in due repair, the said fort being of the greatest importance for securing the fishery in those parts. And we humbly offered that the like orders be given, as in former years, for the seamen on board her Majesty's ships of war to assist therein during their stay in those parts, in such manner as may not be prejudicial to the sea service. And, upon the sending the usual convoys thither, we humbly laid before her Majesty the particulars of what appeared to us to be wanting for the support of the company of soldiers there, in pay, clothing and provisions wherein care has been accordingly taken. And, in order to the better performance of whatsoever may be necessary for the security of the place and the protection of the trade and fishery, we further humbly offered that the commander of the colony to be sent thither this year may have the like commission to command in chief the soldiers in pay there and the forts, as has in former years been given to others, and that he may be ordered to take an exact muster of the soldiers in the fort and harbour of St. John's and to bring the rolls with him to England, with an account of the state of the company and their fitness for service as usual; as also of the condition of the fortifications and what may be further necessary for so important a place; upon all which her Majesty was pleased to give the necessary directions. Upon information that the *Coventry* man-of-war, convoy to the Newfoundland fleet, on board of which was the money for a year's subsistence for the soldiers there,[22] had been taken and carried to Brest, with several of the ships under her convoy; we humbly reported that the said money be immediately replaced, lest the soldiers, for want thereof, should all desert. Whereupon the necessary directions have been given for the supply of that money.

---

[21] The commission, presided over by Governor Dudley, sat in August, 1705, but the Connecticut representatives challenged the power of the court and withdrew. The commission reported unanimously in favor of the Indians, but indicated that the government of Connecticut would probably refuse to restore the lands in question without further pressure from the crown. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, pp. 76, 605-608, 659.

Jamaica, Port Royal and Kingston. As to Jamaica, her Majesty having referred to our consideration two petitions from that island, as also one from the merchants of Bristol trading thither against some acts passed in the general assembly there, for removing the seat of trade from Port Royal (which place had been lately destroyed by fire) to Kingston, we did several times hear the petitioners, as well as the merchants and planters, who appeared either for or against the said acts, and having heard their several allegations and arguments, and having likewise had the concurrent opinion of his Royal Highness's council and of the several vice-admirals and chief officers who have been latest at that island, as also of the principal merchants and traders who have resided there; upon the whole, we gave our opinion that as well Port Royal as Kingston might each of them equally enjoy the privilege of a port, and have all the immunities and advantages thereunto belonging, which, as we conceived, tended most to the safety and preservation as well of her Majesty's ships as of her subjects at Jamaica, preserved the property and estates of the several persons concerned in the petition and gave the largest scope to the freedom of the trade from that island.[23] Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint Colonel Handasyd (Handyside) captain-general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, we prepared his commission and instructions accordingly.

Intelligence had in France by letters taken on board plantation ships. Upon the extract of a letter from St. Malo, giving an account that the French were informed of the condition of the plantations and particularly of Jamaica, by letters from the planters to their friends in England, taken on board of ships coming from the plantations, we represented to her Majesty that, upon the first declaration of war, we had given directions to all the governors in America that they should strictly charge all masters and others to sink such packets as they received from them, the governors, in case of imminent danger from the enemy, which we doubted not was constantly observed by the said governors. But, as this complaint relates particularly to merchants' letters, we sent for the agents and merchants principally concerned in that island, and advised them to write to their friends that they be very cautious in giving any account relating to the public state and condition of that island; and that masters of ships bringing letters from Europe should have directions from them to sink their letters likewise, in case of danger from an enemy; with which proposal they complied and have written accordingly to their correspondents.

---

[22] £471 13 *s.* 9 *d.* Captain Lawrence was in command. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, pp. 115, 234.

[23] *Ante*, p. 28, note 26.

Further naval force necessary for defence of the island, and land force. And upon this occasion the said agents and merchants desiring us to represent their fears that the Jamaica trade would decrease, and the apprehensions of their correspondents that the island itself would be greatly endangered without a further naval strength and a recruit of land forces, we accordingly laid the same before her Majesty. Whereupon, her Majesty was pleased to direct us to consider of the present state of that island and what increase of naval strength and land force we thought needful for its security. In obedience whereunto, we humbly represented to her Majesty: That, as to the land force, there were then two regiments in that island, consisting of ten companies each, and those of thirty private men in each company, besides servants; that, according to the establishment, two entire companies were to be added to each regiment, and the several companies now there to be made up 59 men in each, servants included; so that 420 men were wanting to complete the same, as also four entire companies; and we humbly offered that as well the necessary recruits as the said additional be despatched thither.

As to the naval strength, we represented that there were then two fourth rate, one fifth rate and one sixth rate men-of-war, and that having discoursed with the agents and other persons principally concerned in that island, they did propose that ten ships of war be appointed for the constant guard of that island during this time of war; but we humbly submitted that matter as being most proper to be judged of and determined by his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral. We further offered that the ships of war to be sent thither have their highest complement of seamen, that they may not be obliged to take off men for their supply from that island, such great numbers both of seamen and inhabitants having been forced and frighted from thence by the pressing of the captains of the ships of war, that the island was thereby greatly endangered.

Officers and soldiers complain of grievances. Her Majesty having been pleased to refer to our consideration several papers relating to the grievances the English forces in Jamaica labour under, we represented to her Majesty that, upon a former complaint of the like nature, we did send for the agents of that island and represented to them the hardships suffered by those officers and soldiers in reference to the small allowance they had from the island, and the want of certain quarters by the liberty given to the planters of refusing to quarter soldiers upon their paying them 5 shillings per week, which occasioned the debauchery of the soldiers by spending that money on strong liquors instead of applying the same to provide themselves with other quarters. To which the said agents did answer that, upon the arrival of a single regiment at Jamaica, the assembly had given them greater allowances till the manner of their subsistence might be settled from England; but that, there being two regiments now there, the people were unable to continue the same allowances to them both. So that now each officer has 10 shillings a week, and each private soldier and non-commission officer 5 shillings per week, allowed by the island, over and above their English pay. And the said agents promised to write to their correspondents that they might endeavour to persuade the members of the assembly to secure and ascertain quarters to the officers and soldiers instead of money, by a clause in some subsequent act, which, nevertheless, has not yet had its effect. But we further offered that in our humble opinion nothing can be better for the officer and soldier for her Majesty's service and the security of the island, than the building of barracks in proper places where the regiments may be lodged under fitting regulations, as in Ireland, and in several garrisons of England, and wherein the officers may have due care of the health of their soldiers, by restraining them from many extravagancies they are subject to in open and distant quarters. We likewise added that upon the building of such barracks fresh provisions might be distributed to the officers and soldiers daily from the stores that may be brought from the northern plantations, either by undertakers, or officers to be appointed by her Majesty for that purpose, which provisions (freight and convoy being supplied by her Majesty) may be furnished at as cheap rates as in England. And we did not doubt but that the assembly of Jamaica might be induced readily to contribute a considerable sum towards the building of such barracks, if her Majesty would be pleased to assist and enable them in the carrying on of this work. As to the advantages or privileges to be allowed the soldiers at Jamaica, we humbly offered that they ought to be the same at least with those enjoyed by soldiers elsewhere, *viz.*, to be admitted into Chelsea Hospital after 20 years' service of the crown or being disabled in the service, unless it shall please her Majesty to shorten the term of service for those that go to the West Indies, after which they may be admitted into the said hospital, or have a pension equivalent thereunto.

As to the trade of Jamaica, we have received from the most considerable planters and merchants trading to that island, the following estimate of the quantity and value of the several commodities, gold, pieces of eight and bullion shipped off yearly from that island to England, *viz.*:

			£	*s.*	*d.*
Sugar	15,000 hhds.	at 25 *l.* per hhd.	375,000	0	0
Indigo	250,000 lbs.	at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per pound	93,750	0	0
Cotton	200,000 lbs.	at 12 *d.* per pound	10,000	0	0
Ginger	15,000 cwt.	at 3 *l.* 15 *s.* per cwt.	56,250	0	0
Pimento	20,000 lbs.	at 20 *d.* per pound	15,000	0	0
Logwood	1,500 tons	at 15 *l.* per ton	22,500	0	0
Fustic	300 tons	at 9 *l.* per ton	2,700	0	0
Cocoa	With several other valuable commodities, which will produce in England at least		25,000	0	0
Hides					
Sarsaparilla					
Stock-fish					
Nicaragua wood					
Lignum Vitae					
Turtle shell					
Lime juice					
Arnotto[24]					
			600,200	0	0

---

[24] Annatto, a reddish dye.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	600,200	0	0
These commodities might be increased to at least five times this value, if there were a sufficient number of white men to carry on the planting.			
In time of peace with Spain there was yearly brought from Jamaica in gold pieces of eight and bullion, which was had in exchange for goods sent from hence and most of them of the manufacture of England, to the value of	200,000	0	0
	800,200	0	0

N. B. There is yearly exported from Jamaica to the northern plantations in rum and molasses, at least the value of 20,000 *l.*

The state of the shipping from this island is as follows, *viz.*:

Abstract of the list of merchant ships returned to England from Jamaica in the year 1704, under convoy of the *Dreadnought,* Captain Evans, commander.

		Number of ships.	Tons.	Number of men.	Number of guns.
Ships	of 300 tons and upwards	2	650	65	38
	of 200 tons and upwards	12	2,660	264	196
	of 100 tons and upwards	16	2,120	213	162
	under 100 tons	9	660	76	40
		39	6,090	618	436

Barbados. Her Majesty having been pleased to refer to our consideration the petition of James Cows, of Barbados, setting forth that he had met with great delays ever since the year 1693, in his proceeding for the recovery of a portion given to his wife by her father William Sharp, late of the said island, deceased, by his last will, and that, having filed a bill in the court of chancery in Barbados against William and John Sharp, sons of the said William Sharp, deceased, he had not been able by reason of the authority and power of the said William Sharp, who is a member of the council, and a judge of the court of chancery there, to obtain an answer, nor the usual process out of the said court, for compelling the defendants thereunto. We humbly reported that her Majesty might be pleased, by her letter to the governor and council of Barbados, to take notice of the delays and obstruction of justice frequently complained of in matters where any of the council or judges of any of the courts of that island are concerned, as in the petitioner's case, and to require the governor to take care that the administration of justice be expedited in this particular in such manner as the law requires, and that her Majesty be further pleased to declare that if the said William Sharp or any other of her Majesty's council or judges, do or shall for the future, under the protection of that authority, impede the course of justice in any case whatsoever, the governor do suspend such persons from the said council or place of judge, until the cause in which such persons shall be concerned be determined, and that the said governor be directed immediately to give her Majesty an account thereof that, in case any wilful delay shall appear to her Majesty from such councillor or judge in the proceedings of justice, her Majesty might remove the said judge or counsellor accordingly. Whereupon, her

Majesty was pleased to direct us to prepare the draft of such a letter and to lay it before her Majesty in Council, which we did accordingly. A petition from seven of the members of the assembly of Barbados, complaining against Sir Bevil Granville, governor of that island, as also a petition of four of the council of that island, suspended by the said governor from their places, praying to be restored, having been referred to us, we several times heard the persons who appeared for the petitioners, and have received several papers from them.[25] And whereas in the course of our inquiry we found that the late disorders on that island which have given rise to these complaints have been occasioned by an usage or custom there requiring 15 members to make a quorum, the whole number of the assembly being but 22; of which usage 8 of the members of the said assembly taking advantage, and intending thereby to defeat the passing of a bill brought into that house, did wilfully absent themselves from the assembly, notwithstanding the frequent admonitions of the governor and council, as well as of the president and council (before the governor's arrival) and their being censured for such absence even by those counsellors who appear in opposition to the governor; and, notwithstanding the endeavours of the major part of the assembly to reclaim such absenting members and to bring them back to their duty, this evil practice having so far prevailed in Barbados that, from the 27th of October 1702 to the 24th November following, and from the 7th January 1702/3 to the 2nd March following, the assembly was forced to adjourn themselves by five several adjournments before the arrival of her Majesty's present governor, and since that time so frequently that there has been and yet was at the coming away of the last packet, as appears by the minutes of the council transmitted from thence, a total cessation of business in the assembly; the absenting members having publicly before her Majesty's governor and council declared as follows, *viz.*: That when any bills were before their house, that they did believe for the service of the country and her Majesty's honour, they would attend, and, when they did believe the bills to be otherwise, would again leave the house; which implies an unwillingness in them to trust her Majesty's royal power of repealing laws in the plantations, if unfit or unduly made, and has greatly endangered the safety of the island by the discontinuance of the usual revenue, and of necessary provisions for the public security against the will and endeavours of the major part of the assembly, and will entirely obstruct the course and administration of the government. Upon which, we humbly offered our opinion that the same may be in a great measure prevented for the future by her Majesty's reducing the quorum of the assembly of Barbados, to 12, being the major part of the whole number, no law appearing to us, upon the strictest examination, to have passed in Barbados, to hinder this exercise of her Majesty's royal prerogative, by which the methods and forms of government are established in her Majesty's plantations. The consideration whereof has been referred to her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General to report the best remedy against so great a mischief.

---

[25] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, pp. 194-205, 255-262. The four suspended councillors were George Lillington, Michael Terrill, David Ramsay, and Benjamin Cryer.

And, as to the complaint against the governor, her Majesty has been pleased to order a due examination thereof.[26]

We, having in September last received a petition from the planters and most of the merchants in England trading to that island, together with a memorial from the Royal African Company, and having heard the said persons thereupon, humbly represented to her Majesty that they had acquainted us that they should have at least 20 ships ready in October to sail to Barbados, besides several to the Leeward Islands, with utensils and goods necessary for the present supply of those islands, provided that they might be assured of a convoy to be ready for them by that time. That 70 days after the arrival of the said merchant ships at Barbados, they would be ready to return with the effects from that island, as several ships would likewise be from divers of the other plantations, upon notice of such a convoy being ready to return; and that, in consideration thereof, they prayed that the said outward bound convoy might consist of one fourth rate and another lesser ship of war, which might remain as a guard to Barbados, and that 2 of the ships of war now upon that service might be ordered to return with the homeward bound fleet, and such ships as shall be ready from the other colonies at the time aforementioned. Whereupon her Majesty was pleased to refer our said representation to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral's council to take such care therein as shall be found most convenient with regard to her Majesty's service.

The particular state of the trade of that island will best appear from the accounts we have received from the governor for the last year, being in daily expectation of the like account for the present year by the fleet now coming home.

Extract of naval officers' list of ships cleared at Barbados, from 25th December 1703 to 24th March following, *viz.*:

—		To England.	To the plantations	Total
White sugar	Hogsheads	2	...	2
Brown sugar	Hogsheads	129	7	136
	Tierces	12	0	12
	Barrels	11	63	74
Rum	Hogsheads	...	114	114
	Tierces	...	156	156
	Barrels	...	135	135
	Kegs	...	7	7
Molasses	Hogsheads	40	167	207
	Tierces	...	6	6
	Barrels	...	45	45
Fustic	Tons	...	2	2
Lime Juice	Barrels	...	1	1

---

[26] For accounts of these hearings see *Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations* (hereafter, *B. T. Journal*), 1704-1708/9, pp. 105-112, 116-120. Granville was recalled in the fall of 1706 and was succeeded by Mitford Crowe. *Ibid.*, p. 281.

From 25th March 1703 to the 24th June following.

		To England.	To the plantations.	Totals.
White sugar	Barrels	...	5	5
Brown sugar	Hogsheads	182	15	197
	Tierces	20	11	31
	Barrels	16	707	723
Rum	Hogsheads	...	474	474
	Tierces	...	1,046	1,046
	Barrels	...	953	953
	Kegs	...	186	186
Molasses	Hogsheads	18	603	621
	Tierces	...	117	117
	Barrels	...	236	236
Lime juice	Hogsheads	...	1	1
	Tierces	...	1	1
	Barrels	...	6	6
Cotton	Bags	42	27	69
Ginger	Bags	16	3	19

From 25th June 1703 to 24th September following.

		To England.	To the plantations.	Totals.
White sugar	Hogsheads	7	...	7
	Tierces	34	...	34
	Barrels	14	...	14
Brown sugar	Hogsheads	12,991	...	12,991
	Tierces	983	13	996
	Barrels	2,290	211	2,501
Ginger	Barrels	169	...	169
	Tierces	20	...	20
	Bags	5,066	2	5,068
	Casks	82	...	82
Molasses	Hogsheads	572	161	733
	Tierces	31	76	107
	Barrels	97	211	308
Lime Juice	Barrels	10	...	10
Rum	Hogsheads	99	515	614
	Tierces	130	538	668
	Barrels	16	714	730
	Kegs	...	34	34
Casia Fistuta	Bags	18	...	18
Aloes	Goads	360	...	360
	Barrels	4	...	4
	Callibaches	2	...	2
Cotton	Bags	768	2	770

Leeward Islands, new Governor. Stores of war. As to the Leeward Islands, her Majesty having been pleased, upon the desire of Colonel Codrington to be recalled from his government of the Leeward Islands, to appoint Sir William Matthew, captain-general and governor-in-chief of the said islands, we prepared his commission and instructions for the government, as also particular instructions relating to the acts of trade and navigation. And upon this occasion, the said governor having presented to us a particular of the ordnance, arms and stores of war wanted for the Leeward Islands, we sent to the Board of Ordnance, and did receive from them an estimate thereof, amounting in the whole to 2,749 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* Whereupon we humbly offered to her Majesty that the said stores, or such part thereof as her Majesty should direct, be sent with the said governor, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

Four and a half per cent. in the French part of St. Christopher's. Her Majesty having referred to us a presentment from the Commissioners of the Customs, relating to the duty of 4½ per cent. which their officers were not permitted to receive in the French part of the island of St. Christopher's since the taking thereof from the French; we consulted Mr. Attorney-General, who reported unto us, that although the officers of the customs in the English part of St. Christopher's have no authority by virtue of the act of assembly made there for the 4½ per cent. to levy the same for goods exported from that part of St. Christopher's, gained by conquest from the French, that law extending only to such part of St. Christopher's as belonged to the crown of England when that law was made; yet that her Majesty might, if she thought fit, under the great seal of England, direct and command that the like duty be levied for goods to be exported from the conquered part, and that such commands are law there, her Majesty by her prerogative being enabled to make laws that bind places obtained by conquest, and all that shall inhabit therein. Whereupon, we offered to her Majesty, that her Majesty's pleasure, under the great seal of England, might be forthwith signified accordingly to the governor, or commander-in-chief, of St. Christopher's for the time being, and to all others whom it might concern. . . . .[27] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 87-106.)

Dec. 7, HC. A petition of Anna Hooper, widow and executrix of Robert Hooper, late of the island of Barbadoes, esquire, deceased, Barnham Goode, gentleman, and Katherine his wife, only daughter of the said Robert Hooper, and Edward Hooper, only son and heir of the said Robert Hooper, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the said Robert, being seised in fee of a plantation in Barbadoes, made his will in 1699, and devised, that his debts should be paid, and after gave several legacies to the petitioners, and the residue to Edward, his son and heir: that the testator died indebted about 6,000 *l.* to several persons in Barbadoes and England, by judgments, bonds, and simple contracts; and all estates there, though of inheritance, being liable to pay debts, though but of simple contract, the creditors have commenced divers suits against the petitioner Anna, and the said plantation is like to be torn in pieces, unless (by reason of infancy) an act of Parliament be obtained, to mortgage the same, for raising money to pay the said debts: and praying, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for impowering the said Anna to mortgage the said plantation, or so much thereof, as shall be requisite to raise or secure 5,000 *l.* for satisfying the said debts, and interest.

---

[27] To the report are appended: the queen's proclamation of June 18, 1704, for settling the rates of foreign coins in the plantation; a proposal of William Partridge for furnishing tar from New England; and the act of the Rhode Island assembly (referred to in the report) assuming to the general council of the colony the power of admiralty.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition; and that Mr. Brewer and Mr. Comyns do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[28] (*C. J.*, XIV. 447.)

Dec. 7, HC. The order, for the second reading of the bill, for the making more effectual an act, made in the tenth year of his late Majesty's reign, so as to restrain the making of buttons of horns, horse-hoofs, berries, and such-like materials, being read;

A petition of the bean and berry button-makers in and about the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and many more traders in the said buttons, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the trade of bean and berry button-making is an ancient trade, and employs great numbers of persons, bred up as apprentices in and about London: that such beans and berries are of the growth of Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other her Majesty's plantations, and pay a great custom on importation; and there are great quantities of them in London, and, when wrought into buttons, are, for the most part, exported again: that should the bill, depending in the House, to prohibit the vending the said buttons, pass, the beans and berries aforesaid will not only become wholly useless, and the buyers thereby impoverished, but the people, bred up in that trade, must be inevitably ruined: and praying, that, in case the House shall think fit to pass any law, to restrain the selling of buttons, the bean and berry buttons may be excepted thereout.[29] . . . . (*C. J.*, XIV. 449.) [30]

Dec. 16, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards the supply granted to her Majesty, the several duties, which were granted to his late Majesty King William the Third (of glorious memory) by an act of the 12th year of his reign (intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty several duties upon low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, and continuing several additional duties upon coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, and pictures . . . . for the several terms and purposes therein mentioned) be continued, from the expiration of the present terms in the said duties respectively, until the 24th day of June, 1710.

---

[28] 3 and 4 Ann., private c. 26 in folio edition of *Statutes*, c. 74 in the Long Calendar. The bill was read Dec. 11, committed Dec. 16, reported Jan. 23, and passed Jan. 29. In the Lords it was read Feb. 1, committed the next day, reported Feb. 9, and passed Feb. 13. The royal assent was given Mar. 14. *C. J.*, XIV. 453, 461, 468, 492, 500; *L. J.*, XVII. 639, 642, 654, 660; *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, p. 265.

[29] The bill here petitioned against was not reported from the select committee to whom it was referred. *C. J.*, XIV. 429, 438, 459, 492, 494.

[30] Dec. 11 the Commons considered the report of the committee to whom was referred the state of the nation regarding Scotland. Among the heads of a bill presented for securing England from ill effects of laws lately passed in the former country, it was agreed that "no subject of Scotland (except such as are now settled inhabitants in England or Ireland, or any of her Majesty's plantations, and shall so continue . . . .) shall have any of the freedoms or privileges of Englishmen, until such time as a perfect and entire union be settled between the two kingdoms. . . . . " This was incorporated in 3 and 4 Ann. c. 6 (*Statutes*, VIII. 349), which passed this session. *C. J.*, XIV. 596.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards the supply granted to her Majesty, further duties be laid upon coffee, cocoa-nuts, chocolate, cocoa-paste, tea, spices, and pictures, to be imported, over and above the present duties, and over and above the duties to be continued thereon.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said further duties on coffee, cocoa-nuts, chocolate, cocoa-paste, tea, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, and pictures, be as much, as were laid upon those commodities respectively by the said act of the 12th year of his late Majesty's reign; to be paid by the importer, over and above all duties payable for the said commodities by any law now in force, and over and above the said duties to be continued thereupon.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all the said further duties be granted to her Majesty from the 25th day of December, 1704, until the 24th of June, 1710; and that the stock of coffee in the hands of any merchant, drugster, or wholesale dealer, be liable to the said duties. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Brewer, do prepare, and bring in, the bill. (*C. J.*, XIV. 461.)

Dec. 18, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for the effectual encouraging the importation of naval stores from her Majesty's plantations in America; and that Mr. Secretary Hedges, Sir Matthew Dudley, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Sollicitor-general, and Mr. Conyers, do prepare, and bring in, the said bill. (*C. J.*, XIV. 463.)

1704/5.

Jan. 11, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of heads for a bill, for the effectual securing the kingdom of England from the apparent dangers, that may arise from several acts, lately passed in the Parliament of Scotland, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follows; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that provision be made, to prevent the importation of Scotch linen into England, or Ireland, and to permit the exportation of the linen manufactures of Ireland, in English bottoms, into her Majesty's plantations in the West Indies. . . . .

The said resolutions being severally read a second time, the first five of them were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in upon the said resolutions, agreed unto by the House; and that Mr. Conyers, the Lord Marquis of Hartington, Sir Richard Onslow, Sir Joseph Jekill, Sir Gilbert Dolben, Mr. Cowper, Sir Tho. Powis, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Lord Coningsby, Lieutenant-general Earle, Mr. Serjeant Hooper, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Ogle, do prepare, and bring in, the bill. (*C. J.*, XIV. 477-478.)

Jan. 17, HC. Mr. Conyers reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards the supply granted to her Majesty, a duty be laid upon all goods, imported from the East Indies, Persia, and China, into England, prohibited to be used in England, and from thence exported to Ireland, or any of her Majesty's plantations in the West Indies.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said duty be thirty per cent. according to the value, upon sale at the candle.[31]

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said duties be granted to her Majesty for the term of five years.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards the supply granted to her Majesty, an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and other duties, be laid upon all goods and merchandizes imported, except tobacco, and goods used for dying.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional subsidy, and other duties, be equal to two-thirds of the subsidies, and duties, granted to his late Majesty King William the Third by an act, made in the eighth and ninth years of his said late Majesty (intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty a further subsidy of tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes imported, for the term of two years and three quarters, and an additional land tax for one year, for carrying on the war against France) and since continued, during her Majesty's life.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional subsidy, and other duties, be granted to her Majesty for a term of four years.

The first resolution being read a second time;

And the question being put, that the House do agree with the committee in the said resolution . . . .

The House divided:

The noes go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Moncton: 154.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Gulston, Mr. Shepherd: 102.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The rest of the resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Blathwaite, and Mr. Blofeild, do prepare, and bring in, the bill. (*C. J.*, XIV. 484.)

---

[31] By this custom bids were received so long as the candle burned, the last bid before the flame died out securing the article.

Jan. 18, HC. Sir Gilbert Dolben (according to order) presented to the House a bill, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland; and the same was received, and read the first time.[32]

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time to-morrow morning, after the bill, for the effectual securing the kingdom of England from the apparent dangers, that may arise from several acts, lately passed in the Parliament of Scotland. (*C. J.,* XIV. 486.)

Jan. 20, HC. A bill, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland, was (according to order) read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Tuesday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.[33] . . . . (*C. J.,* XIV. 489.)

Jan. 22, HC. Mr. Blathwaite (according to order) presented to the House a bill, for importing naval stores from the plantations; and the same was received, and read the first time.[34]

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time. (*C. J.,* XIV. 490.)

Jan. 22, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) presented to the House a bill, for continuing duties upon low wines, and upon coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, and pictures, and upon hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, and upon muslins, and for granting new duties upon several of the said commodities, and also upon callicoes, china-ware, and drugs; and the same was received, and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[35] (*C. J.,* XIV. 490.)

Jan. 26, HC. A bill, for importing naval stores from the plantations, was read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.[36] (*C. J.,* XIV. 497.)

---

[32] 3 and 4 Ann. c. 7 (c. 8 in other editions; *Statutes,* VIII. 351). This act permitted the shipping of white and brown linens directly to the plantations, provided the master of the ship, upon arrival and before breaking bulk, first delivered to the governor or authorized agent an inventory of lading, certificate of manufacture, etc. The second reading was postponed until a day later. *C. J.,* XIV. 488.

[33] Adjourned to Feb. 5. *Ibid.,* pp. 493, 496, 505.

[34] 3 and 4 Ann. c. 9 (c. 10 in other editions; *Statutes,* VIII. 354). For the space of nine years the following premiums were offered importers of naval stores: tar and pitch, £4 per ton; resin and turpentine, £3; hemp, £6; masts, yards, and bowsprits, £1. The Commissioners of the Navy were allowed 20 days in which to purchase or refuse imported stores. The cutting, destroying, or burning of pine trees under the growth of 12 inches in diameter, three feet above the ground, was forbidden under penalty in New England, New York, and New Jersey. Such importations were subject to the same regulations in shipping as sugar, tobacco, etc. Albion, *Forests and Sea Power,* p. 249.

[35] 3 and 4 Ann. c. 18 (c. 4 in other editions). See the resolutions of Dec. 16, *ante,* for the provisions of this act (*Statutes,* VIII. 370). The bill was committed Jan. 24, reported Feb. 12, and passed Feb. 19. In the Lords it was read Feb. 22, committed and reported Mar. 6, and passed Mar. 7. The royal assent was given Mar. 14. *C. J.,* XIV. 494, 497, 520-521, 524-525, 540; *L. J.,* XVII. 670, 679, 682, 687.

[36] Postponed to Feb. 6 (*C. J.,* XIV. 507). A petition, dated Jan. 27, of John Jones and Co., London, to the Commons, was sent to Speaker Harley, asking for the insertion

Jan. 27, HC. A petition of several of the principal inhabitants of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, merchants, traders, and manufacturers of linen and woollen cloths, and other goods, called Manchester wares, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands of families, subsisting by the manufacturing of the goods and wares aforesaid, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there being a bill in the House, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland, the petitioners conceive, if it should pass, it will be extremely detrimental to them, and many counties in England, it tending greatly to the discouragement, not only of the English linen manufactury, which cannot be made at so low prices, as in Ireland, but also of the woollen manufactures, which being exported to Holland, Hamborough, and the East, returns are made in linen yarn, flax, and such-like commodities, and they manufactured here, and then exported to the plantations: and praying the consideration of the House therein, so as the least discouragement may not happen to the trades and manufacturies aforesaid.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland, is committed. (*C. J.,* XIV. 498.)

Jan. 27, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) presented to the House a bill, for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported, and a new duty on such East India goods, prohibited to be worn in England, as shall be exported for Ireland, or her Majesty's plantations; and the same was received.[37] (*C. J.,* XIV. 499.)

Jan. 29, HC. Ordered, that the bill, for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchanizes imported, and a new duty on such East India goods, prohibited to be worn in England, as shall be exported for Ireland, or her Majesty's plantations, be now read.

The bill was read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time upon Friday morning next.[38] (*C. J.,* XIV. 500.)

Jan. 31, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, capital and other burgesses, and tradesmen, in the borough of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, for and on behalf of themselves, and the parts adjacent to the said borough, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the making of linen cloth hath for many ages been the settled trade in their neighbourhood, and is the sole dependence of thousands of families; which cloth is chiefly shipped off for the plantations: that, in case the bill, depending in the House, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the planta-

---

in the bill of a clause for the encouragement of importing potashes from the American plantations, either by advancing the duty on foreign potashes or by admitting the American product free of duty for a period of seven years. There is no reference in the *Journals* to this petition. Hist. MSS. Comm., *Portland MSS.,* VIII. 167-168.

[37] 3 and 4 Ann. c. 3 (c. 4 in other editions; *Statutes,* VIII. 332). See resolutions of Jan. 17, *ante.* This act also increased the list of enumerated articles which, under the trade acts of 12 Car. II. c. 18, and 25 Car. II. c. 7, were obliged to be landed in England by including rice and molasses.

[38] The second reading was postponed to Feb. 14. *C. J.,* XIV. 508, 515, 519, 521, 525.

tions, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland, should pass, it will greatly endanger the loss of the said trade, and the ruin of many families: and praying the consideration of the House, so as the linen manufacture in that country may be preserved, and encouraged.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed.

A petition of the mayor, aldermen, and merchants, of the corporation of Leverpoole, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there being a bill in the House, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland, the petitioners conceive, the passing such a bill will wholly destroy the linen manufacture of this kingdom, and many thousand families in those parts, who depend on that trade, who must want a livelihood, or remove into Ireland: that it will much lessen the woollen manufactures, by giving a clandestine opportunity of exporting stuffs from Ireland, and also it will discourage the Hamborough trade, and lessen her Majesty's customs; to prevent all which mischiefs, the petitioners pray, that the said bill may not pass.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed. (*C. J.*, XIV. 504.)

Feb. 1, HC. A petition of divers persons, who are concerned and interested in the making and manufacturing English copper, in behalf of themselves, and many others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that by the bill in the House, for importing naval stores from the plantations, copper may be imported, free of all duties: that there is now made more English copper, than can be consumed here; by reason of which, and paying a duty of 5 *l.* per cent. upon exportation, the manufacture thereof is much discouraged, though it has employed great numbers of poor people, been a great advantage to the nation for above ten years past, and prevented the going out of so much money, as used formerly, to buy foreign copper: and praying, that not only the importation of foreign copper, duty-free, may be prevented; but that the duty of 5 per cent. on English copper exported, may be taken off, so that it may be sent to foreign markets as cheap, as Swedish and Barbary copper; and that a clause in an act of the ninth and tenth years of his late Majesty, for settling the trade to Africa, whereby Swedish copper bars, imported, may be exported, drawing back all duties, saving half of the old subsidy, may be repealed, it being obtained upon wrong suggestions.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed. (*C. J.*, XIV. 506.)

Feb. 5, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland;

A petition of the linen websters, and others, concerned in the linen manufactory, in and about Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, and many thousand families, whole [whose] livelihood depends upon the said manufacture, which is mostly made of Irish linen yarn, and is generally sold to merchants, who export it to the plantations: that the petitioners conceive, if the bill, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland, should pass, it will wholly destroy the English linen manufactory, and consequently ruin many thousand families, who, for many ages, have supported themselves thereby: and praying the due consideration of the House in this matter.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they do make provision in the bill, that the same be temporary.

Then the House (according to order) resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

Sir Gilbert Dolben reported from the said committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report he made upon Thursday morning next.[39] (*C. J.*, XIV. 515.)

Feb. 6, HC. The orders of the day being read;

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, for importing naval stores from the plantations, is committed, that they do leave out of the bill iron, and copper.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill. (*C. J.*, XIV. 516.)

Feb. 10, HC. Sir Gilbert Dolben (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland, was committed, the amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, with the coherence, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were once read throughout, and then a second time one by one, and, upon the question severally put thereupon (with some amendments to one of them) agreed unto by the House.

A clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that if any vessel, laden in England, shall take in any Irish linen cloth at any Irish port, there shall be such oath, and certificate, as the act directs, that the same is of the manufacture of Ireland.

And the same was twice read, and amended; and, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill. . . . .

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, for making the act temporary.

And the same was twice read, with a blank; and the blank filled up; and the clause, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.

---

[39] The report was not made until Feb. 10.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.*, XIV. 522-523.)

Feb. 13, HC. Ordered, that the ingrossed bill, to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland, be now read the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

And an amendment was proposed to be made, pr. l. to insert, "which certificate shall be also signed by the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, or any three of them."

And the question being put, that those words be inserted;

It passed in the negative.

Another amendment was proposed, press 3d, l. 1st, after "not" to insert, "laden in England, nor."

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House; and the bill amended at the table accordingly.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; and that the title be, An act to permit the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland.

Ordered, that Sir Gilbert Dolben do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence thereunto.[40] (*C. J.*, XIV. 526.)

Feb. 14, HC. A bill, for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported, and a new duty on such East India goods, prohibited to be worn in England, as shall be exported for Ireland, or her Majesty's plantations, was (according to order) read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.

A petition of several persons, that have plantations in the island of Barbadoes, in behalf of themselves, and all the inhabitants of the said island, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the said island contributes greatly to the support of all the other plantations, employs above 600 ships yearly, exports vast quantities of the product of England, and imports valuable goods, that bring riches, from other markets: that the said island is in danger to be ruined, two-thirds of the Christian inhabitants being gone from it, a third part of the land laid waste, and those plantations, from which great estates were formerly raised, do not now bear their own charges, by reason of the war, and the great duties laid on sugar, high freight, and dearness of clothing and provisions, which are at three-times the rate they used to be at: that the enemy have taken, within these 18 months, to the value of 500,000 *l.* going to and from the said island; and nothing but the hopes of peace has supported their spirits: that the petitioners are informed, that a further duty is intended to be laid on the produce of the said island; which will be a manifest damage to this kingdom; for that it will greatly increase the northern colonies, and the Dutch and French plantations, where they make sugar, and can undersell the petitioners, and will lessen the English sugar plantations, who bear all the burthen: and praying, that they may not be burthened with any further impositions.

---

[40] *L. J.*, XVII. 661.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed. . . . .

A petition of the merchants, trading to the island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there is a bill in the House, whereby a duty of thirty per cent. is intended to be laid on all East India goods, prohibited to be worn in England, which shall be exported to the plantations: that it is absolutely necessary to send an assortment of such East India goods with other English and foreign commodities to Africa, and the Spanish West Indies, without which those trades cannot be carried on: that the Dutch are competitors with the petitioners in the said trade, and already have the advantage, and, if this trade meets with any further discouragement, it will be wholly lost to this nation, the methods intended in the bill, by a drawback on the said commodities, not being sufficient to preserve the said trade: and praying, that they may be heard against that part of the said bill, as charges the 30 per cent. on the said goods.

Ordered, that it be referred to the said committee, to whom the said bill is committed.

A petition of the planters, merchants, and traders, to the island of Nevis, Antegoa, St. Christophers, and Monserat, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners understand, there is a bill in the House, for laying a new additional duty, of 1 *s.* per cent. weight, on muscovado sugar, imported from the plantations; and the duties, already laid thereon, being very heavy, and the great losses, sustained by the petitioners, during the war, in shipping, hath occasioned great scarcity of English manufactures in the plantations, to their insupportable calamity: they therefore pray, that the said sugars may be exempted from the intended new duty.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed. . . . . (*C. J.*, XIV. 529-530.)

Feb. 15, HL. *Hodie 1ª vice lecta est billa*, intituled, An act to permit the exportation of Irish linen cloth to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland. (*L. J.*, XVII. 664.)

Feb. 16, HL. *Hodie 2ª vice lecta est billa*, intituled, An act to permit the exportation of Irish linen cloth to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland.

Ordered, that the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, on Wednesday next.[41] (*L. J.*, XVII. 665.)

Feb. 17, HC. Then the House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill, for importing naval stores from the plantations. . . . .

Mr. Brewer reported from the said committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

---

[41] Postponed to Feb. 26. *L. J.*, XVII. 672.

Ordered, that the report be made upon Tuesday morning next.[42] (*C. J.*, XIV. 535.)

Feb. 19, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill, for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported, and a new duty on such East India goods, prohibited to be worn in England, as shall be exported for Ireland, or her Majesty's plantations . . . .

A petition of the planters, and traders to the island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners are informed, there is a bill in the House, for laying a duty (*inter al'*) of one shilling per cent. on all muscovado sugars, imported from the plantations: that the duties, already laid thereon, are very heavy, by reason of their great losses sustained by earthquakes, fire, invasions by the French, and the many ships taken by the enemy: and praying, that the intended new additional duties on sugars may be excepted out of the said bill.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, to impower the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, to compound such bonds, as have been given for goods imported, where the principals, or their sureties, are not able to pay the same. . . . .

Then the House (according to order) resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

Mr. Conyers reported from the said committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be made upon Wednesday morning next. (*C. J.*, XIV. 540-541.)

Feb. 20, HC. Mr. Brewer (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, for importing naval stores from the plantations, was committed, the amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, with the coherence, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were once read throughout, and then a second time one by one, and, upon the question severally put thereupon (with amendments to some of them) agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.*, XIV. 542.)

Feb. 21, HC. Mr. Conyers also reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported, and a new duty on such East India goods, prohibited to be worn in England, as shall be exported for Ireland, or her Majesty's plantations, was committed, the amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, with the coherence, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were once read throughout, and then a second time one by one, and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House; saving, that an amendment being proposed to one of the amendments, to leave out "and sugar from the plantations;"

---

[42] Feb. 16 Thomas Hunt, of New Court Inn, Swithin's Lane, petitioned the Speaker for a clause to this bill providing for the employment of large ships in importing the stores, and urging that the building of such ships be entrusted to an English shipwright in Holland who uses sawmills, in order that this sort of mill might be introduced into New England and enjoy an exclusive privilege there. Hunt asked for power to carry out this design. Hist. MSS. Comm., *Portland MSS.*, VIII. 170-171.

And the question being put, that those words do stand part of the amendment;

The House divided:

The noes go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Hysham: 79.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Bruce, Lord Wm. Powlett: 69.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A clause was offered, to be added to the bill, to exempt naval stores, contracted for, from the duty.

And the same was twice read, with blanks; and the blanks filled up.

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill. . . . .

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that rice, and melasses, shall be imported into this kingdom under the like penalties, as other commodities, mentioned in the several acts for securing the plantation trade, are restrained to be imported hither.

And the same was twice read, with blanks; and the blanks filled up; and the clause amended.

And then the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that the bill shall not extend to goods imported before a certain day.

And the same was twice read, with blanks; and the blanks filled up.

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill. . . . .

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, for a drawback upon linens.

And the question being put, that the clause be brought up;

It passed in the negative.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.*, XIV. 544.)

Feb. 22, HC. A motion being made, and the question being put, that the ingrossed bill, for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported, and a new duty on such East India goods, prohibited to be worn in England, as shall be exported for Ireland, or her Majesty's plantations, be now read;

The House divided:

The yeas go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Mr. Moor, Mr. Vaughan: 63.

Tellers for the noes, Colonel Byerly, Mr. Rowney: 59.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill was read the third time.

And several amendments being proposed to be made to the bill; *viz.*

Pr. 6. l. last but three, after "paid" to insert "and so in course":

Pr. 12. l. 9. After "rice" to leave out "rum", and insert "and" instead thereof; and after "melasses" to leave out "and divers others":

Pr. last. l. 4. before "whereas" to insert "and":

And the same were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House; and the bill amended at the table accordingly.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; and that the title be, An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported.

Ordered, that Mr. Conyers do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence thereunto. (*C. J.*, XIV. 545.)

Feb. 23, HC. An ingrossed bill, for importing naval stores from the plantations, was read the third time.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; and that the title be, An act for encouraging the importation of naval stores from her Majesty's plantations in America.

Ordered, that Mr. Brewer do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence thereunto. (*C. J.*, XIV. 547.)

Feb. 24, HL. *Hodie 1a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported.

Ordered, that the said bill be read a second time on Thursday next.[43] (*L. J.*, XVII. 674.)

Feb. 24, HL. *Hodie 1a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for encouraging the importation of naval stores from her Majesty's plantations in America.

Ordered, that the said bill be read a second time on Monday next. (*L. J.*, XVII. 674.)

Feb. 26, HL. *Hodie 2a et 3a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for encouraging the importation of naval stores from her Majesty's plantations in America.

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Commons have notice, that the Lords have agreed to the said bill, without any amendment. (*L. J.*, XVII. 675.)

Feb. 26, HL. The House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee upon the bill, intituled, An act to permit the exportation of Irish linen cloth to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland.

After some time, the House was resumed.

And the Earl of Rochester reported, that the committee had gone through the said bill; and think it fit to pass, without any amendment.

Hodie 3a vice lecta est billa, intituled, An act to permit the exportation of Irish linen cloth to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland.

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

[43] Not read until Mar. 14, the last day of the session, and after the Commons had twice reminded the Lords of the bill. *L. J.*, XVII. 687, 690, 694, 697.

Ordered, that the Commons have notice, that the Lords have agreed to the said bill, without any amendment.[44] (*L. J.*, XVII. 675-676.)

Feb. 26, HC. Ordered, that a message be sent to the Lords . . . . to put their Lordships in mind of the bill, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported, sent up to their Lordships on the 22d instant; because dispatch hath been recommended from the throne to both Houses, and delay may be of great danger to the publick.

Ordered, that Sir William Drake do carry the said message. (*C. J.*, XIV. 550.)

Mar. 1, HL. The Duke of Bolton reported, from the committee appointed by the House, to consider of the state of the nation in relation to naval affairs, as follows; (*videlicet,*) . . . .

One Quen, an Irishman, who goes every year to Martenico, to buy New-England-built ships for the Irish trade, offered Captain Francis the command of the same ship he came in from Martenico, if he would take an oath to bring her again to France.

Francis asking him, how such a trade could be carried on with safety? He said, the government connived at it, in England and Ireland. . . . .[45] (*L. J.*, XVII. 682-683.)

Mar. 2, HC. Ordered, that Mr. Knatchbull have leave to make a motion, it being past one a clock:

And he moved accordingly.

Ordered, that a message be sent to the Lords, to remind their Lordships of the bill, intituled . . . . An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wine and merchandizes imported, sent up to their Lordships on the twenty-second of February last; which were so seasonably dispatched by this House, and are so necessary for suppressing the arbitrary power of the French king, and consequently the growth of popery.

Ordered, that Mr. Knatchbull do carry the said message. (*C. J.*, XIV. 557.)

Mar. 14, HL. *Hodie 2a vice lecta est billa*, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported.

Ordered, that the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, at two a clock this afternoon. . . . .

The House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee upon the bill, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported.

After some time, the House was resumed.

And the Lord Ferrers reported, that the committee had gone through the said bill; and think it fit to pass, without any amendment.

---

[44] *C. J.*, XIV. 551. The royal assent was given to this and the preceding bill Mar. 14 (*L. J.*, XVII. 717). "The Queen and Parliament did, by an Act, give very good encouragement to all persons to bring naval stores from the American Plantations, but no one has undertaken it, nor indeed can it be effected by private persons." Sir Matthew Dudley's case, in *Portland MSS.*, VIII. 165.

[45] For the minutes and papers connected with the committee's hearings see *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, no. 2058, especially p. 194.

Hodie 3a vice lecta est billa, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported.

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Commons have notice, that the Lords have agreed to the said bill, without any amendment.[46] (*L. J.*, XVII. 716.)

---

[46] *C. J.*, XIV. 578. The royal assent was given this same day, when Parliament was prorogued to May 1, then, by proclamation of April 5, it was dissolved. *L. J.*, XVII. 717, 720-721.

ANNE: SECOND PARLIAMENT.

Session of October 25, 1705–March 19, 1705/6 (4-5 Ann.).

1705.

Dec. 6, HL.[1] *Bishop of Salisbury.*[2] . . . . He was sure the Corporation for Propagation of the Gospel, had done a great deal towards instructing men in religion, by giving great numbers of books in practical divinity; by erecting libraries in country parishes; by sending over many able divines to the foreign plantations; erecting libraries for their use, and setting up schools to breed up children in Christian knowledge; that, to his knowledge, 1200 *l.* had been expended, last year, in books to these purposes, all collected by voluntary contribution; but, in truth, very little from those who appeared so wonderfully zealous for the Church. . . . . (Boyer, *Hist. of Reign of Queen Anne, digested into Annals,* IV. 207.)[3]

Dec. 21, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of Trade do lay before this House, a state of the trade with Newfoundland, and the Western Islands. (*C. J.,* XV. 74.)

1705/6.

Jan. 14, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow; *viz.* . . . .

3. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the additional subsidies of tonnage and poundage, granted by an act of the 2d year of her Majesty's reign, being one third part of such subsidies of tonnage and poundage, as are therein mentioned, be continued, from the seventh day of March, 1706, for a perpetuity, redeemable by Parliament after a certain term of years. . . . .

The third resolution being read a second time;

---

[1] The following accounts, with American items, had been presented to the House of Commons: Nov. 13, Ordnance estimate for 1706, charge at Jamaica £1126 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, Newfoundland stores £3026 10 *s.* 1 *d.*, engineer at New York £182 10 *s.*; engineers, artificers, etc., at Newfoundland, to Sept. 30, 1705, £1642 7 *s.* 6 *d.* Nov. 14, estimate of forces in England, Jersey, and Guernsey, the plantations, and for sea service, 1706: Colonel Handasyde's regiment at Jamaica, 966 men; Colonel Whetham's in the Leeward Islands, 834 men; £9885 17 *s.* 6 *d.* for four companies, 449 men, at New York, one company of 58 men at Bermudas, and one company of 93 men at Newfoundland. Nov. 16, account of commissioners of transport, to Sept. 30, 1705, showing £24,606 15 *s.* 11 *d.*, due on 16 ships that went to the West Indies. *C. J.,* XV. 20-21, 23, 28.

[2] Gilbert Burnet, in debate of the committee of the whole now considering the queen's opening speech. The question concerned her Majesty's statement that the Church of England was in danger. The House passed resolutions to the contrary. *L. J.,* XVIII. 43.

[3] Also in Cobbett, VI. 491.

An amendment was proposed to be made therein, by leaving out "a perpetuity, redeemable by Parliament after a certain term of years," and instead thereof to insert "the term of ninety-eight years."

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, that the House doth agree with the committee, in the said resolution, so amended, that the additional subsidies of tonnage and poundage, granted by an act of the 2d year of her Majesty's reign, being one third part of such subsidies of tonnage and poundage, as are therein mentioned, be continued, from the 7th day of March, 1706, for the term of ninety-eight years. . . . .

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said third resolution; and that Mr. Solicitor-general, Mr. Conyers, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[4] (*C. J.*, XV. 87.)

Jan. 19, HC. A petition of Alexander Skeen, esquire, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that a French privateer, called the *L'Amazon,* burthen 230 tons, was taken by her Majesty's ship the *Weymouth,* about the 17th of August last, and condemned at Barbadoes, as lawful prize, was there bought by the petitioner, by inch of candle, and is now, with her lading, in her way to London:[5] but some doubts arising, whether the said ship will not incur the penalties of the act 7° *et* 8° *Wilielmi* III. for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses, in the plantation trade; the petitioner prays, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for making the said ship free, and for landing all her cargo, as any other English ship might, paying the customs.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition; and that Mr. Vincent do prepare, and bring in, the bill. (*C. J.*, XV. 99.)

Jan. 19, HC. Mr. Blathwait, from the Commissioners of Trade, presented to the House, their answer, pursuant to the order of the 21st day of December last, with relation to the trade with Newfoundland, and the Western Islands.[6]

Ordered, that the said answer be taken into consideration upon Thursday morning next. (*C. J.*, XV. 100.)

[*Jan. 19,* HC.] The English have at all times used this fishery on the eastern coast and in harbours and fishing places on that side, wherein they are protected against the French in the summer season by yearly convoys and men of war sent thither. A fort was erected some years past in

---

[4] 2 and 3 Ann. c. 18 (*ante,* note 54, p. 47). The continuing bill became 4 and 5 Ann. c. 18 (c. 6 in other editions; *Statutes,* VIII. 490). The bill was presented Jan. 26, read Jan. 28, committed Jan. 31, reported Feb. 7, and passed Feb. 12; in the Lords it was read Feb. 13, committed and reported the next day, and passed Feb. 16, on which day it received the royal assent. *C. J.*, XV. 116, 117, 122, 132, 147, 156; *L. J.*, XVIII. 100, 101, 104, 107.

[5] Skene, the petitioner, secretary of Barbados, had been suspended because of irregularities. An account of this capture is given in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, pp. 618-619. The bill here sought was presented Jan. 22, read Jan. 29, committed Feb. 5, reported Feb. 12, the third reading ordered Feb. 18, and passed Feb. 19 (*C. J.*, XV. 104, 118, 130, 145, 157, 162). In the Lords the bill was read Feb. 20, committed Feb. 22, reported and passed Feb. 23. *L. J.*, XVIII. 114, 118, 121.

[6] See next item.

Bay St. John's for the defence of the inhabitants and retreat of others that may come for protection from other harbours during the winter.

The French who usually fish from Placentia on the south to westward, and northward of the island; have their fortifications in Placentia Bay for defence of their trade and protection of their fishery.

Since the beginning of the last war, the convoys and men of war sent to Newfoundland have at times very much molested the French in their trade and fishery, taken considerable number of ships and destroyed their fishing materials on the south coast, so the French have taken all advantage to annoy her Majesty's subjects by their shipping; but chiefly by land, with assistance of Canadians as well French as Indians.

Mons. Subercase, governor of Placentia, came in January last with about 430 men, surprised the fishing places to the southward of St. John's and possessed himself of that harbour, forts excepted, where garrisons maintained themselves against the enemy abt. thirty days when they retired.[7]

They marched from St. John's to Ferryland and then northward to Bonavista and committed barbarities and destroyed boats and flakes in the harbours.

Mons. de Subercasse took away with him a hundred and fifty of our ablest men, forcing them to work in the French fishery; at the end of the season sent several of the young men to Canada and to France, the rest are still at Placentia, they are said to have entered French service particularly the Irish.

Placentia is the only place fortified by the French in Newfoundland, two forts there. In lower fort thirty-six guns and in the castle on the hill eleven guns and two mortars. Three company's of soldiers, in whole one hundred and twenty men. Inhabitants—two hundred fighting men and can draw further supply's from settlements in Canada, besides Indians.

Our chief fishery is on the east of Newfoundland from Cape Race to Cape Bonavista and French employ craft around rest of island. Fish coming from the southward reach the French in the beginning of April, whereas they do not come to our most southern harbours before the end of the month and not to St. John's till the middle of May; the French having beach on the coast side, to dry and cure fish can be ready to fish in four or five days after their arrival and on the E. and N. side of the island, having not met with molestation from us in these desolate harbours, find their stages and flakes in condition they left them, whereas we have suffered much in destruction of houses, flakes and stages by incursions of French of Placentia assisted by their neighbours of Canada.

We have upon the petition of merchants reported our opinion that two or more men of war might be appointed early in the year to convoy the fishing ships and two others to convoy sack ships, which have been accordingly ordered.

Salt for fishery chiefly supplied from Portugal; ordered convoy's for salt ships from Lisbon to Newfoundland.

---

[7] *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1704-1706, p. 501; Prowse, *Hist. of Newfoundland,* pp. 261-266.

Has been our care, to prevent irregularities committed by inhabitants and fishermen, to give instructions to commodore, with regard to the late act of Parliament.[8]

We further offer; that the English that continue yearly in Newfoundland are dispersed into about thirty greater harbours besides coves and other fishing places above eighty leagues distant from N. to S. according to following scheme. . . . .

That the English live there the whole year without civill or military government except St. John's where are fortifications with a captain who commands only his own officers and soldiers; by reason of the distances of the inhabitants from each other and the inhabitants being under no discipline they will be exposed to incursions of the enemy, who are under strict rules of government.

For better security of the harbours of St. John's a boom and chain has been placed at the entrance of the harbour on representation to her Majesty. And for benefit of merchants and planters, we represented to her Majesty that the officers of the garrison of St. John's be strictly prohibited from trading for thereby they have opportunity of engrosing trade and forestalling the market.

And that the prize officer settled there be for the same reasons forbidden to trade except for disposal of ships and goods brought as prizes into Newfoundland. Orders in this behalf have in like manner been given.

Our fishery has not of late years been so considerable as formerly, imputed chiefly to the interruptions occasioned by war as well in winter as fishing seasons and in the passage of our ships to and from Europe as also by want of a vent for our fish in the dominions of Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean.

This trade was first supported by an act of Parliament in the second year of King Edward the Sixth;[9] a commission was sent in 1615 for enquiring into abuses;[10] several regulations having been thereupon agreed in the Star Chamber the same were framed into a charter in 1633 known as the western charter[11]—this continued in force till 1699 when an act of Parliament was passed to encourage trade to Newfoundland by which the same is at present regulated[12]—and we, having carefully observed the management of the fishery in pursuance of the said act, do find by information, of divers matters prejudicial to this trade.

That in general the inhabitants have not due regard to the regulations of the act of Parliament it being found that N. of St. John's as far as Carbonier and S. as far as Ferryland, the trees have been rinded and woods destroyed as much as before the act.

Fishing admirals and masters of ships do not exactly observe the rules of the act. There are few admirals capable of keeping journals and accounts as the act directs. Fishing admirals before the 20th of August will hear complaints, but none received after; they being generally the greatest offenders themselves.

---

[8] 10 and 11 Gul. III. c. 14 (see vol. II., p. 275).

[9] C. 6 (see vol. I., p. 2).

[10] Sir Richard Whitbourne was then sent out to hold vice-admiralty courts in Newfoundland. Seven editions of his *Discourse* were published between 1621 and 1623. Among the "disorders" he reported were non-observance of the Sabbath Day and "Idleness parent of all evils". Prowse, *op. cit.*, pp. 114-118.

[11] Printed *ibid.*, p. 154.

[12] 10 and 11 Gul. III. c. 14. Vol. II. of this series, p. 275, n. 36.

Vessels from New England supply Newfoundland with provisions *viz.* bread, beef, pork, flour, pease, butter, boards, and great quantitys of tobacco. European commodities carried to Newfoundland by masters of ships as follows: from France in time of peace, brandy, wine, salt, linnen, canvas, paper, hats and silks; from Spain, wine, brandy, iron; from Portugal wine, brandy, salt, oyle and linnen; all which goods sold or truckt with traders from New England for tobacco, sugar, etc., which they carry to foreign parts so at the end of the year masters are wholy taken up in management of that illegal trade.

New England traders seldom depart till men of war are sailed and then carry away handy-crafts men, seamen and fishermen who they entice in expectation of great wages.

Masters of ships negligent in bringing their men home, whereby they save the charge of their passage, men so left are inticed and carried away to New England.

The reason why the New England men fish upon the coast of Newfoundland besides carrying on illegal trade is that they may get those men; they having otherwise a most advantageous fishery on their own coast.

The preventing of which irregularities we humbly offer to this Hon'ble House our opinion, that a power be given by a clause in an act that shall be passed to commanders of her Majesty's ships of war, and to admirals of each harbour in Newfoundland, to lay fines and penalties upon offenders against the said act, such fine not exceeding the sum of £5 stg and power likewise given them of confining such offenders in case of non-payment, such confinement not exceeding the space of ten days.

That the commanders of her Majesty's ships may have the power of a custom house officer to search New England ships upon their coming, and to take account of the number of their crew and passengers and to take bond from each of the masters that they shall not carry away a greater number of men than they brought, which we hope would in a great measure prevent irregularities committed by New England traders.

As early as the year 1615 the fish killed by English amounted to 300,000 quintals, and we have been well informed, that in several years after the year 1650, we have taken (season favourable) above 400,000 quintals, but that about the year 1651, (until which year and some time afterwards, we furnished France itself with fish) the French entered upon that trade, and have possession of a large part of the island, and have by degrees advanced their fishing so as to be superiour to ours, by which means our trade has decreased, they having since furnished the dominion of France and even other nations before solely supplied by us.

Upon all which foregoing considerations, we cannot but conclude that whilst Placentia does remain in the hands of the French, our fishery will be under continual discouragement all which is most humbly submitted. (Prowse, *Hist. of Newfoundland,* pp. 266-268.) [13]

---

[13] *Cf. Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1706-1708, pp. 14-15; *B. T. Journal* 1704-1708/9, p. 206.

Jan. 21, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and merchants, of the town of Barnstable, in the county of Devon, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners having for some years past been insulted by the French in Newfoundland, and by their instigations daily persecuted in the small remains there by the neighbouring Indians, to the almost intire loss of our trade there, which has been allowed, amidst the cavils about foreign trade, to be of the greatest importance to this kingdom; that the petitioners cannot, but with the deepest concern, reflect upon the sinking credit, of the said town, when, in its highest repute, could have furnished the crown with a thousand seamen, and now is reduced almost to an inland poverty, both in respect to mariners, and wealth: they therefore pray, that the House will not be unmindful of so near a concern, as the said trade, by enabling her Majesty to dislodge the French, and give repose to that distressed part of her dominions.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table, until the answer of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House on Saturday last, be taken into consideration. (*C. J.*, XV. 101.)

Jan. 22, HC. A petition of the portreeve, masters, clothiers, and inhabitants of the ancient clothing town of Tavistock, in the county of Devon, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the trade to Newfoundland was of greatest advantage to England, whilst we were in the possession thereof, many hundreds of ships being therein employed, and thousands of sailors yearly bred thereby, and the Royal Navy then manned with less difficulty, than of late years: that, during the prosperity of that trade, great quantities of our woollen manufactures were exported thither yearly, the returns whereof was chiefly money, and bullion: that of late years the French have possessed the greatest part of the said island, and the best fishing ground, where the fish comes sooner, than where the English fish; whereby, in time of peace, they forestall the markets; and by this means they have increased their navigation to that degree, as to enable the French to man out such fleets, as none of their predecessors ever did, having above 700 ships yearly employed in that fishery, to the almost utter loss of our trade there: and praying, that the House will take the premises into consideration, that such provision may be made, as may oppress the French in this advantageous trade, and restore the English to the advantages they once reaped thereby.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table, until the answer of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the Newfoundland trade, shall be taken into consideration. (*C. J.*, XV. 103.)

Jan. 23, HL. Upon reading the petition of John Lesley and Thomas Maxwel esquires, members of the late assembly of the island of Barbadoes, and of John Kirton esquire, in behalf of themselves and of many other inhabitants of the said island; shewing, that the petitioners have been greatly oppressed, by divers illegal acts and arbitrary proceedings of Sir Beville Granville knight, the present governor of the said island, to the destruction of the known rights, privileges, and properties of the petitioners, and many other inhabitants of the said island;[14] and that they have lately presented their petition to her Majesty, representing their grievances; and praying to be relieved touching the same, and to be heard before this House, in order to have a representation of the case laid before her Majesty, on the behalf of the petitioners and the rest of the inhabitants of the said island:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said petition shall be, and is hereby, referred to the consideration of the Lords committees following; (*videlicet,*)

Lords committees appointed to consider of the petition of John Lesley and Thomas Maxwell esquires, members of the late assembly of the island of Barbadoes, and of John Kirton esquire, in behalf of themselves and of many other inhabitants of the said island; whose Lordships, having considered of the said petition, and of the several grievances mentioned therein, have hereby power to send for persons, papers, and records; and report their opinion thereupon to this House . . . .

Their Lordships, or any five of them; to meet on Friday next, at ten a clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 74.)

Jan. 24, HC. The orders of the day being read;

The House proceeded (according to order) to take into consideration the answer of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the Newfoundland trade.

And the said answer was read.

The said answer is bound up with the other papers of this session.

Ordered, that it be referred to a committee, to consider of the trade to Newfoundland, and how the same may be improved.

And it is referred to Mr. Serjeant Hooper, Marquis Hartington, Mr. Blathwait, Mr. King, Mr. Hysham, Lord Coningsby, Sir Wm. Scawen, Mr. Dowdswell, Mr. Ward, Sir Walter Yonge, Mr. Moor, Sir Rich. Onslow, Sir John Jennings, Mr. Lowndes, Lord Powlett, Mr. Weston, Mr. Rolls, Sir Tho. Webster, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Clayton, Sir Staff. Fairborn, Sir Gilbert Heathcott, Mr. Aylmer, Sir William Ashurst, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Sheppard, Sir Wm. Phippard, Sir Geo. Bing, Mr. Aislaby, Sir Nich. Morris, Mr. Boscawen, Mr. Benson, Mr. Yates, Mr. York; and all the merchants of the House, and all for the sea-ports: and they are to meet this afternoon, at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, that the said report, and the petitions, which lie upon the table, relating to the said trade, be referred to the said committee. (*C. J.*, XV. 109.)

Jan. 25, HC. Ordered, that the committee, to whom the matter relating to the Newfoundland trade, is referred, do sit *de die in diem*. (*C. J.*, XV. 112.)

---

[14] There were 18 particulars attached to the petition; these are given in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 367-371. See also *ante*, p. 82. The committee went very fully into the case, but the session came to an end before a report was presented to the House. Granville was recalled, and died on his way home. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 363-380; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, references on pp. xxx-xxxii, *id.*, 1706-1708, p. xlvi.

Jan. 28, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the members, who are appointed to bring in the bill for the duties upon low wines . . . . that they do make provision in the bill, for the more effectual preventing the importation of foreign-cut whalebone.[15] (*C. J.*, XV. 117.)

Jan. 29, HC. A petition of several merchants of the town and county of Poole, trading to the parts of Newfoundland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the petitioners remembrance, the Newfoundland fishery brought vast treasure to this nation, and employed above 30,000 men per annum, whereof 8000 never were at sea before; but now the French have in a manner engrossed that trade, by possessing themselves of near six-sevenths of the fishing ground; so that, by fishing few ships in a place, they are always sure to make good voyages, and the fish comes with them about six weeks sooner, than to the places we yet enjoy, whereby they arrive at market six weeks sooner than us, to their great advantage, and our loss; and now they employ 30,000 men in this fishery, that they have taken from us, and within few months, with fire and sword, over-run all our settlements there, and so disturb our fishing, that, unless a sufficient force be sent thither, to reduce them, we shall utterly be forced to abandon that country, and trade: that not only the French, but the Americans, much conduce to the ruin of the said fishery, by bringing rum, sugar, molosses, and tobacco, which is so coveted by the men employed in the fishery, and so closely followed, that they neglect their business; the Americans also furnish them with provisions, shoes, hose, soap, nets, lines, etc. at an under rate, than the English, who used to supply them therewith, can do, to their great prejudice, and, at the end of the fishing season, carry away many fishermen, who would otherwise go for England, and consequently help to man the fleet: that the commanding officer, presuming to trade, often inflicts military punishment on the inhabitant, the easier to engross the trade; which may prove fatal; and the convoys being appointed so late, the season is so far advanced, 'ere they sail, that the best fishing season is over, before they arrive: and praying the consideration of the House in the matters aforesaid, so as that this advantageous trade may be restored and preserved to England, as formerly.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the matter of the trade to Newfoundland is referred. (*C. J.*, XV. 118.)

Jan. 31, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the city and county of Exon, and several merchants of the said city, and places adjacent, trading to Newfoundland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that by the laws of this realm her Majesty's subjects only, and no aliens, have free liberty to trade and fish in any the harbours, roads, or rivers, in or about Newfoundland; but of late years the French have by force insulted our fishing harbours, and almost gotten that beneficial trade to themselves, employing 5 or 600 sail of shipping therein, which trade formerly was intirely in the English: and praying, that, in case of a peace with France, this advantageous trade may be restored to us, by an article, that may exclude the French; and that, in the mean time, the laws, already made for the encouragement of the said fishery, may be reinforced, and such early and sufficient convoys sent, to protect the same, as the House shall think fit.

---

[15] 4 and 5 Ann. c. 23 (c. 12 in other editions; *Statutes,* VIII. 507). The full title was, An act for laying further duties on low wines and for preventing the damage to her Majesty's revenue by importation of foreign whalebone and for making some provisions as to the stamp duties and the duties on births, burials and marriages and the salt duties and touching million lottery tickets and for enabling her Majesty to dispose the effects of William Kidd, a notorious pirate, to the use of Greenwich Hospital and for appropriating the public monies granted in this session of Parliament. The proceeds of the effects of Kidd amounted to £6472 1 *s.* The bill was read Jan. 31, committed Feb. 4, reported Feb. 22, and passed Feb. 26. The Lords read it Mar. 4, it was committed Mar. 5, and reported and passed Mar. 19, on which day it also received the royal assent. *C. J.*, XV. 121-122, 126, 166, 176; *L. J.*, XVIII. 136, 138, 159-160, 161.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the matter of the trade to Newfoundland, is referred. (*C. J.*, XV. 121.)

Feb. 2, HC. A petition of the mayor, magistrates, and other inhabitants, of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardress, on behalf of themselves, and many others of the adjacent places, trading to Newfoundland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the Newfoundland trade hath been found very beneficial, not only on account of merchandizing, but a great nursery for seamen; but is at present liable to the insults of the French, and the late going out of the convoys hath been the ruin of the merchants fishing voyages: and praying the House to lay the matter before her Majesty, that the petitioners may have such assistance of men of war, as may seem meet.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom it was referred to consider of the trade to Newfoundland. (*C. J.*, XV. 124.)

Feb. 7, HC. Ordered, that the report from the committee, to whom the petitions, relating to the trade to Newfoundland, were referred, be made upon Monday morning next.[16] (*C. J.*, XV. 132.)

Feb. 7, HL. Upon reading the petition of the agents for the islands of Barbados; shewing, that a petition, signed by John Kirton, hath lately been presented to this House, in the name of John Leisley and Thomas Moxwell, esquires, members of the late assembly in Barbados, who are both now in the said island; and that such petition is mentioned to be in behalf of themselves and many other inhabitants of the said island, desiring leave to lay before this House certain complaints therein mentioned, and to be heard thereupon; and that the petitioners, being appointed by the legislative authority of the said island to take care of the interest thereof, conceive themselves obliged, in duty, humbly to represent to this House, the particulars mentioned in their petition and Order of Council annexed;[17] and praying, that if the said John Kirton should proceed further upon his said petition and complaints, that the petitioners may be heard, by their counsel, in behalf of the said island, before any representation be made to her Majesty by this House:

---

[16] Postponed to Feb. 12. *C. J.*, XV. 142.

[17] The petition which is printed in full in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706 (pp. 373-374), adds: "That several months before the arrival of the present governor, or his nomination to the government of Barbados, the general assembly of that island having appointed commissioners to examine the public accounts, the said Lesley and Maxwell, who were then members of the said assembly, in order to put a stop to such inquiry together with six other members of the said assembly (which consists of 22 in the whole, and of which

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the petitioners shall be heard, by their counsel, before the Lords committees appointed to consider of the petition and complaint of the said John Kirton.[18] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 91.)

Feb. 12, HC. Mr. Clayton (according to order) reported from the committee, to whom the petitions, relating to the trade to Newfoundland, was referred, the matter, as it appeared to them, and the resolutions of the committee thereupon, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

That the said committee, having taken into their consideration the answer from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to an order of this House, as also several petitions, to them referred, ordered several papers to be laid before them, in relation to the said trade, and examined several witnesses to the occasions of the loss, that England now sustains in the said trade, and received their opinions, how the same may be retrieved, and improved; *viz.*

Mr. Roope;[19] who said, that he has been an inhabitant of St. John's harbour, in Newfoundland, for many years, the trade whereof is now almost overrun by the French; for that they having a strong fort and garison at Placentia, to secure their shipping, and protect their trade, the French send their convoys, and fishing ships, early in the year to Newfoundland; whereby they are able to compleat their fishing, and return home, and to the foreign markets, a month or two sooner than the English; and by their strength have driven the English from, and possessed themselves of, the best bays, and fishing banks, in that island; and more particularly, that Captain Lloyd, then (and now again) commander of Fort William at St. John's, and the forces there, having used the soldiers in that garison very barbarously, near thirty of the soldiers at times deserted, and went to the French at Placentia; and in January last the French by them knowing the circumstances of the English at St. John's, surprized the harbour by night, murdered several inhabitants, and plundered the

---

15 were reputed to be a quorum) wilfully absented themselves from the assembly, to the total obstruction of all business and the manifest subversion of the constitution of that island; that after the arrival of the present governor they continued the same practice for above twelve months, notwithstanding several proclamations and orders from the governor. . . . . that the said persons being, for such their ill practices, removed from their offices and employments, and several new assemblies since called, pursuant to the constitution of the island, the meetings of the general assemblies have been ever since regular. . . . ." It was signed by Sir John Stanley, Melitia Holder, and William Cleland. The Order in Council annexed, dated July 20, 1705, and based upon two reports of the Board of Trade, declared her Majesty's approbation of the governor's proceedings and directed some further remedy to prevent the like evil practices in the future. *Ibid.*, p. 375; *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 478-479.

[18] The following day the committee heard the evidence of Edward Cordwent, merchant, concerning the staying of the convoy and the money paid Skene, the secretary, for this purpose. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 365-366, 376-377.

[19] John Roope, who had built the boom at St. John's (*ante,* pp. 38, 103). He and Campbell were accused of treachery in furnishing information to the French. Prowse, p. 242.

rest, carrying away from thence, and other harbours, to the value of 100,000 *l.* and laid siege for five weeks to the fort; but by the courage and conduct of Captain Moody, the then commander, the fort was preserved, and the French retired.

That he, the said Roope, was, amongst some other of the said inhabitants, carried prisoner to Placentia; where he got intelligence, that the French king had resolved a total reduction of the English trading in that island.

Captain Moody[20] gave the committee an account of his garison, and the siege he sustained five weeks, with 50 men, against 600 French Canadians, and Indians, losing but two men in the siege (excepting twelve, that perished with the cold, in doing their duty) killing (according to the best account he could have) about 200 of the enemy, when they retired, committing many barbarities upon the English planters, in their return: and laid before the committee his journal, marked A, of his whole proceedings, whilst he was commander of the said fort, which was about fifteen months, he succeeding Captain Lloyd; and was brought home, to make room for the said Lloyd again, but never knew, or saw, any order for the same. And the said Captain Moody laid before the committee two certificates, marked B, from the inhabitants, and commanders of ships, of his behaviour during his command in Newfoundland.

Several of the soldiers of the said garison laid a representation in writing before the committee, marked C; whereby, among other grievances, they complain, that, when Captain Lloyd came to the command of the said fort, there was eight months subsistence due to the garison, which he had received; but, denying the same, prevailed with them to allow him one half, to pay them the other; which he did, but it was in goods, at extravagant rates; whereby they were deprived of near ¾ths of their said subsistence:

And that it was customary for him to let the soldiers to hire, in the fishing season, at 16 *l.* per head, taking the money to himself, and pretending to allow them the value of 6 *l.* in goods, and cloathes, as aforesaid, which were not worth 50 *s.* as by the said representation, marked C, more fully appears.

Doctor Jackson, minister of the said island, laid before the committee a representation, marked D, of the fort and trade of the said island, with complaints against the said Lloyd, and his garison.[21]

Mr. Campbell said,[22] that the French have settled 250 Indians upon our parts, about Trinity Bay, and annoy the English in summer, as well as winter, and have murdered many of the inhabitants; and referred the committee to the representations of the merchants, laid before the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, marked E.

---

[20] Lieut. John Moody succeeded Maj. Thomas Lloyd after the latter had been suspended for misconduct (Prowse, pp. 252-253). The marked exhibits referred to in this report are not given in the *Journals*.

[21] Rev. John Jackson was the first resident clergyman appointed by the S. P. G. in Newfoundland. He was later in straitened circumstances in London. Prowse, pp. 252-253.

[22] Colin Campbell was agent for prizes. *Ibid.*, p. 262; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, pp. 538-539.

Mr. Comins, merchant,[23] also laid a representation of the Newfoundland trade before the committee; and the same was read, marked F.

Mr. Roope likewise laid before the committee a representation of a constitution from Newfoundland in the winter season, marked G.

Commodore Bridge said,[24] that when he was at Newfoundland in September, 1704, upon the complaint of the garison, of the intolerable hardships they had suffered under Captain Lloyd (their then commander) and that, if the commodore would not remove him, they would unanimously desert to the French; to prevent which, he commanded Captain Lloyd on board him, and left Lieutenant Moody commander of the place in his room; who had a very good character, not only from the garison, but the inhabitants also.

That he brought the said Lloyd from Newfoundland into England; who, upon his arrival here, made an interest to reinstate himself again in his post at Newfoundland; whither he was sent in November last; and there told the said Bridge, that he had been at a great expence in making such his interest in England, but that he was resolved, the inhabitants of Newfoundland should pay the same, and also what losses he had sustained thereby; and that he had made such an interest in England, that he would keep his government there three years.

That he has often went into, and come out of, the fort, and has not seen any one centinel upon duty, under Lloyd's command.

That, notwithstanding this testimony against Captain Lloyd, it appeared by attestations of the said Commodore Bridge, which he himself gave in writing to the Commissioners for Trade, upon Lloyd's being brought into England (marked H) bearing date the 12th September, the 13th October, and the 6th December, 1704; *viz.*

That Captain Lloyd has at all times acted like a man of honour, and good governor, and given good encouragement to the industry of the people, and fishery; and that by his prudent management the desertion of many of the garison in Newfoundland was prevented; and that they desire, for the good of that country, that the said Captain Lloyd may be continued amongst them; but that he should repair to England, to represent the uneasiness of the garison in Newfoundland, because not relieved; which was the sole, and no other, reason, for his being ordered for England.

That, as to the improving, and securing, the said trade, by what fell from the opinions of divers merchants, and others, attending the committee, it appeared to be necessary, that fishing ships to Newfoundland should not be liable to embargoes, and the men therein to be free from pressing, upon the outward-bound voyages.

And, for the security of the said trade, some were of opinion, that there ought to be four ports, besides St. John's, in Newfoundland, *viz.* one at Ferryland, another upon Carbonier Island, another at Trinity Bay, and another at Bonnavice; for the inhabitants to retire to in the winter, with their effects, from their various coves, and fishing places, which are at remote distances upon the said island.

[23] Archibald Cummings. *Ibid.*, p. 744; *B. T. Journal,* 1704-1708/9, pp. 226, 241, 543.
[24] Timothy Bridge. *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1704-1705, pp. 269, 270.

But Colonel Richards, an engineer,[25] and who was several years commander of St. John's, was of opinion, that, as forts would be very chargeable to the government, he thought them useless; for that in winter, when they should be useful, they can be but a slender security; because, as all ditches about such forts must be filled with snow, it would be easy for a body of men to enter the forts; and that he could think of no better way, than to repel force by force, by equalling at least, if not outnumbering, the enemy.

And that, upon the consideration of the whole matter, the committee came to the resolutions following; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the conservation, and encouragement, of the fishery and trade to Newfoundland, is of the greatest importance and advantage to this kingdom.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the French have encroached upon us in Newfoundland, and possessed themselves six parts in seven of that beneficial trade.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the uncertain, and unseasonable, sailing of the convoys to and from Newfoundland, has been a great discouragement and disadvantage to that trade.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the impressing of sailors, and fishermen, employed in that fishery, has been very prejudicial to that trade, and ought to be prevented.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that our present scarcity of seamen, and the increase of the French seamen, arises chiefly from the visible decay of our Newfoundland fishery, and the growth of theirs.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, for the better carrying on, and securing, the said trade, there be six convoys, of fourth rate ships of war, yearly appointed; one to go with the ships for salt, to Portugal, by the 10th of February, and two to go with the fishing ships by the 10th of March, from the southern channel, and one from Milford Haven, for the north fishing ships (those convoys to cruize, when at Newfoundland) and two other convoys more, to go with the sack ships by the 20th of May, that the fishing ships may return by the 20th of September yearly.

The first resolution, being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The second resolution, being read a second time, was waved.

The residue of the resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that an address be drawn up, upon the said resolutions, to be presented to her Majesty; and that it be referred to the said committee, to draw up the said address, and to report the same to the House (*C. J.*, XV. 146-147.)[26]

---

[25] Michael Richards. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, pp. 1-2.

[26] Feb. 13 the committee to whom were referred the petitions concerning the government of Barbados heard further witnesses and received Kirton's answer to the agents' petition of Feb. 7 (*ante*). Kirton denied the general absence of the members of the assembly from the sessions; that, although the governor's salary had been increased £800 per

Feb. 14, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation of charter and proprietary governments in America, and the encouragement of the trade of this kingdom, and her Majesty's plantations; and that Mr. Secretary Hedges and Mr. Blathwait do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[27] (*C. J.*, XV. 151.)

Feb. 16, HC. Mr. Clayton reported from the committee, to whom it was referred to draw up an humble address, to be presented to her Majesty, in relation to the Newfoundland trade; that they had drawn up an address accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the House: which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was twice read, and is, as followeth; *viz.*

May it please your most Excellent Majesty:

We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, humbly take leave to represent to your Majesty, that the conservation, and encouragement, of the fishery and trade of Newfoundland, is of the greatest importance and advantage to this kingdom.

That the encroachments of the French, the accidents of the war, and the uncertainty of convoys, have very much impaired this fishery; for the restoring whereof to its former condition, nothing can more contribute, as we humbly conceive, than a certain and seasonable departure of the convoys to and from Newfoundland, with protections for the seamen, and fishermen, employed in that trade; which is the best nursery of seamen for this kingdom, and is so likewise to the French, whose naval force is much increased thereby.

We do therefore most humbly recommend to your Majesty this so beneficial trade; and pray, that, for the better carrying on, and security, thereof, your Majesty would be graciously pleased to give the necessary orders, that timely convoys, of good strength, be appointed yearly for this trade,

---

annum in lieu of gifts and presents from the assembly, an effort was made to have passed a defense bill which would have insured to the governor a standing present of £3000 annually, and that it was for the purpose of defeating this bill that Lesley and Maxwell absented themselves; that the debts and fortifications of the island were sacrificed for the building of a governor's house at a cost of £8000; that the respondent was denied the opportunity of proving the many charges made against the governor by witnesses in Barbados, and was refused a copy of the report made by the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Further hearings of this committee were held Feb. 15, 19, 20. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 366-367, 377-380.

[27] This bill was presented Feb. 23, but failed to pass. It differed from the bill of 1701 by omitting New Hampshire, the Jerseys, and the Three Lower Counties. Instead of repealing certain clauses of the charters it gave the queen sole power of governing and of appointing magistrates, but all laws thereafter passed were to receive the governor's assent; and it granted the right of appeals as in the other plantations (Kellogg, "The American Colonial Charter", in Am. Hist. Assoc., *Annual Report*, 1903, I. 304). May 21 Ashurst, agent for Connecticut, wrote to the governor and council: "All Dudley's designes in all the trouble he hath given your government and Mr. Winthrop the Governour in severall appeals of Hallam and Palmes, had been all contrived to take away your charter. When they saw me oppose that vigorously, they brought in a bill last Sessions of Parliament to take away your charter; but I made such interest against itt with some of the leading men of the House, so that it was thrown out att the first reading. I have the vanity to say that if you had not employed me, you would have been in a sad condition to this day." Mass. Hist. Soc., *Collections*, sixth ser., III. 326.

as well for the merchant ships, going to Portugal for salt, as for the fishing ships, sailing from the South and North Chanel, as likewise for the sack ships; which convoys, when arrived at Newfoundland, may cruize upon that coast, and protect the several harbours from the enemy, and return, as early as may be, with the fishing ships from thence; and that your Majesty would give such further directions, for the preservation of this fishery, as to your Majesty, in your great wisdom, and provident care of your good subjects, trading to Newfoundland, shall seem meet.

Resolved, that the House doth agree with the committee, in the said address.

Resolved, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[28] (*C. J.*, XV. 154-155.)

Feb. 18, HC. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into further consideration the report of the conference with the Lords upon Monday last.

And the fourth amendment, made by the Lords to the clause B, added by this House to the bill, intituled, An act for the better security of her Majesty's person and government, and of the succession of the crown of England in the Protestant line, being again read . . . .

Another amendment was proposed to be made to the said amendment, made by the Lords, by inserting, between the word, "prizes" and the word "shall," these words, "nor any comptroller of the accounts of the army, nor any commissioner of transports, nor any commissioner of the sick and wounded, nor any agent for any regiment, nor any commissioner for wine licences, nor any governor, or deputy-governor, of any of the plantations, nor any commissioner of the navy, employed in any of the outports, nor any person, having any pension from the crown, during pleasure." [29]

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . . (*C. J.*, XV. 159.)

Feb. 21, HC. Ordered, that the books and papers, which were brought from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to the committee, relating to the Newfoundland trade, and which are mentioned in the report from the said committee, be re-delivered by the clerk of this House to the said commissioners. (*C. J.*, XV. 165.)

Feb. 23, HC. Mr. Blathwait (according to order) presented to the House, a bill for the better regulation of charter and proprietary governments in America, and for the encouragement of the trade in this kingdom, and of her Majesty's plantations; and the same was received.

Ordered, that the bill be read upon Monday morning next.[30] (*C. J.*, XV. 168.)

---

[28] The queen in her reply, reported Feb. 19, acknowledged the great importance of the Newfoundland trade, and said she would be "very careful to encourage and protect it". *C. J.*, XV. 160.

[29] Under section 29 of 4 and 5 Ann. c. 20 (c. 8 in other editions), persons having any new office or holding any office here mentioned were forbidden to sit in Parliament. *Statutes*, VIII. 503.

[30] Postponed to Mar. 2. *C. J.*, XV. 180, 181.

Feb. 28, HL. Upon reading the petition of Joseph Boone merchant, on behalf of himself and many other inhabitants of the province of Carolina; and also of several merchants of London, trading to Carolina and the neighbouring colonies of her Majesty in America; complaining of several proceedings there, in the petition set forth; and praying, that the deplorable state of the said colony may be taken into consideration, and such relief provided as is proper:[31]

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said petition shall be taken into consideration on Saturday next, at twelve a clock; and all the Lords summoned to attend.

After hearing Mr. Boone, in relation to this matter;

The orders following were made; (*videlicet,*)

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the officer of the rolls, where the record of the charter, of King Charles the Second, of Carolina is enrolled, do attend this House on Saturday next, at twelve a clock, with the record wherein the said charter is enrolled.

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that Mr. John Archdale[32] do attend this House on Saturday next, at twelve a clock, with an authentic copy of the act made in Carolina, intituled, An act for the establishment of religious worship in this province, according to the Church of England, and for the erecting of churches for the public worship of God; and also for the maintenance of ministers, and the building convenient houses for them. (*L. J.,* XVIII. 130.)

Feb. 28, HL. Petition of Joseph Boone, merchant, on behalf of himself and many other inhabitants of the province of Carolina, and also of several merchants of London trading to Carolina, and the neighbouring colonies of her Majesty in America.

The late king Charles II., by his charter under the great seal, dated 24 March 1663, granted to Edward, E. Clarendon, then Lord High Chancellor of England, George, D. Albermarle, William, L. Craven, John, L. Berkeley and others, their heirs and assigns, all the tract of land in North America commonly called Carolina, to be held of the crown of England as a county palatine, with power to make laws for the good government of the colony, with the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen thereof and the greater part of them, so as the said laws may be consonant to reason and, as near as conveniently can be, agreeable to the laws and customs of England; but all these privileges, with others in the said charter mentioned, are granted with an express saving of the faith, allegiance and sovereign dominion due to the king, his heirs and successors, and saving the right, title and interest of English subjects then planted within those limits, if any be.

[31] For a better understanding of this controversy the petition is printed in full in next item. In this connection see Charles C. Crittenden, "The Surrender of the Charter of Carolina", *N. C. Hist. Rev.,* I. 383 *et seq.*; McCrady, *Hist. of S. C. under the Proprietary Govt.,* pp. 406-451.

[32] One of the proprietors, and appointed governor in 1694. In 1707 he published a *New Description* of the province, reprinted in B. R. Carroll, *Hist. Collections of S. C.,* II. 85-120, and in A. S. Salley, jr., *Narratives of Early Carolina,* pp. 282 *et seq.*

For the better peopling the said colony, express provision is made in the said charter for a toleration and indulgence to all Christians in the free exercise of their religion.

In 1669, the lords proprietors of the colony settled the method of its government in several articles, which were called and so agreed to be the Fundamental Constitutions of the colony, whereby the colony was divided into four estates *viz.*, the lords proprietors or their deputies, landgraves, cassiques and freeholders, who are to make up their general assembly or parliament, which is the legislature of the whole colony, the lords proprietors or their deputies being in the nature of sovereign, the landgraves and cassiques being the nobility, who have an hereditary right of session there, the freeholders representing the commons, who are to be chosen by the freeholders from among themselves by a majority of voices.

In the said Fundamental Constitutions there is an express provision that no person should be disturbed for any speculative opinion in religion, and that no person should on account of religion be excluded from being a member of the general assembly, or from any other office of the civil administration. The greatest part of which said Fundamental Constitutions, and this provision among others, were in 1689 confirmed by the proprietors, and every person, to be afterwards admitted into any office or place of trust, was to swear to the observation of them.

The said charter being made soon after the happy restoration of King Charles II. and the re-establishment of the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity, many of the subjects of this kingdom, who were so unhappy as to have some scruples about conforming to the rites of the said church, did transplant themselves and families into the said colony, by means whereof the greatest part of the inhabitants there were Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, and, through the equality and freedom of the said Fundamental Constitutions of the said colony, all the inhabitants there lived in great peace, and even the ministry of the Church of England had support from Protestant dissenters, and the number of the inhabitants and the trade of the said colony daily increased, to the great improvement of her Majesty's customs and the manifest advantage of the merchants and manufacture of this kingdom.

In 1703, when a new general assembly was to be chosen, which by the constitution is to be chosen once in two years, the election was managed with very great partiality and injustice, and all sorts of people, even servants, negroes, aliens, Jews and common sailors were admitted to vote in elections.[33]

The ecclesiastical government of the colony is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London; but the governor and his adherents have at last (which the said adherents had often threatened) totally abolished it; for the said assembly has lately passed an act whereby twenty lay persons therein named are made a corporation for the exercise of several exorbitant powers, to the great injury and oppression of the people in general, and for the exercise of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, with absolute power to deprive any minister of the Church of England of his benefice, not only for his immorality, but even for his imprudence or incurable prejudices and animosities between such minister and his parish;[34] and the only Church of England minister that is established in the said colony, the Reverend Mr. Edward Marston,[35] has already been cited before their board, which the inhabitants of that province take to be a high ecclesiastical commission court, destructive to the very being and essence of the Church of England, and to be had in the utmost detestation and abhorrence by every man that is not an enemy to our constitutions in Church and State.

---

[33] McCrady, *Hist. of S. C. under the Proprietary Govt.*, p. 391.

In the said general assembly another act was passed to incapacitate every person from being a member of any general assembly that should be chosen for the time to come, unless he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England, whereby all Protestant dissenters are made incapable of being of the said assembly, and yet by the said act all persons who will take an oath that they have not received the sacrament in any dissenting congregation for one year past, though they have not received it in the Church of England, are made capable of being of the said assembly, and petitioners take the liberty humbly to inform their Lordships that in the preamble to the said act it is asserted that by the laws and usage of England all members of parliament are obliged to conform to the Church of England by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the said church, which assertion is notoriously and manifestly false.[36]

This act was passed in an illegal manner by the governor calling the assembly to meet the 26th of April, when it stood prorogued to the 10th of May following, and yet this act has been ratified by the lords proprietors here in England, who refused to hear what could be offered against it, and contrary to the petition of above 170 of the chief inhabitants of the colony, and of several eminent merchants trading thither, and though the commons of the same assembly quickly after passed another bill to repeal it, which the governor rejected.

The said grievances daily increasing, the petitioner Joseph Boone is now sent by many principal inhabitants and traders of the colony, to represent the languishing and dangerous condition of the colony to the lords proprietors thereof, but his humble applications to them have hitherto had no effect.[37]

The ruin of the colony would be to the great disadvantage of the trade of this kingdom, to the apparent prejudice of her Majesty's customs, and the great benefit of the French, who watch all opportunities to improve their own settlements in those parts of America.

---

[34] *Statutes at Large of S. C.*, II. 236.

[35] His church, Pompion Hill Chapel, on Cooper River, was the first of the Church of England outside Charleston. Upon his arrival, in 1700, he was transferred to St. Philip's. Marston had been a notorious Jacobite, for which he was for a time imprisoned in England. His opposition to the act requiring members of the assembly to conform to the beliefs and practices of the Established Church and his arraignment of the assembly in a sermon led to his censure and discharge. In 1707 he applied in vain for reinstatement. McCrady, *op. cit.*, pp. 411-422, 454-455.

[36] *S. C. Statutes at Large*, II. 232. The act is discussed by McCrady, *op. cit.*, pp. 406-410.

[37] It was seven weeks after his arrival in London before Boone was able to obtain a hearing with the proprietors; then the acts were ratified in spite of his objections. *Ibid.*, pp. 428-429.

Pray their Lordships to take the deplorable state of the colony into their consideration, as to provide such relief as shall seem proper.[38] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 406-408.)

Mar. 2, HC. A bill for the better regulation of charter and proprietary governments in America, and for the encouragement of the trade in this kingdom, and of her Majesty's plantations, was (according to order) read the first time.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the bill be read a second time;

The House divided:

The yeas go forth:

Tellers for the years, the Lord Powlett, Mr. Owen: 34.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Shackerly, Mr. Annesley: 50.

So it passed in the negative. (*C. J.*, XV. 183.)

Mar. 2, HL. The order of the day being read, and the officer of the rolls attending with the record of the grant of the province of Carolina, the same was read.

As also the two acts of assembly passed there; (*videlicet,*)

No. 1. intituled, An act for the establishment of religious worship in this province, according to the Church of England; and for the erecting of churches for the public worship of God; and also for the maintenance of ministers, and the building convenient houses for them.

No. 2. An act for the more effectual preservation of the government of this province, by requiring all persons, that shall hereafter be chosen members of the commons house of assembly, and sit in the same, to take the oaths, and subscribe the declaration, appointed by this act; and to conform to the religious worship in this province, according to the Church of England; and to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites and usage of the said church.

And it being objected, that the said laws are illegal, and not warranted by the charter of King Charles the Second, granted to the proprietors of that province; and the Lord Granville desiring, on the behalf of himself and the rest of the proprietors of that province, to be heard, by counsel, to that matter:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lord Granville, on the behalf of himself and the other proprietors, hath hereby leave to be heard, by his counsel, to that matter, on Wednesday next, at twelve a clock; and all the Lords to be summoned to attend. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 134.)

---

[38] Besides Boone the petition was signed by "Micajah Perry, Daniel Wharley, Thomas Coutts, Joseph Marshall, Tho. Gould, John Hodgkins, Christo Boone, Ja. Ball, Joseph Paice, Ste: Mason, Rt. Hackshaw, Christo Fowler, Thomas Byfeld, Renen , Nathaniel Soriano, David Watenbous". Endorsed, "Joseph Boone's petition relating to Carolina". The original was delivered to the queen with the Lords' address of Mar. 13. Printed also in *N. C. Col. Recs.*, I. 637-640, and in Boyer, *Annals*, IV. 228-232, where "Price" for "Paice", "Reneu" for "Renen", "Torriano" for "Soriano", and "Watenhous" for "Watenbous" are given. See also Am. Hist. Assoc. *Report*, 1892, p. 28.

Mar. 2, HL. The order of the day being read, L. Granville desired a copy of the petition for the governors proprietors, and time to answer. After debate, Mr. Grimes was called in with the record of the charter of Carolina. He says he has it there, and delivers the roll, wherein it is. *Mr. Archdale* was called in and at the bar, asked if he had brought an authentic copy of the act? He says he supposes Lord Granville has it. L. Granville produces it, the original, the authentic paper. Asked if that act has been ratified? He says it is agreed to be ratified and signed by L. Granville and two others: I was of the board, Mr. Ashley was there: I said it was an ecclesiastical act and fit to consult the Bishop of London, and L. Granville told him the Bishop of London [39] said it ought to pass, though he disliked one clause in it, and wished it was out, and there were several present. I saw it signed by the governors. He says Mr. Griffith knows whether it is sent on ship-board or not. *Mr. Griffith,* at the bar: Asked if the act is sent into Carolina or not? [*Answer*]: It is notified; it is sent on ship-board, or to be on ship-board. It was sent down in order to be shipped. They withdraw. *L. Granville* says it is not ratified, nor can it be till it comes there and [is] enrolled. I sent Mr. Johnson and asked what was done. He told me it was recoverable. The charter was read out of the roll. Proposed to read the act for establishing, etc.[40] L. Granville desires a copy of the charge, and time to answer. The act read, *viz.,* South Carolina. An act for the establishment of religious worship in this province according to the Church of England, and for the erecting of churches for the public worship of God, as also for the maintenance of ministers and the building convenient houses for them. Then the act was read intituled, An act for the more effectual preservation of the government of this province, by requiring all persons, that shall hereafter be chosen members of the commons' house of assembly and sit in the same, to take the oaths and subscribe the declaration appointed by this act, and to conform to the religious worship in this province, according to the Church of England, and to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rights and usage of the said church. *L. Granville* desires to be heard to the petition and to have a copy of it: I ask for myself, the brethren and people of Carolina, to have a copy of the petition and time to answer. Moved to censure the act read for setting up an ecclesiastical commission. Proposed to declare that it is not intended to proceed any further than upon the two acts read. Proposed to adjourn the debate of this business to 6th inst. That the two acts of the assembly made in Carolina being read, entitled, etc. . . . . and it being objected that the same laws are illegal, etc. . . . . Ordered that L. Granville, on behalf of himself and the other proprietors, be heard by counsel on 6th inst. . . . . Ordered that the record brought to this House by Mr. Grimes from the Rolls Chapel, wherein the charter of Carolina is enrolled, shall be continued here until further order of this House.[41] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 408-409.)

---

[39] Henry Compton, who had been transferred from Oxford in 1675.

[40] The first of the acts cited in the preceding item.

[41] Mar. 13 an order was made for this document to be returned to the Rolls Chapel.

Mar. 5, HL. Upon reading the petition of William Lord Craven, one of the lords proprietors of Carolina; praying further time, to be heard to the petition of Joseph Boone merchant, and others, relating to some act made in Carolina; as also at the request of the Lord Granville and other proprietors, that further time may be allowed for the hearing them:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the matters relating to the province of Carolina, upon the petition of Mr. Boone, shall be taken into consideration on Saturday next, at twelve a clock; and all the Lords summoned to attend.[42] (*L. J.,* XVIII. 138.)

Mar. 9, HL. The order of the day being read, and counsel being heard, for the proprietors, in relation to the acts of assembly passed in Carolina; (*videlicet,*) . . . .[43]

And debate thereupon:

This question was proposed, that it is the opinion of this House, that the act of the assembly of Carolina, intituled, An act for the establishment of religious worship in this province, according to the establishment of the Church of England; and for the erecting of churches for the public worship of God; and also for the maintenance of ministers, and the building convenient houses for them; so far as the same relates to the establishing a commission for the displacing the rectors or ministers of the churches there, is not warranted by the charter granted to the proprietors of that colony, as being not consonant to reason, repugnant to the laws of this realm, and destructive to the constitution of the Church of England.

Then these words were proposed to be made part of the question; (*videlicet,*) "lately passed there, and since signed and sealed by John Lord Granville palatine, for himself and the Lord Carteret, the Lord Craven, and Sir John Colleton, four of the proprietors of that province, in order to the ratifying of it."

After debate; this question was put, whether these words shall be made part of the question?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main question was put, with the said addition, which is as followeth; (*videlicet,*)

That it is the opinion of this House, that the act of the assembly of Carolina, lately passed there, and since signed and sealed by John Lord Granville palatine, for himself and the Lord Carteret, the Lord Craven, and Sir John Colleton, four of the proprietors of that province, in order to the ratifying of it, intituled, An act for the establishment of religious worship in the province, according to the establishment of the Church of England; and for the erecting of churches for the public worship of God; and also for the maintenance of ministers, and the building convenient houses for them; so far as the same relates to the establishing a commission for the displacing the rectors or ministers of the churches there, is not warranted by the charter granted to the proprietors of that colony, as being not consonant to reason, repugnant to the laws of this realm, and destructive to the constitution of the Church of England?

---

[42] Craven's petition, which is given in full in *MSS. H. of L.,* 1704-1706 (p. 411), complained that although Boone had been in London during the two last sessions of Parliament and might have presented any petition during that time, he purposely awaited the opportunity of the proprietor's absence at the close of this session.

[43] Then follow the titles of the two acts as given below.

It was resolved in the affirmative. . . . .[44]

Then, after further debate,

The question was put, that it is the opinion of this House, that the act of the assembly of Carolina, intituled, An act for the more effectual preservation of the government of this province, by requiring all persons, that shall hereafter be chosen members of the commons house of assembly, and sit in the same, to take the oaths, and subscribe the declaration, appointed by this act, and to conform to the religious worship in this province, according to the Church of England, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites and usage of the said church, lately passed there, and signed and sealed by John Lord Granville palatine, for himself, the Lord Craven, and for the Lord Carteret, and by Sir John Colleton, in order to the ratifying of it, is founded upon falsity in matter of fact, is repugnant to the laws of England, contrary to the charter granted to the proprietors of that colony, is an encouragement to atheism and irreligion, is destructive to trade, and tendeth to the depopulating and ruining the said province?

It was resolved in the affirmative. . . . .

Then the House being moved, that an humble address be made to her Majesty, to lay before her Majesty the present distressed condition of the province of Carolina; and to acquaint her Majesty with the resolutions of this House relating to the same; and humbly to desire, that she would please to use the most effectual methods to deliver the said province from the arbitrary oppressions under which it lies, and to order the authors thereof to be prosecuted according to law:

The question was put, whether such an address shall be drawn?

It was resolved in the affirmative. . . . .

Lords committees appointed to draw the said address; (*videlicet,*)

D. Somerset, *D.* Grafton, *D.* Bolton, *Comes* Kingston, *Comes* Sunderland, Viscount Townshend, *Ds.* Wharton, *Ds.* Poulett, *Ds.* Sommers, *Ds.* Halifax.

Their Lordships, or any three of them; to meet presently after the rising of the House; and to adjourn as they please.[45] (*L. J.,* XVIII. 143-144.)

Mar. 9, HL. The order being read for bringing on the business of the day of the 2nd of March inst., and the order of the 5th inst. also. The counsel for the proprietors of the province of Carolina were called in. *Sir Thomas Powys* was heard for L. Granville and the other proprietors of Carolina. He cites the patent and the customs of counties palatine, as Durham, and the like: There is as yet but one church in the province. Here we have the bishops to correct the irregular clergy. These persons, at their own expense, desire to regulate discords. There is no ecclesiastical government there. These are laymen: there can be no others but one clergyman there. There is none but laymen capable to be in power. The proprietors scrupled at this clause, and were concerned at their ratifying of this clause.[46] There was a letter to have gone along with this return to have this clause repealed. This is not a law, and never to be ratified but by a letter to repeal the clause, and, there being so much good by building churches and houses, they thought it requisite to have ratified this (with the letter sent with it). This is warranted by the charter. This act mistakes in a recital concerning receiving the sacrament, and how is this inconsistent with the charter. There was occasion to require this test of late. Great part of the assembly withdrew when they were to give supplies, which was the occasion of this test. These are laws well warranted by the charter, and reasonable to be made, considering the circumstance of the time and place.

---

[44] In each instance the resolution passed was in the very words of the question, and is therefore not here repeated.

[45] "This Committee met the same day, E. Sunderland in the Chair. The Chairman was desired to prepare the form of an Address and lay it before the Committee. On the 12th, the Chairman submitted the form of an Address. Agreed to and ordered to be reported" (*MSS. H. of L.,* 1704-1706, p. 410). See next entry for further account of these proceedings.

Sir John Hawles heard for the proprietors also: What the proprietors have done was absolutely necessary at that time. At this time there were no churches erected, and it was thought fit to give this power to the inhabitants, to encourage them in it, and to get them to erect the said churches. There was care for the government of the congregations, and they must have some power. This law came up as near to the law of England as the nature of the thing would bear at that time. This law was to last but two years, unless confirmed by the proprietors, and they thought fit to comply with it, if this clause was repealed. As the case then stood, they all thought it a fit law, as they had behaved themselves at that time in that province. It was very reasonable to accept of this law, as circumstanced; we [in] England are, I think, come to alter, and say who shall sit in assembly, as they have done here. There was a letter prepared against this clause. The letter was written three months since. The proprietors may repeal any laws made, and the proprietors have done what they can to repeal this clause. (They read the oath, as in the act is set forth and enacted.) If such a test were established by act here, I presume it ought to be complied with. We have a bill for regulating offices, and [it] ought to be complied with. The circumstances of the country, I think, make [the] laws reasonable. Counsel withdrew.[47] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 411-412.)

Mar. 12, HL. The Earl of Sunderland reported from the Lords committees, the address drawn by them, relating to the province of Carolina.

Which was read, as followeth; (*videlicet,*)

---

[46] The reference is to section 16 of the act for the establishment of religious worship in the province according to the Church of England, which directed the appointment of 20 commissioners to administer the provisions of the act. *S. C. Statutes,* II. 240-241.

[47] Afterwards Archdale and Griffin, the latter secretary to the proprietors, were sworn and questioned concerning the signing of the acts. Archdale said they were signed by Craven, Colleton, Granville, and the latter also for Carteret. He and Ashley would not sign: "four is just enough, and not one to spare". *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, p. 410.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform your Majesty, that a petition from Joseph Boone merchant, in behalf of himself and many other inhabitants of the province of Carolina, and merchants of London trading thither, having been presented to this House, complaining of very great abuses and oppressions, under which your Majesty's subjects in that province do at present labour, and which tend to the utter destruction of that plantation; and particularly of two acts lately passed in the assembly there, the ratifications of which have been signed and sealed in England by the greater part of the proprietors of the said colony; we thought ourselves obliged to cause the said acts to be brought before us; and, having, at the request of the Lord Granville palatine of the province, and of the Lord Craven one of the proprietors, heard counsel in defence of the said acts, and examined witnesses in relation to that matter: The House proceeded to enter upon a particular consideration of the two acts; and it appeared to us, that, by the first of the acts complained of, a commission, consisting of twenty lay-men, was erected, with power, in an arbitrary manner, to remove and turn out any rectors or ministers of the Church of England from their benefices, for any immorality or imprudence, or for incurable prejudices, or dissentions between such rectors or ministers and their people, only by delivering a writing to them, or leaving it at their houses, or fixing it upon the church doors, whereby it should be declared, that they ceased to be rectors or ministers of such parishes: The other act directly asserts, that, by the law of England, all members of parliament are obliged to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England; and does therefore enact, that no man, who shall be chosen a member of the commons house of assembly in Carolina, shall be permitted to sit there, who has not received the sacrament in such manner within a year before his election, unless he will swear he is of the profession of the Church of England, and did not abstain from the sacrament out of dislike to the manner and form of the administration used in the Church of England, and has not for a year past been in communion with any church that does not conform to the Church of England; but, upon such oath, he shall be qualified to sit as if he had received the sacrament as prescribed by the act. The act does further provide, that if any member should refuse to qualify himself as is thereby directed, there should not be a new election; but he, who had the next number of voices to such unqualified person upon the former poll, should be the member in his place.

The House, having fully and maturely weighed the nature of these two acts, found themselves obliged in duty to your Majesty, and in justice to your subjects in Carolina (who, by the express words of the charter of your royal uncle King Charles the Second granted to the proprietors, are declared to be the liege people of the crown of England; and to have right to all the liberties, franchises, and privileges of Englishmen, as if they were born within this kingdom; and, who by the words of the same charter, are to be subject to no laws but such as are consonant to reason, and, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws and customs of England) to come to the following resolutions:

First, that it is the opinion of this House, that the act of the assembly of Carolina lately passed there, and since signed and sealed by John Lord Granville palatine, for himself and for the Lord Carteret and the Lord Craven, and by Sir John Colleton, four of the proprietors of that province, in order to the ratifying of it, intituled, An act for the establishment of religious worship in this province, according to the Church of England, and for the erecting of churches for the public worship of God, and also for the maintenance of ministers, and the building convenient houses for them; so far forth as the same relates to the establishing a commission for the displacing the rectors or ministers of the churches there, is not warranted by the charter granted to the proprietors of that colony, as being not consonant to reason, repugnant to the laws of this realm, and destructive to the constitution of the Church of England.

Secondly, that it is the opinion of this House, that the act of the assembly in Carolina, intituled, An act for the more effectual preservation of the government of this province, by requiring all persons, that shall hereafter be chosen members of the commons house of assembly, and sit in the same, to take the oaths, and subscribe the declaration, appointed by this act, and to conform to the religious worship in this province according to the Church of England, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites and usage of the said church, lately passed there, and signed and sealed by John Lord Granville palatine, for himself and the Lord Craven and also for the Lord Carteret, and by Sir John Colleton, four of the proprietors of that province, in order to the ratifying of it, is founded upon falsity in matter of fact, is repugnant to the laws of England, contrary to the charter granted to the proprietors of that colony, is an encouragement to atheism and irreligion, is destructive to trade, and tends to the depopulating and ruining the said province.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, having thus humbly presented our opinion of these acts; we beseech your Majesty to use the most effectual methods to deliver the said province from the arbitrary oppressions under which it now lies, and to order the authors thereof to be prosecuted according to law.

At the same time we represent to your Majesty how much the powers given by the crown have been abused by some of your subjects; justice requires us to acquaint your Majesty, that it appeared to the House, that some of the proprietors absolutely refused to join in the ratification of these acts.

We humbly beg permission to inform your Majesty, that other great injustices and oppressions are complained of in the petition; but the nature of the facts requiring a long examination, it was not possible for the House to find time for it so near the conclusion of the session: and therefore we presume, with all duty, to lay the petition itself before your Majesty, at the same time we present this our address.

We cannot doubt but your Majesty, who, from the beginning of your reign, has shewn so great concern and tenderness for all your subjects, will extend your compassion to these distressed people, who have the misfortune to be at so great a distance from your royal person, and not so immediately under your gentle administration.

Your Majesty is fully sensible of what great consequence the plantations are to the crown of England, and to the trade of your subjects: and therefore we rest assured, that, as your Majesty will have them all under your royal care; so, in particular, you will be graciously pleased to find out and prosecute the most effectual means for the relief of this province of Carolina.

After debate;

The question was put, whether this House shall agree with the committee in this address?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lords with white staves do humbly attend her Majesty, with the address of this House agreed to this day. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 150-152.) [48]

Mar. 12, HL. It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the petition of John Graves, relating to the Bahama Islands, and the memorial this day read relating thereunto, shall be referred to the Lords committees that drew the address reported this day relating to Carolina; who are to meet to-morrow, at ten a clock, to draw an address, to be presented to her Majesty, upon the debate in the House this day; who are to report to the House, and adjourn as they please.[49] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 152.)

Mar. 12, HL. Petition of John Graves, collector of her Majesty's customs in the Bahama Islands, in behalf of himself and all others her Majesty's distressed subjects in the said islands.

By the annexed paper their Lordships will see the state of the colony and the miserable condition and distress her Majesty's subjects are in, and have been in, these many years under the lords proprietors, whose names are underwritten.

Beseeches the House to request her Majesty to take petitioners into her royal protection.

The lords proprietors' names: L. Granville, L. Craven, L. Berkeley, L. Carteret, a minor, Sir John Colleton, bart., Morris Ashley, esq.[50] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, p. 412.)

Mar. 12, HL. A brief memorial, humbly presented to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal now sitting in Parliament, relating to the Bahama Islands:

1. They are the most healthful of all the colonies in America.

2. The best situated for trade, especially with the Spaniards.

3. Whoever is commander of them, and is furnished with a garrison and such other strength as shall, in your wisdom, be thought fit, can command the Gulf of Florida and keep the key to let all that comes into the West Indies out at his discretion.

---

[48] Also in *N. C. Col. Recs.*, I. 634 *et seq.*

[49] See next items for texts of the petition and the memorial.

[50] Endorsed as read this day.

4. They produced the best braziletto wood for dyeing in the universe, and the best of cotton, which is the only commodity to employ the poor next our wool in the world, besides indigo, sugar, drugs, and whatever is put into the ground for the use of man. Great benefits arise out of the sea by oil, turtle, shell, etc. Vast quantities of salt by the sun, with which Jamaica and all North America are supplied.

5. New Providence, having a very good harbour, is the place that succours all distressed ships that sail through the Gulf of Florida, and those that are beaten off from the north coast of America.

6. The whole trade, welfare, and safety of Carolina depends upon the security of the Bahama Islands.

A more large and ample account hereof is in print, wherein your Lordships will see the miserable condition her Majesty's subjects there have been in these many years, having been often plundered by the enemy and utterly ruined, by reason they never have received any assistance from the lords proprietors. PR. MEE,[51] JON. GRAVES. (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 412-413.)

Mar. 13, HL. The Earl of Bradford reported her Majesty's answer to the address of this House, presented to her Majesty by the Lords with white staves, in relation to Carolina, as follows; (*videlicet,*)

"I thank the House, for laying these matters so plainly before me. I am very sensible of what great consequence the plantations are to England; and will do all that is in my power to relieve my subjects in Carolina, and to protect them in their just rights."

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the lord keeper of the great seal of England do give order, that the address of this House presented to her Majesty, relating to the province of Carolina, and the petition therein mentioned, with her Majesty's most gracious answer to the said address, be forthwith printed and published.[52] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 153.)

Mar. 18, HL. The Lord Halifax reported from the Lords committees, an address drawn by them, relating to the Bahama Islands.

Which was read, and agreed to, as follows; (*videlicet,*)

We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having received a petition and memorial from John Graves, the collector of your Majesty's customs in the Bahama Islands, in behalf of himself and other your Majesty's distressed subjects in the said islands; and having appointed a committee, to hear him, and others, who have lately been inhabitants in the Isle of Providence, and have traded thither; they have reported to us, that they do find, that the French and Spaniards have twice in this war over-run and plundered the same; and that the governor hath deserted the place; and that there is no form of government remaining amongst them. They find likewise, that the situation of those islands is very convenient for protecting and securing our own ships, and annoying those of the enemy; and that the harbour in the island of New Providence may easily be put in a posture of defence; and that it would be of dangerous consequence, if it should fall into the hands of the enemy; and that the same has been wholly neglected by the proprietors for some time. . . .

---

[51] Peter Meade. The memorial is endorsed as read this day.

[52] Printed by Charles Bill, London, 1705/6. Apr. 3 the address of the Lords was referred to the Board of Trade, who in turn invoked the opinion of the law officers of the crown (*B. T. Journal*, 1704-1708/9, pp. 246, 258, 259). May 17 these declared the acts in question to be unwarranted by the charter and made without sufficient authority, that they did not bind the inhabitants, and that her Majesty might declare them null and void and require the proprietors to abrogate them. They further declared that the making of such laws was an abuse of power and effected a forfeiture (*Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, p. 134). After discussion as to the best method of procedure and further perplexities, involving, among other things, the privileges of peers and political conditions in the province on Nov. 30, 1706, all acts relating to the church were repealed and in their stead another act passed dividing the province into 10 parishes. McCrady, *op. cit.*, pp. 436-447; *N. C. Hist. Rev.*, I. 386-389; *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 506-507; *S. C. Statutes at Large*, II. 282.

We humbly beseech your Majesty, that, as well in compassion to your Majesty's distressed subjects in those parts, as for the security of the trade in general, you will be pleased to use such methods as your Majesty shall think fit, for taking the said islands into your hands, in order to secure the same to the crown of England, and to the safety and advantage of the trade of your subjects.

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lords with white staves do humbly attend her Majesty, with the address of this House, agreed to this day, relating to the Bahama Islands.[53] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 158-159.)

Session of December 3, 1706–April 8, 1707 (5-6 Ann.).[1]

1706/7.

Jan. 16, HC.[2] Ordered, that the Commissioners of Trade do lay before this House, a state of the Newfoundland trade, in relation to the fishery. (*C. J.*, XV. 237.)

---

[53] Graves's testimony before the committee this same day was as follows: That he came from the Bahamas in Dec., 1704, that he left 27 families on the Isle of Providence, and between 300 and 400 persons in the Bahama Islands; that Birch was governor; that he went to South Carolina last November. The French and Spaniards from Cuba burned all the houses except two. Providence harbor will receive a ship of 200 or 300 tons, and there is room for 400 or 500 ships. The proprietors say that they cannot protect us. We pay a sixth-rate man-of-war and a company of soldiers. The port is about 14 ft. at low water, and about 17 ft. at high water. It is about half as wide as the Thames above London Bridge (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, pp. 410-411). The queen in her answer to the address, given the following day, promised to give such directions as should be necessary (*L. J.*, XVIII. 161). This case merged with that of Carolina (see preceding note). The Board of Trade again and again recommended that the crown take over the islands. *B. T. Journal*, 1704-1708/9, pp. 258, 583-585; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 477-478, 571, 715-716.

[1] Since the close of the preceding session the Earl of Sunderland, an extreme Whig, had replaced Sir Charles Hedges, a moderate Tory, in the office of Secretary of State. In matters military the allied arms had been successful on all fronts, culminating in the decisive defeat of the French by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Ramillies.

[2] Dec. 7 the Secretary at War presented estimates for the year 1707, which included provisions for Handasyd's regiment at Jamaica, 966 men; Colonel Lillingston's for the Leeward Islands, 834 men; and £9885 17*s.* 6*d.*, for four companies, 449 men, at New York, one company of 58 men at Bermudas, and one company of 93 men at Newfoundland (*C. J.*, XV. 205). Dec. 9 the Ordnance estimate contained the following items: the yearly charge at Jamaica £511, same for New York £182 10*s.*; due to engineers, storekeepers, gunners, and artificers, at New York, Jamaica, Barbados, and Newfoundland, to Sept. 30, 1706, £1474 11*s.* 6*d.* (*ibid.*, p. 208). The accounts of the commissioners of transports, presented Dec. 10, contained charges for freight of soldiers to the Leeward Islands by packet-boats, £995 10*s.* 10*d.*; same, from the beginning of the war to Sept. 30, 1706, £1464 18*s.* 1*d.* *Ibid.*, p. 210.

Jan. 25, HC. A petition of the mayor, magistrates, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardnesse, in the county of Devon, as also of divers merchants, and others, of and near the said borough, trading to Newfoundland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the trade to Newfoundland is of mighty advantage to the petitioners, and the kingdom in general, for the help whereof they had the assistance of this House the last year; but the convoys, then appointed, proceeded so late, that the fishing season was half spent, before the petitioners ships arrived; to the great discouragement of the said trade, and detriment of the petitioners: and praying the consideration of the House, and relief touching their convoys.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to a committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion therein, to the House.

And it is referred to Mr. Herne, Sir William Hustler, Sir Rich. Vivian, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Barker, Mr. Boscawen, Mr. Jessop, Sir Walter Yonge, Sir Hen. Colt, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Moncton, Sir Phil. Boteler, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Scobell, Mr. Compton, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Palmes, Mr. Topham, Mr. Ward, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Ireton, Mr. England, Sir Wm. Drake, Mr. Toke, Mr. Serjeant Hooper, Mr. Booth, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Bridges, Sir Robert Daverse, Sir Tho. Hanmere, Mr. Blisse, Colonel Lee, Mr. Pole, Mr. Eyres, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Conyers, and all the merchants of the House, and all, that serve for sea ports: and they are to meet at five a clock, this afternoon, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they do inquire into the state of the convoys, during the last year. (*C. J.*, XV. 253-254.)

Jan. 28, HC. The Lord Coningsby acquainted the House, that he had (pursuant to her Majesty's command) the Articles of Union, agreed upon by the commissioners, and also, the act of Parliament in Scotland, for the ratification of them, and also, a copy of the minute book of the proceedings of the said commissioners, to lay before the House.

And he delivered the same in at the clerk's table; where the said articles, and act of ratification, were read, and are as follow; *viz.*

Articles of Union. . . . .

4th. That all the subjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain shall, from and after the union, have full freedom and intercourse of trade and navigation to and from any port or place within the said united kingdom, and the dominions and plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the subjects of either kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these articles.

5th. That all ships, belonging to her Majesty's subjects of Scotland at the time of signing this treaty, for the union of the two kingdoms (though foreign-built) shall be deemed, and pass, as ships of the built of Great Britain, the owner, or (where there are more owners) one or more of the owners, within twelve months after the union, making oath, that, at the time of signing the said treaty, the same did belong to him, or them, or to some other subject, or subjects, of Scotland, to be particularly named, with the places of their respective abodes, and that the same doth then belong to him, or them, and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share, part, or interest, therein; which oath shall be made before the chief officer or officers of the customs in the port next to the abode of the said owner, or owners: and the said officer or officers shall be impowered to administer the said oath; and the oath, being so administered, shall be attested by the officer or officers, who administered the same; and, being registered by the said officer or officers, shall be delivered to the master of the ship, for security of her navigation; and a duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the said officer or officers to the chief officer or officers of the customs in the port of Edenburgh, to be there entered in a register, and from thence to be sent to the port of London, to be there entered in the general register of all trading ships, belonging to Great Britain.

6th. That all parts of the united kingdom, for ever, from and after the union, shall have the same allowances and encouragements, and be under the same prohibitions, restrictions, and regulations, of trade and liable to the same customs and duties, on import and export; and that the allowances, encouragements, prohibitions, restrictions, and regulations, of trade, and the customs and duties, on import and export, settled in England, when the union commences, shall, from and after the union, take place throughout the whole united kingdom. . . . .[3] (*C. J.*, XV. 258-259.)

Jan. 29, HC. Mr. Blathwayte, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations (according to order) presented to the House, their answer to the order, relating to the trade and fishery of Newfoundland.[4]

---

[3] The passing into law of the treaty of union with Scotland was the outstanding measure of this session. The articles had been framed by English and Scottish commissioners, appointed by act of Parliament (1 Ann. c. 8), who sat at the Cockpit, near Whitehall, from Apr. 16 to July 22, 1706. The treaty was referred to the Scottish Parliament which met in October and, after prolonged and bitter debate, accompanied by disorder and rioting out of doors, was agreed to, the act of ratification receiving the approval of the crown Jan. 16, 1706/7. Jan. 28 the queen attended the joint Houses of the English Parliament and, at her command, these articles were presented (see also *L. J.*, XVIII. 207-219). In the consideration that followed, the chief opposition came from those who feared that the Church of England would be endangered by the presence in Parliament of so many Presbyterians, whose establishment had been secured in Scotland by the act. This objection was met by a corresponding act for the security of the Church of England (5 and 6 Ann. c. 8). When the articles were finally agreed to a bill for the union, incorporating the articles and the two security acts, had a rapid passage through both Houses and received the royal assent Mar. 6. The act provided that the two kingdoms were to be united under the name of Great Britain, and represented by one parliament. In the House of Commons 45 Scottish members were to sit, while for every session the Scottish peers were to elect 16 of their number to represent them in the House of Lords. There was to be freedom of trade between the two countries at home and abroad (5 and 6 Ann. c. 11, c. 8 in other editions; *Statutes*, VIII. 566). The following are leading works on the union: P. H. Brown, *Legislative Union of England and Scotland;* Mackinnon, *Union of England and Scotland;* W. L. Mathieson, *Scotland and the Union*; Defoe, *Hist. of the Union,* a contemporary account. See proceedings of the Scottish Parliament, *post.*

[4] This report repeated previous accounts (*e. g.*, of the last session, *ante,* p. 101) showing increase in 1706 over 1705 in fishery and inhabitants, and it recounted notorious abuses in the fishery as reported by Capt. John Underdown Nov. 11, 1706 (*Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 295-301). The report concludes: "For the prevention of which irregularities, we take leave to offer that a power be given, by a clause in an Act that

And the title thereof was read.

The said answer is bound up with the other papers of this session.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said answer be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the trade of this kingdom. (*C. J.*, XV. 269.)

Jan. 29, HC. Ordered, that all, that come to the committee, to whom the petition of the mayor, magistrates, and bailiffs, of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardnesse, in the county of Devon, relating to the trade to Newfoundland, is referred, have voices. (*C. J.*, XV. 270.)

Feb. 4, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to make the ship *Supply* (foreign-built) a free ship; and that Mr. Bridges and Sir Robert Davers do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[5] (*C. J.*, XV. 274.)

Feb. 12, HC. A petition of the merchants of Bideford, concerned in the importation of salt, for the carrying on the Newfoundland trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the act of Parliament, obliging the importers of salt to pay down the great duty thereon, within six months after importation, has so discouraged all traders from bringing any foreign salt into the said port, that the petitioners are wholly incapacitated to supply their ships with salt for Newfoundland, insomuch that of at least 40 sail, employed in that trade, they cannot now send above four or five small vessels: and praying, that a longer time, than six months, be allowed, for paying the said duty upon salt, for the better encouraging the trade to Newfoundland.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the trade of this kingdom.[6] (*C. J.*, XV. 292.)

Feb. 21, HC. A petition of the rope-makers in the port of London, and the other ports of England, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that foreign cordage and yarn, imported, pay custom 7 *s.* per hundred weight, but upon exportation draw back 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per C. weight: that all cordage, made in England, pays, on exportation, six-pence per C. weight, but, with the duty upon hemp included, it pays 2 *s.* 10 *d.* per hundred weight more than foreign cordage; which is 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* per ton

---

shall be passed, to the Commanders of H. M. ships of war, that shall come into any Harbour in Newfoundland, to lay fines and penalties upon offenders against the Newfoundland Act, according to the nature of the offence committed, such fine not exceeding 5 *l.* sterl.; and that a power be likewise given them of confining such offenders in case of non-payment, such confinem't not exceeding the space of ten days. We further humbly offer that the Commanders of H. M. ships may have the power of a Custom-house officer to search the New England ships upon their coming, and to take an account of the number of their seamen and passingers, and to take bond from each of the masters, that they shal not carry away a greater number of men than they brought, which we hope wou'd in a great measure prevent the irregularities committed by the New England Traders." *Ibid.*, pp. 358-359.

[5] This vessel was employed by John Taylor, merchant, to import masts and other naval stores from New England. The bill was read Feb. 5, committed Feb. 7, reported Feb. 8, and passed Feb. 13; in the House of Lords it was read Feb. 18, committed Feb. 19, reported and passed Feb. 20. The royal assent was given Mar. 6. *C. J.*, XV. 275, 279, 280, 293; *L. J.*, XVIII. 242, 245, 246, 272; *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 54.

[6] 5 and 6 Ann. c. 29 eased the situation by allowing the imported salt upon landing to be weighed and put under lock, and by permitting the merchant or importer to withdraw it in quantities not under 40 bu. at a time, giving security for the duties payable six months after such withdrawals. *Statutes*, VIII. 621.

loss to her Majesty in the customs, besides 6 *l.* per ton loss to the nation in the manufacturing thereof, as well as an apparent detriment to navigation, for that one ton of hemp takes up the stowage of two tons of cordage; so that, in a great degree, that trade is lost to this nation, and encouragement given to foreign countries to manufacture the same, who often work of[f] damaged hemp; by which 'tis feared, several ships have been lost in the plantations: that, during the war, great numbers of apprentices, and journeymen, have been pressed for the service of her Majesty's rope-yards; so that their masters have been constrained to take more apprentices; so that, when a peace shall be concluded, many of those journeymen will probably become chargeable to their respective parishes, for want of work, as the case was after the last war: and praying, that, for the encouragement of their useful trade, the drawback of all foreign cordage, exported to any of her Majesty's plantations, may be taken off, as has been done on foreign wrought iron, exported thither, or that a drawback be allowed upon exportation of English cordage, as is allowed upon English refined sugar.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the trade of this kingdom. (*C. J.*, XV. 305.)

Mar. 1, HC. A petition of several merchants of the city of Bristol, trading to Newfoundland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners fitted out the ship *Greyhound,* and had letters of mart for her; and in August, 1704, she took at Newfoundland a French ship, laden with 13,800 couple of fish, which were appraised there by the Lord High Admiral agent, who received 32 *l.* 4 *s.* for 10ths, and his own fees; and in November following the said prize was brought to Bristol, and there condemned in the admiralty court; and the petitioners judging, that, by her Majesty's declaration, all goods, taken from the enemy, should pay duties as plantation goods, they sold 8000 couple of the fish at Bristol, and about ten months after, for want of sale, the remaining 5800 perished, and were carried out to sea, and there sunk, at the petitioners charge: that the collector of the customs hath lately demanded a duty, of near 26 *s.* on every sixty couple of the said fish, as well for those sunk, as sold; which amounts to above 150 *l.* more than the petitioners received for ship and cargo, besides 40 *l.* expended in maintaining 20 prisoners, taken in the prize: that, if the said duty had been demanded on the ship's arrival (which neither the collector, nor the petitioners, thought to be due) no part of the fish should have been landed: and praying relief in the premises.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the trade of this kingdom.[7] (*C. J.*, XV. 317-318.)

Mar. 5, HC. A petition of several proprietors of plantations in the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, in America, and merchants trading to the same, on behalf of themselves, and other, the inhabitants, and traders to the said islands, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that in February and March last the French landed on the said islands, and burnt and destroyed most of the houses, buildings, and plantations, and carried away goods and merchandizes, to the damage of the inhabitants above 500,000 *l.* which is also greater in its consequences to England, which will lose at least 150,000 *l.* per annum, whilst the said islands continue in their present ruinous condition; and, without some extraordinary assistance, a total desertion is much to be feared, nine parts in ten of the inhabitants being reduced to the greatest poverty, and those few, that are in any circumstances of resettling, can never think of doing it in deserted and ruined islands; who hope, a re-establishment of so many industrious subjects will appear a charity, worthy of Parliament, and in a few years will repay, with good interest, what shall be advanced for that purpose: and praying the House to compassionate their distressed condition, and do an act of the highest charity, to relieve the petitioners, they being ready to make such proposals, as will promote the interest of the nation, and the encrease of the revenue, and will in no wise interfere with any of the present important occasions of the publick.

---

[7] The *Journals* give no further reference to this case.

And Mr. Secretary Harley acquainted the House, that her Majesty had been acquainted with the matter of the petition.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to a committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof, and receive such proposals, as shall be offered to them, and to report the same to the House.

And it is referred to Mr. Secretary Harley, Sir Walter Yonge, Mr. Molesworth, Sir Wm. Daynes, Sir Wm. Ashhurst, Mr. St. John, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Yates, Mr. Foley, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Wyld, Sir Gilbert Dolben, Sir Hen. Colt, Sir Cha. Hedges, Mr. Poultney, Lord Windsor, Mr. Newport, Mr. Rice, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Maine, Mr. Lowndes, Sir Fran. Massam, Mr. Squire, Mr. Compton, Mr. Medlicot, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Peyton, Sir. Tho. Wroth, Mr. Ireton, Mr. Bere, Mr. Brydges, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Coatsworth: and they are to meet this afternoon, at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have power to send for persons, papers, and records.[8] (*C. J.,* XV. 323.)

Mar. 10, HC. Sir Henry Dutton Colt reported from the committee, to whom the petition of several proprietors of plantations in the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, in America, and merchants trading to the same, on the behalf of themselves, and others, the inhabitants, and traders to the said islands, was referred; that they had considered the same, and received a proposal for their relief, which the committee had directed him to report to the House: which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is as followeth; *viz.*

That upon hearing the petitioners, their witnesses, and proofs by them made of their sufferings, and losses, computed at a very moderate rate;

It appeared to the committee, that the petitioners have fully proved the allegations of their petition.

It also appeared to the committee, that the relief of the petitioners, in order to re-settle the said islands, will tend very much for the benefit of trade and navigation, and the advantage of England in general; which, without the speedy assistance of Parliament, cannot be effected, the said islands being in imminent danger of being lost.

---

[8] See under Mar. 18, *post,* a resolution for an address to the queen.

The petitioners, pursuant to the leave of this House, laid before the committee a proposal for their relief, which was ordered to be reported to the House, as followeth; *viz.*

It is humbly proposed by the petitioners, that the old subsidy, of *18 d.* per C. upon sugars, in the general mortgage, which will expire the first of August, 1710, may be applied for years,[9] for the relief of your poor sufferers of the said islands, or such other relief, as this House shall think fit.

Resolved, that this House will take the said report into consideration to-morrow morning. (*C. J.*, XV. 331.)

Mar. 10, HC. Mr. Toke reported from the committee, to whom it was referred to inspect the laws expired, and near expiring, and to report, what are fit to be revived, and continued; that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House: which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act, made in the 11th and 12th years of King William, intituled, An act for the more effectual suppressing of piracy, which was to be in force for seven years, and from thence to the end of the next sessions of Parliament, is now near expiring, is fit to be continued.[10]

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions: and that Mr. Toke, Mr. Shackerly, Mr. Conyers, and Mr. Brewer, do prepare, and bring in, the bill. (*C. J.*, XV. 324.)

Mar. 14, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent and obviate frauds relating to the customs, by exporting tobacco, plantation and East India goods, in order to obtain a drawback, and afterwards reland them in England, without payment of the duty; and that Mr. Lowndes, the Lord Coningsby, Sir Henry Dutton Colt, and Mr. Conyers, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[11] (*C. J.*, XV. 340.)

---

[9] The blank is in the *Journals.*

[10] See vol. II. of this series, p. 336. This bill, which became 5 and 6 Ann. c. 34 (*Statutes*, VIII. 632), was presented Mar. 12, read Mar. 15, committed Mar. 17, reported Mar. 22, and passed Apr. 2; in the Lords it was read Apr. 5, committed Apr. 7, reported and passed Apr. 8, on which day it also received the royal assent. *C. J.*, XV. 335, 341, 344, 355, 371; *L. J.*, XVIII. 315, 316, 318, 320.

[11] This bill passed the Commons but was not reported out of the committee to which it was referred by the Lords. It was read Mar. 20, committed Mar. 31, considered Apr. 4, reported Apr. 5, and passed Apr. 7 (*C. J.*, XV. 351, 368, 377, 378, 381). The same day it was read in the Lords, and was committed the next day (*L. J.*, XVIII. 317, 319). The bill was designed to prevent shippers of goods entitled to drawbacks upon exportation from landing the same in Scotland before May 1, the date on which the union was to become effective, thereby obtaining the drawbacks, with the intent thereafter of reshipping the same goods free of duty into England. The text is printed in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 91-94. See also Boyer, *Annals of Queen Anne*, V. 478.

Mar. 15, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

4th. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the subsidy of tonage and poundage, and other sums of money, payable upon merchandizes imported and exported, which were first granted to King Charles the 2d, in the 12th year of his reign, for his life, and by several subsequent acts of Parliament were continued until the first day of August, 1706, and by an act, in the first year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for making good deficiencies, and preserving the publick credit, are granted to continue until the first day of August, 1710 (except such of the said duties, as have been taken away, or lessened, by acts of Parliament) shall be further continued to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from the last day of July, 1710, to the first day of August, 1712, and no longer.

5th. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the several impositions and duties upon wines and vinegar, tobacco, and East India goods, and other goods, charged therewith, which were first granted to King James the 2d, in the first year of his reign, and by several subsequent acts of Parliament were continued until the first day of August, 1706, and by an act, of the first year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for making good deficiencies, and preserving the publick credit, are granted to continue until the first day of August, 1710 (except such of the said impositions and duties, as have been taken away, or lessened, by acts of Parliament) shall be further continued to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from the last day of July, 1710, to the first day of August, 1712, and no longer. . . . .

7. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the several impositions and duties upon whale-fins imported, which were granted to his late Majesty King William, by an act, of the 9th year of his reign, and by an act, of the first year of her Majesty's reign, were continued until the first day of August, 1710, be further continued, from the last day of July, 1710, until the first day of August, 1712, and no longer.

8. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, from and after the time, that all the principal and interest, which by the said act, of the first year of her Majesty's reign, are charged upon the said subsidies of tonage and poundage, and the said impositions upon wines, vinegar, and tobacco, and East India goods, and upon the said additional impositions, and upon the said duties upon whale-fins, shall be paid off, and satisfied, or that sufficient money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose, the said subsidies, impositions, and duties, for the remainder of the term, to end the first of August, 1712, shall be appropriated towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The 5th resolution being read a second time;

Several amendments were proposed to be made thereunto; *viz.* . . . .

After "Tobacco" to leave out "and," and insert "which were granted first to King James the Second, in the first year of his reign, and the impositions upon:"

After the words "were first" to leave out "King James the 2d, in the first year of his," and insert "their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in the 2d year of their."

And the same were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . .

The 7th and 8th resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . .

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the five last of the said resolutions; and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,[12] and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the bill. . . . (*C. J.*, XV. 342-343.)

Mar. 18, HC. The House proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee, to whom the petition of several proprietors of plantations in the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, in America, and merchants trading to the same, on the behalf of themselves, and other the inhabitants, and traders to the said islands.

And the same was again read.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to appoint such persons, as her Majesty shall think fit, to enquire into the true state of the losses of the people of the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, in order to lay the same before this House the next sessions of Parliament; and, in the mean time, that she will be graciously pleased, out of the publick money, granted this session of Parliament, to apply what may be convenient, for the better securing those islands, and supplying them with necessaries, in order to a re-settlement.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*C. J.*, XV. 347.)

Mar. 19, HC. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the duties (commonly called the 3d part of a subsidy of tonage and poundage) which by an act of Parliament, of the fourth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for continuing an additional subsidy of tonage and poundage, and certain duties upon coals, culm, and cinders, and additional duties of excise, and for settling and establishing a fund thereby, and by other ways and means, for payment of annuities, to be sold, for raising a further supply to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1706, and other uses therein mentioned, were granted . . . . and for and upon all manner of goods and merchandizes, which from and after the said 8th day of March, 1706, during the said term of 98 years, should be imported or brought into this realm, or any her Majesty's dominions, to the same belonging, by way of merchandize (except as therein is excepted) be further granted, and continued, to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from the expiration of the said term of ninety-eight years, for the term of one year from thence next and immediately ensuing. . . . .

---

[12] Henry Boyle, afterwards Baron Carleton, who in 1708 was made Secretary of State. This bill became 5 and 6 Ann. c. 27 (*Statutes*, VIII. 613). It was read Mar. 27, committed Mar. 31, considered Apr. 1, reported Apr. 3, and passed Apr. 4. The following day it was read by the Lords, was committed Apr. 7, and was reported and passed Apr. 8, on which day it was given the royal assent. *C. J.*, XV. 363, 366, 370, 374, 377; *L. J.*, XVIII, 314, 316, 318, 319.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for continuing such additional duties on goods and merchandizes, and such of the duties upon stampt vellom, parchment, and paper, as are therein mentioned, and for settling and establishing a fund thereby, and by the application of certain overplus moneys, and otherwise, for payment of annuities, to be sold, for raising a further supply to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1707, and other uses therein expressed, was committed, that they do insert the said duties, and overplusses, as further securities for the annuities to be purchased.[13] . . . . (*C. J.*, XV. 348.)

Mar. 21, HC. Mr. Comptroller reported to the House, that their address, in relation to the plantations of Nevis and St. Christophers, having been presented to her Majesty; her Majesty was pleased thereupon to return this most gracious answer:

That she is very well pleased, to find the House of Commons has so compassionate a sense of the losses of her subjects in Nevis and St. Christophers, as also with the concern they shew, upon this occasion, for the plantations, which are so justly entitled to their care, by the large returns they make to the publick; and her Majesty will give the necessary orders for what the House has desired in this matter. . . . . (*C. J.*, XV. 354.)

1707.

Apr. 5. HC. Ordered, that a committee be appointed, to examine into the piracies, committed in the East and West Indies; and to report their opinion therein to the House.

---

[13] See *ante*, pp. 47, 100 (5 and 6 Ann. c. 2, c. 19 in other editions; *Statutes*, VIII. 541). It was read Feb. 28, committed Mar. 3, reported Mar. 24, and passed Mar. 25 (*C. J.*, XV. 316, 320, 357, 360). In the Lords it was read the same day, committed the next, reported and passed on the following day, when it also received the royal assent. *L. J.*, XVIII. 297, 299, 300.

And it is referred to Sir Richard Onslow, Mr. Manley, Sir Godfrey Copley, Mr. Annesley, Mr. Shackerley, Lord Wm. Powlett, Sir Cha. Turner, Lord Conningsby, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Caesar, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Mason, Sir Gilbert Heathcott, Mr. Shepherd, Sir Fra. Masham, Mr. Asgyll, Sir John Mordaunt, Mr. Gould, Mr. Monckton, Mr. Aylmer, Mr. Grahme, Mr. Barker, Mr. Herne, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Ward, Mr. Moore, Sir John Hawles, Mr. Coatesworth, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Morley, Sir Tho. Travell, Mr. Moyle; and all the merchants of the House: and they are to meet at five a clock this afternoon, in the Speaker's Chamber. (*C. J.*, XV. 378.)

Apr. 5, HC. A motion being made, and the question being proposed, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to use her royal endeavours to recover, and preserve, the ancient possessions, trade, and fishery, in Newfoundland;

The previous question was put, that that question be now put:

The House divided:

The noes go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Mr. Annesley, Mr. Bulteel: 38.

Tellers for the noes, Lord Wm. Powlet, Mr. Molesworth: 80.

So it passed in the negative. (*C. J.*, XV. 378.)

Apr. 8, HC. Mr. Manley reported from the committee, to whom it was referred to examine into the piracies, committed in the East and West Indies; that they had examined the matter accordingly, and had thereupon come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House: which be read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table. . . . .

Then the report, relating to the pirates, and the resolutions thereupon, were read: which report, and resolutions, are as follow; *viz*. . . . .

Captain Richard Jennings, born at Burmudos, and commander of the *Charles* gally, burthen of about 130 ton, and lately taken into France, said, about six years ago he went on a voyage to the Bay of Campeachy, and in his return was taken by one Captain Ferdinando, commander of a pirate sloop in the West Indies; who also, about five weeks afterwards, took one Captain Samuel Saltarsh, of Burmudos, and seven other sail, who came from the aforesaid bay, laden with logwood: Captain Ferdinando, liking Captain Saltarsh's vessel better than his own, exchanged with him, and soon after fitted the said sloop for his purpose, to proceed to Madagascar; and the said captain, being uneasy, for fear of men of war in the West Indies, was daily encouraging his men to go to Madagascar, where he knew of great number of pirates were.

The said Captain Jennings further testified, that, about six months before this present war, he was again taken between High Spaniola and Cuba, coming from the island of Burmudos, bound on discovery among the Musceto Indians, by a pirate ship, of 26 guns, and 160 men, his sloop being about 40 tons: no sooner they took him, but they barbarously used him, and about three days after they brought him to examination: they made his hands fast behind him, and hoisted him up about three foot from the deck, and there punished him by two pirates with cutlasses, till the blood run down at his heels, and hung him there from eight in the morning, till three in the afternoon: after being taken down, he was carried into his own ship's cabbin, and there sat, till they had searched for what money he had; but finding none, they told him, it was the better for him, since he declared, that he had but 12 *l.* which he before had given them; for if they had found but the value of a five shilling piece more, they said, "You Dog, we would have cut your head off." Some days afterwards they hanged twelve Englishmen at the fore-yard arm, because they would not take arms on their side. Captain Jennings was then called upon the quarter deck, supposing, that he should fare as the rest, being so informed by some of the English pirates, who before knew him; and was asked by the captain of the pirates, what countryman he was: said, a Burmudian: upon which the captain told him, that he had heard of his character, and behaviour to his sailors under his command, and for that reason his life was spared; and therefore bid him thank the company: which he did, and made them a low bow. The pirates being at anchor at Irish Bay, fitted their ships for Madagascar; the most part of them being English.

Captain Jennings further said, that knowing one Captain Lowring, in a barkalango, about 16 tons, and 80 men, was fitted out of Jamaica, privateering; and, instead of cruizing about the said island, went to Madagascar; and being some time there, and willing to have his men return again, the natives of the country, perceiving his inclinations, murthered them.

He further said, that Mr. Robin Allison, of New-York, who had been three voyages at Madagascar, told him, that the last voyage he made, he returned from thence to New York; where he shipped on board the said Captain Jennings several bales of goods, brought from thence: He being bound for the Spanish coast, the said Allison shipped himself as passenger with him; and told the said Captain Jennings, that there were eight hundred pirates at Madagascar, and were extremely rich, and daily praying, that they might be pardoned, and have liberty to return into their own native country, being most English; and that, if they could be assured of a free pardon, they would forthwith leave the place, and bring their effects with them.

He further said, that about two or three years ago the *Lark* brigantine was run away with from Barbadoes, having ten guns, and eighty men; and their design was for Madagascar, he being so informed by one of the ships . . . . that was not willing to proceed on the voyage. . . . .

That, upon the whole matter, the committee came to the following resolutions; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a great number of pirates have settled themselves in the island of Madagascar, from whence they have committed many great piracies, robberies, and depredations, very ruinous to the trade, and whereby the lives of many of her Majesty's good subjects have been destroyed.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the House be moved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to take into her royal consideration, how the said pirates may be suppressed, and their further piracies, robberies, and depredations, may be effectually prevented.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to take into her royal consideration, how the pirates at Madagascar may be suppressed, and their further piracies, robberies, and depredations, may be effectually prevented.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[14] (*C. J.*, XV. 382-384.)

Apr. 8, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to use her royal endeavours to recover, and preserve, the ancient possessions, trade, and fishery, in Newfoundland.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*C. J.*, XV. 384.)[15]

---

[14] No reply to this or the following address is recorded in the *Journals*.

[15] Parliament was this day prorogued till Apr. 14, when the queen, as stated in her opening speech, gave the Houses "an opportunity of coming together again, to consider if any thing can properly be done to prevent the inconveniences that may happen to our trade by too great an interval between the rising of Parliament and the first of May", on which day the union was to go into effect. The Commons thereupon sent up to the Lords a bill to prevent frauds in obtaining drawbacks for goods carried from England to Scotland in order to be brought back again, and in carrying goods from foreign parts into Scotland, with the intention of importing them into England without paying the English duties (*supra*, note 11). The Lords referred the bill to the judges, who declined to give an opinion as to whether the laws as they then stood provided a remedy against these practices. In consequence of the deadlock between the two Houses on this bill, on Apr. 24 Parliament was prorogued. *C. J.*, XV. 385-390; *L. J.*, XVIII. 322-327; *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 95-96.

PARLIAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

First Parliament of Great Britain.[1]

Session of October 23, 1707–April 1, 1708 (6-7 Ann.).

1707.

Nov. 10, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of Trade do lay before this House, a list of the names of the governors, and deputy governors, of the plantations. (*C. J.,* XV. 396.)

Nov. 12, HC. Mr. Poultney (from the Commissioners of Trade) presented to the House,

A list of the names of the governors, and lieutenant governors, in the plantations, under her Majesty's immediate government, in America; and also,

A list of the governors, and lieutenant governors, in the proprietary and charter governments in America.

And the titles thereof were read.

Ordered, that the said lists do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.,* XV. 397.)

Nov. 12, HL. Then the House being moved, that a day may be appointed, to consider of the state of the nation, in relation to the fleet and trade:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that on Wednesday next, at twelve a clock, this House shall be put into a committee to consider of the state of the nation, in relation to the fleet, and the trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain; and all the Lords summoned.

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations do lay before this House, in writing, a state or representation of the trade of the kingdom, with their observations thereupon, from the time to which their last representation doth extend. (*L. J.,* XVIII. 338.)

Nov. 14, HC. Resolved, that there be laid before this House, an account of the state and trade of the plantations. . . . .

Resolved, that the committee of the whole House, who are to take into consideration the state of the navy of this kingdom, do also take into consideration the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruizers. (*C. J.,* XV. 399.)

---

[1] This was really a continuation of the last Parliament. The queen, in her closing speech, and by proclamation of Apr. 29, announced that members of that Parliament should be the members of the first Parliament of Great Britain (*L. J.,* XVIII. 327-329.) In the Commons the addition of the 45 Scottish members gave strength to the Whig cause. During the recess many changes had occurred in public offices: Sir Simon Harcourt was appointed Attorney General in the place of Northey; Sir James Montagu succeeded Harcourt as Solicitor General; Lord Cowper was declared Lord Chancellor; the Earl of Stamford, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Robert Monckton, and John Pulteney were commissioned members of the Board of Trade in the room of Viscount Weymouth, William Blathwayt, John Pollexfen, and Matthew Prior. The fortunes of war had turned against the allies at Almanza and Toulon, by the successes of French privateers, and in the death of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

Nov. 15, HC. Mr. Secretary Harley also reported to the House, that their address, that there might be laid before the House . . . . a state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruizers . . . . had been presented to her Majesty; and that her Majesty had been pleased to send directions to the respective officers, for the immediate preparing the said states, and accounts; and that they should be laid before the House with all possible speed.[2] (*C. J.*, XV. 401.)

Nov. 15, HC. A petition of several merchants of London, on behalf of themselves, and others, trading to foreign parts, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners at the beginning of the war reaped great benefit by the extraordinary care, then taken, to preserve the petitioners ship from the enemy, in their return home from the West Indies, Straits, etc. by appointing a sufficient number of clean cruizers in the Soundings, and Channel, whereby they were not only protected from the enemy, but many of them were taken, and few then remained, to annoy the petitioners; and, were the same good methods now practised, the like effects would soon be felt; but, instead of meeting her Majesty's cruizers in those places of danger, to protect them, they have generally met the watchful enemy; whose great success of late has so vastly increased their numbers, that they swarm off Beachy Head, and all over the Channel, and Soundings, and cross from Ushant to Cape Clear; in which places much the greater part of the petitioners ships have been taken, for want of cruizers there, few or none having of late been appointed, to the petitioners great loss, the enriching, and encouraging, the enemies seamen, and dispiriting our own, and the almost ruin of the trade of this kingdom, which must have been intirely swallowed up, had not the large privateers of St. Maloes been otherwise employed in the trade to the South Seas: and praying, that the House will (before 'tis too late) apply such remedy, to prevent the like misfortunes, as to them shall seem proper, to obtain the wished for end of obtaining sufficient cruizers in the Channel, and Soundings, during the continuance of the present war.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruizers. (*C. J.*, XV. 404-405.)

[2] These accounts were presented Nov. 18. The Ordnance estimate contained a charge of £500 for Jamaica, and £182 10 *s.* for New York; also £907 11 *s.* due to engineers, storekeepers, gunners, etc., at those places, to Sept. 30, 1707. The account of what vessels had been taken or destroyed by the enemy since May 4, 1702, lists the *Gosport*, 32 guns, while going to Jamaica, July 28, 1706; the *Serpent*, 4 guns, Oct. 15, 1703, coming from the West Indies; and the sloop *Swift*, 10 guns, Aug. 18, 1702, while coming from New England. Among the enemy's vessels taken during the same period were the *Falkland* prize, 54 guns, Aug. 24, 1704, while coming from Virginia, and the *Grand Canary, Equilier, Mariana, Margaret,* and *Palm*, taken at Newfoundland by Captain Underdown, May, 1707. A list of the navy, Nov. 14, 1707, shows the *Bredah, Expedition, Assistance, Kingston, Portland, Severne, Windsor, Dolphin, Scarborough, Dunkirk, Hawke, Vulture,* and *Lewis* at Jamaica; *Advice, Falkland, Nonsuch, Kinsale, Medway,* at Newfoundland; *Deptford, Reserve, Swallow,* in New England; *Greenwich, Lynn,* and *Deal Castle* at Barbados; *Hector, Winchelsea, Child's Play, Margate,* and *Swan* in the Leeward Islands; *Lowestoffe* and *Tryton* at New York. *C. J.* XV. 407-418.

Nov. 18, HC. Then several other of the lists, and accounts, were read, and are as follow; *viz.* No. V. . . . .

No. V. A list of the names of the governors, and lieutenant governors, of the plantations under her Majesty's immediate government, in America.

New Hampshire, Joseph Dudley, esquire, governor; John Usher, esquire, lieutenant governor.

Massachusetts Bay, Joseph Dudley, esquire, governor.

New York, Lord Cornbury, governor;

New Jersey, Lord Cornbury, governor; Richard Ingoldsby, esquire, lieutenant governor.

Maryland, John Seymour, esquire, governor.

Virginea, Robert Hunter, esquire, governor.

Jamaica, Tho. Handasyd, esquire, governor.

Leeward Islands.	Nevis	Daniel Park, esquire, governor.	Walter Hamilton, esquire, lieutenant governor.
	Antegoa		John Yeamans, esquire, lieutenant governor.
	Mountserat		Anth. Hodges, esquire, lieutenant governor.
	St. Christophers		Michael Lambert, esquire, lieutenant governor.

Barbadoes, Mitford Crow, esquire, governor.

Bermuda, Benjam. Bennet, esquire, lieutenant governor.

A list of the governors, and lieutenant governors, in the proprietary and charter governors in America.

Rhode Island, is governed by a governor, and company, which governor is annually chosen there.

Connecticut, is the same.

Pensilvania, Wm. Pen, esquire, is proprietor, and governor; John Evans, esquire, deputy governor.

Carolina, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, governor, under several proprietors.

Bahama Islands, are under several proprietors, but at present there is no government, or governor, there. . . . . (*C. J.*, XV. 420-421.) [3]

Nov. 19, HL. The order of the day being read, for the House to be put into a committee, to consider the state of the nation, in relation to the fleet, and the trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain:

---

[3] In other lists and accounts this day presented there appear the names of John Thurston as agent of the company at Newfoundland, William Sloper for the four companies at New York, and Charles Noden for the independent company of foot at Bermudas (*ibid.*, p. 420); there is an item of £100, to the Bishop of London, for the ministers in New England (*ibid.*, p. 421); a pension of £70 to Elizabeth Harman for the loss of her husband, killed on the *Advice* in the West Indies; £136 17 *s.* 6 *d.* to Mary Fletcher for the loss of her husband, slain in fight in Hudson Bay; £50 to Elizabeth Urry for the loss of her husband, Capt. Thos. Urry, killed in the West Indies; £200 to Martha Benbow for the services and merit of her husband, John Benbow, who died of wounds received in fight with the French in the West Indies (*ibid.*, pp. 427, 428). See also preceding note.

A petition was offered, and read, of several merchants on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London; shewing, that they have of late been great sufferers, and sustained great losses, by the ill timing of convoys, and want of cruizers, and praying, that this House will take the present deplorable condition of trade into their serious consideration, and apply such remedies as shall be judged most effectual:[4]

Ordered, that the same petition be referred to the committee of the whole House.

Then the House (according to order) was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee.

And, after some time spent therein, the House was resumed.

And the Lord Herbert reported, that the committee had taken into consideration the petition of several merchants and others, traders of the City of London;[5] and had ordered him to report, that it is the opinion of the committee, that the merchants and others, traders of the City of London, should have liberty to be heard upon the matters contained in their petition.

And that a committee be appointed, to receive proposals for setting out and encouraging privateers in the West Indias.

Also, that the committee desired the House would appoint another time, for their Lordships to be put into a committee again, to consider further of the state of the nation, in relation to the fleet, and the trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

To which the House agreed; and appointed the committees following; (*videlicet,*)

Lords committees appointed to take into consideration the petition read this day in the House, of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London, and to hear the petitioners as to the matters contained in their petition; whose Lordships have hereby power to send for persons, papers, and records; and are to report to the House. . . . .[6]

Their Lordships, or any seven of them; to meet to-morrow, at ten a clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please.

Ordered, that the said petition be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Lords committees above named.

---

[4] Signed by 154 persons. The committee here appointed, with the Duke of Bolton as chairman, during the next three months made an exhaustive inquiry into the entire convoy situation. The following day the Board of Trade was ordered to lay before them the account given them by Thomas Wood of the loss of four sloops trading from Jamaica. This account was presented and read Nov. 22, and Wood summoned to attend Nov. 26. Wood alleged that Commodore Kerr, commander of the West India squadron, had demanded from £1500 to £2000 for sending one of his vessels to act as a convoy. Protection was refused when Wood declined to pay for it, with resulting losses. Other merchants gave evidence on the losses at sea through the insufficiency of convoy service, and of having given Kerr money for protection. These allegations, depositions, etc., were incorporated in the committee's report which was made Dec. 17 (see *post*). Kerr made a general denial to the charges, but this committee, in a special report presented Jan. 29, found him guilty and, on Feb. 7, an address was presented to the queen asking that steps be taken to check corrupt practices in the navy. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 99-226.

[5] See also the petition presented Nov. 15, *ante*.

[6] The names of the committee are given in the *Journals*.

Lords committees appointed to receive proposals for setting out and encouraging privateers in the West Indies;[7] and have hereby power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to hear such persons concerning the same as they shall think fit; and are to report to the House. . . .[8] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 341-343.)

Nov. 20, HC. Mr. Poulteney acquainted the House, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, that her Majesty had been pleased to direct them to lay before the House, an account of the state and trade of the plantations.

And he presented to the House a report of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating thereunto.

And the title thereof was read.

And the said report is bound up with the other papers of this session.

Ordered, that the said report do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.[9] (*C. J.*, XV. 436.)

Nov. 20, HC. The House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and also of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruizers. . . .

Sir Richard Onslow reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the matters to them referred; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon this day sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruizers. (*C. J.*, XV. 437.)

Nov. 26, HL. *Thomas Wood*[10] (sworn at the bar and summoned to attend this morning) is called in, and the representation from the Commissioners of Trade [is] brought in.[11] Asked what complaint he has to make relating to the trade at Jamaica? He says that the merchants in Jamaica applied themselves to Commodore Kerr for a convoy for two sloops which he refused without a gratuity of 2,000 *l.*, which the merchants not being willing to give, they sent the sloops. Then he gave an account in writing of what he would say in relation to the said Kerr, which being read was signed by him, and averred to be true by the oath he had taken. Asked whether he had been threatened at any time if he informed in this matter? He said he has never been threatened. He withdraws. . . . . (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 100.)

---

[7] See note 4, *ante*, also following note.

[8] The personnel of this committee was the same as that above, appointed to consider the merchants' petition, the Duke of Bolton acting as chairman of the former and Lord Halifax of this second committee. Accounts of hearings, with copies of accompanying papers, etc., will be found in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 99-334. Each committee however made a separate report. In the debate upon the two questions Lord Haversham said: "Your disasters at sea have been so many, that a man scarce knows where to begin. Your ships have been taken by your enemies . . . . nay, your royal navy itself has not escaped: And these are pregnant misfortunes, and big with innumerable mischiefs; your merchants are beggared, your commerce is broke, your trade is gone, your people and manufactures ruined, the queen has lost her customs, and the parliament must make good the deficiencies; while in the mean time our allies have an open and flourishing trade, and our enemies make use of both our own ships and seamen too against us." He then placed the blame for the situation upon the ministry. "The debate growing high, some lords endeavoured to allay it, by proposing ways and means to retrieve our losses at sea; and, among the rest the lord Halifax moved, That a Committee be appointed to receive proposals for encouraging of Trade and Privateers in the West-Indies; which motion being seconded by the Lord Treasurer, and the question put, the same was carried in the affirmative. After which, a day was appointed to hear, in a grand committee, what the merchants had to alledge, to prove the suggestions of their petition. It was observed, that, as soon as the debate was over, the duke of Marlborough took the earl of Wharton aside, and there passed some warm expostulations between them." Cobbett, VI. 598-600; Boyer, *Hist. of Queen Anne*, pp. 310-311.

[9] A similar report, in answer to the Lords' order of Nov. 12, is printed in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 232-309.

[10] Before the committee appointed to consider the merchants' petition of Nov. 19. Nov. 22 his account of the loss of four sloops trading from Jamaica was presented. *Ibid.*, pp. 100, 109-110.

Nov. 26, HL.[12] The proposals brought in yesterday,[13] relating to privateers, etc., in the West Indies, were read entire, and afterwards by paragraphs. The 1st paragraph, relating to prize offices in Jamaica and other parts in America, was read and debated.[14] Agreed to be a head for a bill. The 2nd paragraph, relating to the pressing of seamen there, was read.[15] Agreed that the House be moved that a message be sent to the Commons that Sir John Jennings, a member of their House, may come to the committee. Ordered that Capt. Jones attend on the 28th. Proposed that the islands have an inviolable protection for their seamen, so as a sufficient provision be made to prevent desertion from her Majesty's ships. (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 227.)

Nov. 26, HL. The Lord Halifax reported from the Lords committees, appointed to receive proposals for setting out and encouraging privateers in the West Indies, that the committee desired a message may be sent to the House of Commons, that they will give leave to Sir John Jenings, a member of their House, to come to the said committee.

To which the House agreed.

Then,

A message was sent to the House of Commons, by Sir Robert Legard and Sir Richard Holford:

To desire that they will give leave to Sir John Jenings (a member of their House) to come to a committee of Lords, appointed for encouragement of trade to the West Indies.

The messengers sent to the House of Commons, return answer:

That that House had given leave to Sir John Jenings to come to the said committee of Lords, if he think fit.[16] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 346.)

Nov. 27, HC. Ordered, that the report from the Commissioners of Trade, relating to the state and trade of the plantations, be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the state of the navy of the kingdom, and also of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruizers. (*C. J.*, XV. 445.)

---

[11] Concerning charges of irregular conduct against Kerr. *Ibid.*, pp. 107-109.

[12] In committee, appointed Nov. 19, to receive proposals for encouraging privateers in the West Indies.

[13] By Mr. Dolbin. Printed, *ibid.*, pp. 230-232.

[14] It was proposed that these be abolished, "and that the captors be entitled to the sole property and disposal of all they take which shall appear to be lawful prizes". *Ibid.*, p. 231.

[15] "That all persons who shall be engaged and employed in privateers or trading ships in those parts being duly registered shall not be liable to be pressed or taken out of them upon any pretence or by any person whatever." *Ibid.*

[16] *C. J.*, XV. 445. Jennings was vice-admiral at this time and later one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Nov. 28, HC. A petition of John Graves, collector of her Majesty's customs in the Bahama Islands, in the behalf of himself, and others, her Majesty's distressed subjects in New Providence, and the rest of the Bahama Islands, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that in February, 1705, the petitioner presented a memorial to most members of this House, relating to the said islands, and hath ever since constantly attended the Commissioners of Trade, and been by them examined; yet nothing has been further done in relation to the said islands, tho' the petitioner has had fresh advice, that the French and Spaniards have lately twice plundered New Providence:[17] and praying, that the deplorable condition of the inhabitants of the said island may be taken into consideration, and speedy relief granted unto them.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the state of the navy of the kingdom, and also of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruizers. (*C. J.*, XV. 446.)

Nov. 28, HC. Mr. St. John acquainted the House, that her Majesty had been pleased to direct him to lay before the House some other estimates, and an account; *viz.*

An estimate of the guards, garisons, and land forces, in Great Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey, the plantations, and for sea service, with the charge thereof for the year 1708.[18] . . . . (*C. J.*, XV. 446.)

Nov. 28, HL. The 2nd paragraph of proposals is read.[19] The merchants attending are called in, and the said 2nd article is read to them.

Capt. Jones: If the protection is not general, the privateers will give no credit to it. If there be any limitation, there will always be pressing.

Sir John Jennings: The encouraging privateers in the West Indies will be a means to invite the seamen that have left them to return. The packet boats, which now go monthly, may carry men for use of the service of the men-of-war. She may carry 30 men supernumerary. The merchantmen going thither may also carry men, the men to be ticketed, as in the tenders. This will supply the men-of-war with men sufficient.

Capt. Jones: We shall be ready to carry any men for the queen's service.

[Proposed] that a penalty be on any privateer that shall take in any man belonging to the queen's ships, as the taking 6 or 8 men from any privateer that shall entertain any man belonging to the queen's ships. Proposed that the coast of New Spain be exempted from the privateers, it's [being] but a small tract of ground.

A Witness: There are about 1100 Englishmen in the Dutch service in Curaçoa. 600 of them are from Jamaica. If our privateers should land in New Spain, they [the Spaniards] would not trade with us at all.

---

[17] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 112-113, 553, 555.

[18] Containing estimates for Governor Handasyd's regiment at Jamaica, 966 men; Colonel Lillingston's, Leeward Islands, 834 men; four companies at New York, 449 men; and one company each at Bermudas and Newfoundland, 58 and 93 men respectively.

[19] See note 15, *ante*.

They [the merchants] are directed to consider further of this matter, and offer what they think fit on 2 Dec. They withdraw. The 2nd paragraph agreed, with the following amendments: It being provided that the privateers and merchantmen be prohibited, under severe penalties, to entertain any men that shall desert from her Majesty's ships of war; and, for the constant supplying her Majesty's ships with men in the West Indies, that it is the opinion of this committee that the merchants' ships trading to those parts and the packet boats going thither should be obliged to receive a number of men proportionable to their tonnage, entered into her Majesty's service as from that time, and deliver them over to the commander-in-chief of her Majesty's ships there. The remaining paragraphs were severally agreed, only in the 5th paragraph (three years) is to be made (two years).[20] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 227-228.)

Nov. 28, HL. The Earl of Stamford, pursuant to the order of this House of the twelfth instant, from the Commissioners of Trade, delivered a state or representation of the trade of this kingdom, with their observations thereupon, from the time to which their last representation did extend.[21] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 348.)

---

[20] The several proposals will be found in the report made to the House of Lords Dec. 15, *post.*

[21] This report, too lengthy for reprinting here, includes the following heads. *Trade from Stade to the Spanish West Indies:* the Swedes can not be forbidden that trade, though that with Jamaica should be preserved as much as possible to Great Britain. *Barbados:* objection to an act there passed to supply the want of cash by issuing bills of credit in the nature of a land bank; proposals to apply the 4½ per cent. duty to fortifications and the maintenance of a regiment there; instructions to colonial governors vesting in the president of the council the full powers of the governor or lieutenant governor in case of absence or death, and for compelling attendance at council. *Leeward Islands:* proposals to supply the want of a frigate, ordnance, gunners, and men necessary for proper defense; commissioners appointed to examine into the losses occasioned by the French at Nevis and St. Christopher; great loss of trade and supplies to French privateers from Martinique and Guadeloupe, and plans for their suppression. *Jamaica:* proposing circular letters to governors directing the enforcement of the crown's good inclinations concerning trade with the Spaniards; blaming the impressment of seamen for the carrying of English goods to Curaçao and St. Thomas, thereby drawing trade from the English to the Dutch; citing the hardships of prisoners in the Spanish West Indies and proposals for their redemption or exchange; enclosing copy of letters to the governors of Jamaica, Barbados, and Leeward Islands for giving encouragement and protection to the agents appointed by the commissioners of prizes, and particularly to Alexander Hamilton, agent in the West Indies; reasons transmitted to Governor Handasyd for lowering duties on beer, ale, and cider imported from England; statements concerning defense, trade with Spanish West Indies, necessity of convoys, and illegal use of privateers against the Spaniards. *New England:* draft of letter to Governor Dudley respecting the rebuilding of the fort at Pemaquid, quotas for the charge of the one at Piscataway, and the settling of a salary upon the governor and lieutenant governor of Massachusetts Bay; necessity of protecting the trade between Boston and the West Indies from French privateers; Dudley's expedition against Acadia and his proposals for destroying Quebec and driving the French out of Canada. *New York:* need of ammunition and troops; presents to the Five Nations; request for a man-of-war to protect the trade with the southern plantations; the revocation of Ingoldesby's commission as lieutenant governor; the case of Richard Budge, whose ship, the *Hope*, had been illegally seized and sold by Cornbury. *Virginia:* the *Dolphin* and *Mermaid* designed for the coast of Guinea, thence to Jamaica with negroes, not to be detained for want of convoy; recommending the selection of certain towns, ports, and wharves, to the exclusion of others, for the discharge and lading of ships in this colony; objections to the contract of Maryland and Virginia merchants with the Czar of Russia for the sale of tobacco, in connection with which workmen skilled in rolling and manufacturing were sent thither; withdrawing objection to the sailing of the *Factor* of Bideford from Virginia without convoy; proposing that someone be sent to the Low Countries and to

Dec. 1, HL. The House being informed, that an account hath been given, upon oath, to the committee appointed to consider of the petition of several merchants, on the behalf of themselves and others, traders of the city of London, in relation to Commodore Kerr's misbehaviour at Jamaica:

Hereupon the following order was made:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lords with white staves do attend her Majesty, humbly to desire she would please to give order that Commodore Kerr (as soon as he comes to town) do attend this House; a complaint against the behaviour of the said Commodore Kerr, at Jamaica, being now under the examination of this House.[22] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 348-349.)

Dec. 1, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give directions, that such representations, as have been presented to her Majesty by the Commissioners of Trade, relating to convoys and cruizers for the last year, may be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[23] (*C. J.*, XV. 450.)

Dec. 3, HL. The House being moved, to take into consideration the representation of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, laid before this House the eight and twentieth of November last:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the consideration of the said representation shall be, and is hereby, referred to the Lords committees appointed to receive proposals for setting out and encouraging privateers in the West Indies; whose Lordships are to peruse the said representation, and make observations of such things as they shall think proper to report to the House. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 351.)

Sweden to inquire into the tobacco trade; discussion of plans for convoys; observations concerning the present state of the tobacco trade, with special reference to the Dutch; concerning an act relating to the gauging and measuring of vessels liable to port duties. *Newfoundland:* operations of the French governor, Subercasse; state of the French fishery and fortifications; history of the English fishery and the general trade in connection therewith; account of the damage done by Commodore Underdown to the French in 1707. *Proprietary and charter governments:* failure of Rhode Island and Connecticut to contribute to the defense of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire; admiralty courts in Rhode Island in violation of the Order in Council Jan. 28, 1704/5; illegal trade, piracy, etc., in these colonies; advantages that would follow their reduction to the crown; conditions in the Bahamas, with a scheme for fortifying and defending these islands; the disallowance of certain acts passed in North Carolina, especially one exempting settlers from arrest or action for debt until five years after their arrival. *Foreign coin in the plantations:* disregard of the queen's proclamation on the subject makes necessary an act of Parliament for enforcing same. *Naval stores:* work of John Bridger in New England; review of action taken for vacating and annulling the extravagant land grants made by Governor Fletcher whereby the amount of timber fit for naval stores has been greatly reduced; account of stores imported from the plantations, 1700-1706, separately given for each colony, and aggregating 10,904 bbls. of pitch and tar, 24,290 cwt. of turpentine, 370 masts of various sizes, 9 bowsprits. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 232-309.

[22] The queen replied that she would give such directions (*L. J.*, XVIII. 350). Dec. 16, the House being informed that Kerr attended at the door, he was ordered to be present Dec. 18. *Ibid.*, p. 363.

[23] The queen gave directions to the proper officer. *C. J.*, XV. 450.

Dec. 4, HC. Mr. Moncton acquainted the House, that (pursuant to their address to her Majesty) he, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, was directed to present to the House their report, relating to convoys and cruizers.

And he presented the same to the House accordingly.

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said report be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruizers.

The said report is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.,* XV. 452.)

Dec. 4, HL.[24] The merchants attending are called in. They offer a paper relating to the preventing seamen deserting her Majesty's ships of war into privateers [25] and another relating to their trade with the Spaniards.[26] The papers were read. The Lord in the chair is desired to take the said papers and the proposals formerly agreed, and to put them into better form against the next meeting of the committee, in order to be drawn into heads for a bill to be reported to the House. The order for referring the report of the Commissioners for Trade was read.[27] The said report was begun to be read. . . . . The Lord in the chair is desired to take the said report and after perusal lay before the committee such observations as he shall think proper. (*MSS. H. of L.,* 1706-1708, p. 228.)

Dec. 8, HL.[28] Micaiah Perry, John Hyde, Richard Perry and Thomas Corbin (all sworn) deliver in in writing a joint information relating to losses in the Virginia trade, which paper was signed and read by them.[29] . . . . The Lord in the chair is desired by the committee to extract the most material matters in the several informations, and to lay the same before their Lordships. (*MSS. H. of L.,* 1706-1708, pp. 101-102.)

---

[24] In committee appointed to consider proposals for encouraging privateers in the West Indies, adjourned from Nov. 28. Further meetings were held Dec. 6 and 9, when amendments to the second proposal of the merchants (see note 15, *ante*) were read.

[25] Printed, *MSS. H. of L.,* pp. 309-310. It was proposed that the master of every merchant ship and commander of every privateer be obliged to have at hand a list of all men belonging to their respective vessels, and that if any men belonging to her Majesty's ships of war were found on any merchantman or privateer and not contained in those lists the respective master or commander should forfeit a certain sum for every man so found; and in order that the trade with the Spanish West Indies might not be injured by privateers it was suggested that the latter be not permitted to cruise between the Rio de la Hacha and the Chagres River, but that all ships sailing from or returning to Europe should be free prize.

[26] The trade in woolens and negroes in less than a year, it was stated, amounted to 1,200,000 pieces of eight, and it was thought that if the trade could be protected by the presence of two or three men-of-war, and the pressing of seamen be prevented, it would be further enlarged. *Ibid.,* p. 310.

[27] Of Dec. 3, *ante.*

[28] In committee on the London merchants' petition (see note 4, *ante*). Sessions were also held Dec. 2 and 5, when papers referred to in the report presented Dec. 17 were read. *MSS. H. of L.,* pp. 100-101.

[29] Printed in *L. J.,* XVIII. 382-383.

Dec. 8, HC. Ordered, that a list be laid before this House, of such officers, as have been absent from their commands, either in Flanders, or the West Indies. (*C. J.,* XV. 454.)

Dec. 8, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade; and that Sir Richard Onslow, Mr. Solicitor General, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Dolben, Sir Geo. Bing, Sir John Jennings, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Ailmer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[80] (*C. J.,* XV. 454.)

Dec. 13, HC. Mr. St. John acquainted the House, that her Majesty (upon their address) had directed, that there should be laid before this House . . . .

A list of officers absent from their commands in the West Indies . . . .

And he presented the same to the House accordingly.

And the titles thereof were read.

Ordered, that the said lists, state, and accounts, do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said lists, state, and account, being covered with marble paper, are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.,* XV. 465.)

Dec. 15, HL. The Lord Halifax reported from the Lords committees appointed to receive proposals for setting out and encouraging privateers in the West Indies, as follows; (*videlicet,*)

That their Lordships have received several proposals from merchants trading to the West Indies, and have considered the same; and have also heard Sir John Jennings in relation to them; and have made the resolutions following, which they humbly offer to the consideration of the House:

1. That the prize-offices, both in Jamaica and in all other parts of America, be forthwith abolished; and that the captors be entitled to the sole property and disposal of all they take, which shall appear to be lawful prizes.

2. That all persons, who shall be engaged or employed in privateers, or trading ships, in those parts, shall not be liable to be pressed, or taken out of them, upon any pretence, or by any person, whatsoever: and for the more effectual preventing the merchants ships, or privateers, from harbouring or entertaining any seamen who shall desert her Majesty's service, that the masters of merchant ships, and commanders of privateers, be obliged to give in, to the chief officer of the custom-house of the port

---

[80] 6 Ann. c. 64 (c. 37 in other editions). This act suppressed all prize offices in America; gave to officers sole property in prize ships taken in America, to be divided according to orders of her Majesty; permitted commissions for the increase of privateers; provided the manner of condemning prize ships; forbade impressing of mariners on privateers unless deserters, and required commanders before leaving port to deliver to the customs officer a list of their men; directed vessels trading to America to carry mariners for her Majesty's service; impowered the queen to grant commissions to societies and persons to attack ships, fortifications, property, etc., of the enemy in America, excepting, however, the Spanish coast. During the war privateers were required to have but one-fourth English mariners, and those serving two years were to be deemed natural-born subjects; also the queen was given power to license 20 ships as privateers, though bought in foreign parts. Nothing in this act was to prejudice the rights or estates of the Hudson's Bay Company. *Statutes,* VIII. 804-809; G. N. Clark, "War Trade and Trade War, 1701-1713", in *Economic Hist. Rev.,* I. 262 *et seq.*

from whence they shall sail, an exact list of all the men belonging to their respective vessels, containing their names, ages, and description of their persons; and that the said officers of the customs be obliged to return to the respective masters and commanders attested copies of the said lists so delivered unto them; and that, upon the death or alteration of any seaman, they do immediately alter their list, and deliver in the same to the chief officer of the customs in any foreign port where they shall arrive, in manner as aforesaid; which said lists shall be produced and shewn to the captains of any ships of war demanding the same: and if any men belonging to her Majesty's ships of war are found on board any merchant men, or privateer, not contained in those lists, the respective master or commander shall be subject to such penalty as the House shall think fit, for every such man so found on board; and, for the constant supplying her Majesty's ships with men in the West Indies, that the merchant ships trading to those parts, and the packet boats going thither, should be obliged to receive a number of men, above their complement, entered into her Majesty's service as from that time, and deliver them over to the commander in chief of her Majesty's ships there.

And that the beneficial trade, already improved, to the Spanish West Indies, may not be disturbed or injured by the privateers; that as well the men of war as privateers be instructed and prohibited not to molest or take any boat or canoe belonging to the Spaniards, either on their shore, or going to or returning from our traders within seven leagues of the shore, between the River Delahacha to the River Chaque,[31] between which distances on the continent our trade with the Spaniards is chiefly carried on; but that all ships belonging to the enemy, sailing from or returning to Europe, shall be free prize to the captors, as in all other places.

That there be likewise a penalty set upon the commanders of privateers, for detaining or concealing any men belonging to the merchants ships trading to the West Indies.

3. That her Majesty be empowered to make grants, by commission, charter, or otherwise, to such societies, or particular persons, as shall engage in any expedition at sea, or on land, for the destroying of the enemy's ships or settlements, so that the said undertakers may be secure of an undoubted property in what they shall happen to be possessed of.

4. That, in regard seamen are now very hard to be procured, and that her Majesty's fleet, as well as privateers, may be easier supplied, all merchant ships and privateers, during the war, may be permitted to man with three quarters foreigners.

5. That, for the greater encouragement of foreign seamen to come into the service of this nation, all such foreigners shall, after two years continued service, either in her Majesty's fleet, in any privateer or merchant ship, be actually naturalized.

6. That, timber being very scarce, and her Majesty wanting great quantities for her navy, there may be a permission to build or buy a certain number of ships in foreign parts, to be employed for privateers.

Which said report, being read, was agreed to by the House; and the following order made:

---

[31] Chagres.

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer [32] and Mr. Baron Smith do prepare, and bring in, a bill, pursuant to the report made this day from the Lords committees appointed to receive proposals for setting out and encouraging privateers in the West Indies.[33] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 361-362.)

Dec. 17, HL. The Duke of Bolton, from the Lords committees appointed to consider the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London; and to hear the petitioners as to the matters contained in their petition; made the following report.

Which was read by the clerk, and is as follows; (*videlicet,*)

The House having been pleased, by order of the nineteenth of November last, to refer to this committee, the petition of several merchants presented to the House, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London, whereby they complain of great losses, by the ill-timing of convoys, and for want of cruizers, so that they durst no longer engage the remainder of their estates to carry on their several trades, unless immediate care were taken to remedy these two main causes of their misfortunes; and having directed the committee to hear the petitioners, and to make a report to the House: their Lordships have accordingly heard many of the said petitioners, upon their oaths; and have caused them to put their several depositions in writing, and to sign the same; which depositions their Lordships have annexed hereunto, and desire the same may be taken as part of this their report.

Their Lordships observing, that the complaints of the petitioners naturally fell under several heads; for the greater ease of the House, have endeavoured, in their report, to reduce the evidence to the following method; always referring, as they proceed, to the depositions themselves.

One thing complained of was, the insufficiency of convoys appointed for the merchants; whereby their ships had, from time to time, become a prey to the superior force of the enemy.

A second point was, the merchants suffered great discouragement by their being forced to wait long for convoys, even after the time promised and prefixed for their sailing; whereby the charge of seamens wages and victuals, demurrage of shipping, damage of goods, and loss of markets, made trading insupportable.

A third ground of complaint was, the untimely and unseasonable sailing of convoys, whereby trade (to the West Indies especially) was in a manner ruined.

A fourth was, the great want of cruizers in the Channel and Soundings.

A fifth complaint was, concerning the arbitrary proceedings of the captains of the queen's ships of war, in impressing seamen out of the merchant ships in the West Indies, as also upon their return into the ports of Great Britain, to the endangering of many, and loss of several, ships.

---

[32] Sir Edward Ward, 1695-1714.

[33] These resolutions were embodied in the bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade, ordered in the Commons Dec. 8. *Cf.* note 30, *supra*.

In order to make out the first head of their complaint, relating to the insufficiency of convoys, they gave the following instances:

1. First, in June 1706, a fleet of merchant ships, under convoy of the *Gosport* man of war, bound for the West Indies, were attacked in the Soundings; and the *Gosport* and eight or nine of the merchant ships were taken. . . .

3dly, the Newfoundland fleet, under convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway's Prize,* were attacked in April, and some of them taken. . . .

As to these several instances, their Lordships refer to the deposition of Mr. William Wood, marked (A.)[34] . . . .

These several convoys having been thus attacked in the Soundings and Channel in less than a year and half, the merchants insisted, was a convincing proof of their insufficiency.

For this, the committee refer to Mr. Torriano's deposition, marked (O.)[35]

The second head of complaint was, of the great discouragement and prejudice to trade, by the merchants being under a necessity of waiting so long for convoys; whereby their charges were exceedingly increased, great damages happened to their cargoes, and their markets were lost.

They said, if any of their ships happened to escape the enemy, in their return home, their losses were much heightened by their long lying for a convoy to the river; which, though very much and long complained of, yet seldom met with any redress. . . .

Another instance insisted upon was, that great number of merchant ships having gotten into Portsmouth, from Jamaica, Virginia, New England, Antegoa, Lisbon, and other parts, in December 1706, as also many coasters; all these were detained there, for want of convoy to the Downs, from that time to the four and twentieth of April following, being between four and five months, although frequent applications were made to the Prince's Council for convoy to the Downes, from the masters there, and the owners at London, and many promises given; and yet, during that time, many of her Majesty's ships lay there in harbour, and several men of war passed by that place; particularly, the *Suffolk* and *Bristol* men of war passed by from Plimouth, without calling for the merchant ships which lay there.

Sir Thomas Hardy, with the East India ships, and other ships from Ireland, passed by without calling in.

When these merchant ships came into Portsmouth, the *Southampton* lay ready fitted at Spithead, and continued there two months at least; and the *Anglesea* lay there a considerable time ready fitted.

---

[34] In addition, this deposition states that in the year 1704, for want of fit cruisers, few ships arrived, the Jamaica traders having lost 14 and the Barbados merchants more. *L. J.*, XVIII. 374-375.

[35] Nicholas Torriano, merchant, who maintained that the misfortunes arose not alone through an insufficient number of convoys, but also from long delays, from untimely departures, and from want of cruisers near the home ports. As evidence he showed that the Jamaica merchants were ordered to have their ships ready Jan. 20, 1705/6, but the convoy did not sail till the following May; and that the convoys arrived in the West Indies either in the hot and rainy seasons, occasioning great mortality among the seamen, or just before the winter season, when the return was made in stormy or foggy weather, causing the separation of the vessels. *Ibid.*, pp. 387-390.

During this time several frigates sailed from Portsmouth, and cruized up as far as Dungeness, within seven leagues of the Downes; but, for want of orders, took no ships with them.

Whilst these ships lay there for want of convoy, there were at Spithead the following men of war, many of which lay there a considerable time. . . . .[36]

Some of these (it was hoped, during the westerly winds, which were very frequent) might have been ordered to have seen these ships, being about fifty or sixty sail, to the Downes, which was so near, about sixteen hours sail.

All this while the merchants lay at great charges, besides the damage to their cargoes, and the loss of many of their voyages for the following season. . . . .

As to these particulars, their Lordships refer to the depositions of Mr. Benjamine Way, Mr. Samuel Jones, and Mr. James Whitchurch, marked (B.); and to the deposition of Captain George Tapson, marked (D.) [37]

About the beginning of October 1706, Mr. Coward and Mr. Jones let several ships to freight to the commissioners of the victualing-office, for the queen's service, directly to Jamaica, being told the convoy waited for them; they were bound by charter-party to be at the Nore the 15th of November following, on penalty of losing five shillings per ton freight.

Their ships were ready, and the wind was fair; but they were detained for the convoy, and carried from place to place, from the Downs to Portsmouth, thence to Plimouth, thence to Ireland, thence to Barbadoes and Antegoa, staying at each place; so that they arrived not at Jamaica till the 3d of June last, to the ruin of their voyage and their ships, of which they just then had an account that they are lately come back to Ireland. . . . .

Captain Kerr appointed all the ships at Jamaica to be ready to sail the first of August last; but then he made them wait till the 26th of August, and after, with his convoy, left them all when at sea.

For these particulars, their Lordships refer to the depositions of Mr. William Coward, marked (K.) [38] . . . .

A third ground of the merchants complaint was, that, by the untimely and unseasonable proceeding of convoys, especially to the West Indies, they were very great sufferers upon many accounts.

By arriving there at an improper time, in the hot, sultry, and rainy seasons, a great mortality is occasioned among the seamen; which proves a loss of their voyages, for want of hands to bring home their ships, or puts them to vast charges to purchase men there.

The same cause obliges the traders to the West Indies to return in the winter-time, when they commonly meet with stormy and foggy weather; which is often the occasion of their separation from their convoy; who, being well manned, and crowding all the sail they can, outsail the merchant ships (being, for the reasons aforesaid) generally but weakly manned; and so are left in distress to the mercy of the enemy or the seas, for want of a little conduct in the convoys, in shortening sails, and taking care of them.

---

[36] A list of 15 is given.

[37] *L. J.*, XVIII. 375-376, 377.

[38] *Ibid.*, pp. 381-382. He also gave some instances of "barbarous treatment" in the West Indies by commanders of the queen's ships.

An instance of this was alledged in the fleet now missing from Jamaica, which came under the convoy of Captain Kerr, with three men of war, the *Breda,* the *Sunderland,* and the *Experiment,* and a fire ship; one of which, the *Sunderland,* came alone to Portsmouth, the *Breda* and the fire-ship to Plimouth, and the *Experiment* afterwards to Spithead; but not one merchant-man, except a small ship to Bristol.

The merchants observed, that if the convoy had fired guns, attacking in the night, or used any other reasonable care, they could hardly have lost a whole fleet of above twenty sail.

They observed also, that the convoy were all come to Portsmouth or Plimouth; and yet Mr. Kerr himself had wrote from Plimouth, that, in case of separation, the rendezvous was to have been in Ireland.

The Jamaica merchants complain, that they had long lain under great discouragements.

That, about October 1705, they applied themselves to the Prince's Council, complaining of the many losses in their fleet the preceding year, which had to a great degree disabled them from sending another that year; but that however, depending upon the then repeated assurances that they should have a sufficient convoy to depart early, and more particularly upon an order sent from that board to the Jamaica coffee-house, that the merchants should get their ships ready to depart by the twentieth of January at furthest; they had prevailed with sundry persons to let their ships go to Jamaica. Accordingly ships were fitted out with great expedition, and men hired at extravagant wages; but, after all those fair promises, their ships thus fitted lay almost two months beyond the time prefixed, for want of a convoy.

The 21st of March, the merchants (as men in despair) reciting the former assurances given them, petitioned his Royal Highness, that their ships might depart with the first squadron bound out of the Channel; adding, that if that fleet should miscarry by their late going out and return, they desponded of getting ships to carry on the trade the succeeding year.

Howbeit, that fleet was detained till the beginning of May; and the ill success too well answered the merchants apprehensions; for the greatest part of the fleet, being separated from their convoy in their return, were lost.

That, by these and many other hardships, the Jamaica trade is brought to so low a state, that whereas at the beginning of the war their fleets home have consisted of 30 or 40 sail; when they were lately informed by the Prince's Council that a sufficient convoy should be ready to depart with their fleet in a proper time, they were obliged to acquaint the board, that they had now but two ships in loading.

They also said, that, without some speedy remedy, they should be quite disabled to make any further efforts to carry on the hopeful trade begun to the Spanish West Indies; upon account whereof, more woollen and other English manufactures were shipped to Jamaica for that trade, than had been in several years before.

As to the above mentioned particulars, their Lordships refer to the depositions of Mr. Benjamin Way, Mr. Samuel Jones, and Mr. James Whitchurch, marked (B.)[39]

In respect to the Virginia trade; in October 1705, some ships[40] sailed from Virginia, under convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice,* who were ordered to stay there till reinforced from England; and the merchants were then promised, that the *Greenwich* and the *Hazardous* should sail with the first fair wind in January following; but those ships did not sail till May 1706. This delay was the cause they did not reach Virginia till August, at which time the greatest part of the fleet had been sixteen months in their voyage. By this length of the voyage, their whole freight was expended, in wages, victuals, and other incident charges.

2dly, the ships lying there almost two whole summers, several of their bottoms were perished by the worm (which in those parts always eats in the summer months).

3dly, to compleat their misfortune, they were forced to make a winter passage home; and, by the badness of the weather, etc. sixteen or more ships were sunk or foundered in the sea, and about eight thousand hogsheads of tobacco lost; other ships, with above two thousand hogsheads of tobacco more, were taken, and carried into France; and divers of the ships were forced back to America; and since, returning without convoy, are lost, and not heard of.

The particulars of these losses are annexed to the depositions given in by the merchants; and thereby it is alledged, that the public revenue has suffered above one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, besides the very great loss to the particular persons concerned.

It having been the last winter represented by the Commissioners for Trade, that it was necessary a convoy should go to Virginia in the spring, to fetch the ships which should be there, and that they should stay there twenty days after their arrival, to collect them the better together; a great body of ships, which had taken stores, etc. for Lisbon, upon her Majesty's account, were thereby encouraged to go from thence to Virginia, and many other ships went from London directly; but most of these remained in Virginia in September last, expecting this convoy, and will now be obliged to come home without convoy in the winter season; for though, the last spring, her Majesty in Council ordered a convoy to be ready in August to go for Virginia, yet they still remain at Portsmouth; by this, the Virginia ships will be forced to lie all summer in Virginia, and come home again in the winter: and thereby not only the merchants losses and damages will be very great, and the revenue suffer much; but there is aboard this fleet far greater quantities of the woollen manufacture for the winter cloathing of that country, than has been usually sent to those parts, which now cannot arrive till the winter be over, and the market past; and necessity will justify those people for undertaking our manufactures, which many of them have already fallen into; the ill consequences of which the merchants submitted to the consideration of their Lordships.

---

[39] *L. J.,* XVIII. 375-376.
[40] About 60 sail.

They also said, that for some years past there had been no frigate appointed to take care of the Virginia coast; for want of which, many ships had been taken, going in and coming out, by the French privateers.

For these particulars relating to the Virginia trade, their Lordships refer to the depositions of Mr. Micaiah Perry, Mr. John Hyde, Mr. Richard Perry, and Mr. Thomas Corbin, marked (L.)[41]

These merchants prayed their Lordships to use some means, that the coasts of Virginia may be guarded, proper convoys appointed, and the merchants have due notice thereof; and that then they might neither be delayed nor diverted; and that the admiral's protection might stand good, till the ships were arrived in the proper ports of discharge.

A fourth head of the merchants complaint was, the great want of cruizers in the Channel and Soundings. . . . .

As to the fifth head of the merchants complaints, concerning their hard usage, in having their men impressed out of their ships in the West Indies, as also upon their return home, by the captains of the queen's ships, to the very great loss and danger of their ships and merchandize; several instances were laid before their Lordships.

The *Gold Friggot,* Josiah Dowell master, arrived in Jamaica, in September 1703; and whilst he went to wait on the governor, Captain Douglas, of the *Norwich,* impressed five of his best seamen.

The master waited on the captain, and shewed his protection; but Douglas told the master, he had 25 seamen; and his orders from the Admiralty was to press every fifth man: and though the master acquainted him, that some of his men were sick, and that he really wanted men to sail his ship home; yet he could only prevail but for one seaman; the captain telling him, if he would, he could take away all his men: and threatened to stop his ship, unless he would pay him the wages of the seamen he had so impressed.

Upon Dowell's arrival at Plimouth, his seamen were again impressed.

This impressing of the seamen, and the extraordinary charges occasioned thereby, and the delays of the ship, amounted to near a thousand pounds loss to the owner and merchants in that voyage.

In a second voyage to Jamaica, in Nov'r 1705, by the same ship, Daniel Bright master, several of his men were impressed, and the master forced to hire others, at an extravagant rate, and to take French prisoners on board, to help to sail his ship home: and upon his arrival at Plimouth, the 5th of April 1706, all his men, except his two mates, the carpenter, steward, and two boys, were impressed and taken from him by one Saunders, a midshipman belonging to the *Orford,* and other press-gangs; so that his ship lay in danger, and he could not have brought her to London, but by the help of a Dutch man of war, who furnished him with ten men, after he was refused by all the queen's men of war, to whom he applied in every place where he came, though in vain.

In July 1704, the *Roundburst Galley,* John Sampson master, arrived in Jamaica, where Captain Bois, in the *Nonsuch* man of war, pressed five of his seamen, whereby he was disabled (though fully loaden) to sail in company of a ship of good force, which then sailed for London; and with great difficulty, and after long delay (with much damage and danger to the ship in the mean time), the master got four seamen more; two of his own five before pressed from him, for which two he was forced to give to Captain Bois a pipe of wine, charged at £. 25: but the ship, proving leaky by long lying, was lost in her passage home, in the Gulph of Florida; which loss, in the ship and goods, was computed to amount to £. 2500. to the owner Mr. Coward, besides the losses of several other merchants.

---

[41] *Ibid.,* pp. 382-383. There is appended a list of 22 merchant ships taken or foundered on their homeward journey from Virginia, under convoy, 1706, belonging to the port of London.

The *Somerset Friggot,* John Wicksteed master, arrived at Barbadoes, in April or May 1705, where several of his men were impressed; and returning to Plimouth, the 9th of August 1705, Captain Johnson, of the *Valeur* man of war, impressed five of his best seamen; and the next night, in a violent storm, the ship and cargo was lost: which loss, in ship and goods, was computed at £. 2000. to the owner Mr. Coward, besides the losses of other merchants.

The *Walthamstow Galley,* Peter Roberts master, arriving from Barbadoes about the same time, though he had several of his men impressed at Barbadoes, and only nine men and two boys left with himself on board; yet Captain Roach, of the *Fox,* impressed three of his best men, his boatswain being one, although the master told him how weak he was, and that he had but one anchor on board. Captain Roach said to him, if he was saucy, he would take him, with all his ship's company, aboard, and whip the master at the geers. Captain Roach sent him three Italians, who could speak no English; and they, the next night, in the storm, ran away with the ship's boat, which was staved; and the ship ran on shore, and so continued about thirteen days, to her damage of £. 4 or 500.; besides the great prejudice to the merchants goods: upon which account, the master protested at Plimouth; and the protestation was delivered to their Lordships, and is laid before the House.

As to the particulars under this head, their Lordships refer to the annexed deposition of Mr. William Coward, marked (K.)[42]

Their Lordships do likewise acquaint your Lordships, that there has been offered to them an information of Mr. Benjamine Way; in which he represents, in behalf of himself and other owners and freighters of the *London Galley,* that the said galley sailed from Jamaica the latter end of February last, bound for London, under convoy of her Majesty's ship *Northumberland,* Captain Roffey commander, with whom they kept company till the 7th of March; but there having been seven men impressed from her before she left Jamaica, and being forced to take French prisoners on board, and to hire what other men she could, at excessive wages, to help to sail the galley home, and crowding all the sail they could, to avoid being left by the convoy, the galley suffered such damage in her masts, as disabled her to keep company; and being weakly manned, and in great distress, they fired guns, and made signals; but being left by their convoy, the ship and cargo perished, to the loss of many thousand pounds.

---

[42] *L. J.,* XVIII. 381-382.

As to this complaint, their Lordships present to the House the depositions of Mr. Benjamin Way, together with the owners petition to the Lord High Admiral, and what was done thereupon, marked (P.)[43] . . . .

Their Lordships do also herewith present to your Lordships the great list of ships lost, which the merchants did lay before them, consisting of eleven hundred and forty-six.

Their Lordships do also beg leave to inform your Lordships, that the method used by them, in taking the examinations of the several merchants, was, that, after they had signed their several depositions, their Lordships required them to depose, that all that was contained in their papers respectively, which was said to be of their own knowledge, was true; and what was mentioned therein, as heard by them, or received in writing from any other person, they believed to be true.

Their Lordships have also received an information of a high nature against Captain William Kerr, who lately commanded the queen's ships at Jamaica, upon the oath of Mr. Thomas Wood. But the House having been pleased (since the appointing of this committee) to make an address to her Majesty, that Captain Kerr should attend the House as soon as he was come to town; their Lordships thought it their duty to do nothing further in relation to that matter; but only to lay before the House the said information, and also a paper which they had received from the Council of Trade, in relation to the same complaint.[44] . . . .

The several affidavits and papers mentioned in the said report, and to which the same refers, were read . . . .[45]

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the report made this day from the Lords committees appointed to consider of the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London, shall lie on the table, to be perused by the Lords; and that the House shall be put into a committee again, on Saturday next, at twelve a clock, to consider further of the state of the nation, in relation to the fleet and the trade of the kingdom; and that the papers delivered from the Secretaries of State and the Admiralty shall be then considered.

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that a copy of the report made this day, from the Lords committees appointed to consider of the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London; and the affidavits and papers to which the report refers, shall be sent to the Lord High Admiral. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 366-392.)

Dec. 18, HL. This day Captain Kerr, attending as ordered, was called in: and the Lord Chancellor, by order of the House, acquainted him with the substance of what was objected to him; and that he was to have a copy of the accusation, to which he was to answer in reasonable time.

---

[43] *Ibid.*, pp. 390-391.

[44] *Ante*, note 4.

[45] Printed in full in the *Journals*. The testimony of Edward Gould, a London merchant, shows that among the annual exports of Leghorn were 26,000 quintals of Newfoundland fish, 2000 hogshead of plantation sugars, and 1000 tons of logwood, besides vast quantities of other East and West India goods (p. 385).

Then, he being withdrawn,

It was ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that Captain Kerr shall have copies of the informations against him; and shall put in his answer thereunto, in writing, on the eighth day of January next, at eleven a clock.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that to-morrow, at twelve a clock, Mr. Thomas Wood do attend this House, to acquaint the House, whether he has any other papers, relating to the accusation of Captain Kerr, to be laid before the House. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 393.)

Dec. 18, HC. A petition of the master, wardens, and assistants, of the incorporate Company of Clothiers in the city of Worcester, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the House having under their consideration the trade of the nation, the woollen manufactures of the said city and county being no inconsiderable branch thereof, for promoting the same, the petitioners beg leave to remark, that the said manufactures are in great measure exported to Turkey, and ¾ths dyed into grain colours, which, by reason of the high price of cochineal, that is, and has been, about 30 *s.* per pound, every cloth the clothier sells, from 10 *l.* to 14 *l.* costs the merchant 10 *l.* for dying, besides dressing, and other charges, amounting to more than the value of the cloth, and renders it dear abroad; which gives great advantage to our competitors of other nations, and lessens our export by one third: that the French, by reason of their trade to the West Indies, have cochineal cheap, and plenty, and can dye a good colour for 5 or 6 *l.* export that commodity again into Holland, where it may be had 8 or 10 *s.* cheaper per pound, than in England; and, when our old stores are gone, as the law now stands, it will be difficult to get cochineal at any rate, and may endanger the ruin of our manufacture: and praying, that, during the war, the House will take the high price of cochineal into consideration, and apply such remedies, as may prevent the inconveniences arising thereby.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XV. 472.)

Dec. 18, HC. Sir Richard Onslow (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruisers, the resolution, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is as followeth; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, for the better securing the trade of this kingdom (over and above the ships of war for the line of battle, and for convoys to remote parts) a sufficient number of ships be appointed to cruise in proper stations, for securing the merchants in their going out, and returning home.

The said resolution being read a second time;

An amendment was proposed to be made therein, by inserting, after "merchants," the word "ships."

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, that this House doth agree with the committee in the said resolution, so amended . . . .

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, for the security of trade, according to the said resolution; and that Mr. Scobell, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Attorney General, Sir Richard Onslow, Mr. Ward, Mr. Paget, Mr. Walpole, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, and Mr. Farrer, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[46] (*C. J.*, XV. 472.)

Dec. 19, HC. Sir Richard Onslow (according to order) presented to the House, a bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade; and the same was received, and read the first time.[47]

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time upon Monday, the twelfth day of January next. (*C. J.*, XV. 476.)

Dec. 19, HL. Mr. Wood being called in, and heard, pursuant to the order yesterday, the following order was made:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that Mr. Wood do lay such papers as he shall think fit before this House, on the first day of the sitting of this House after the recess after Christmas next. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 395.)

Dec. 19, HL. The House (pursuant to order) was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee, to consider further of the state of the nation, in relation to the fleet, and the trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the state of the war in Spain, and the expedition to Thoulon.

After some time, the House was resumed.

And the Lord Herbert reported, that the committee of the whole House had come to the resolutions following; (*videlicet,*)

It is the opinion of this committee, that no peace can be honourable or safe, for her Majesty and her allies, if Spain and the Spanish West Indies be suffered to continue in the power of the House of Bourbon. . . .

Which said resolutions, being severally read by the clerk, were agreed to by the House. . . .[48] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 395.)

Dec. 20, HL. It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that on the third day of the sitting of this House after the recess, the House shall be put into a committee again, to consider further of the state of the nation, in relation to the fleet, and the trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the war in Spain. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 397.)

Dec. 20, HC. Resolved, that this House will, upon Tuesday, the 20th day of January next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruisers.

---

[46] 6 Ann. c. 65 (c. 13 in other editions). This provided for a designated number of ships to be employed as cruisers under specified regulations and procedure, and determined the method of disposing of prizes taken by ships of war and privateers (*Statutes*, VIII. 811). The bill was read Dec. 23, committed Jan. 13, reported Feb. 5, considered Feb. 12, and passed Feb. 13. The Lords read it Feb. 16, referred it to a committee of the whole House Feb. 19, and passed it Mar. 9. The royal assent was given Mar. 11. *C. J.*, XV. 485, 495, 529, 541, 543, 598, 601; *L. J.*, XVIII. 464, 474, 501, 503, 506.

[47] *Ante,* note 30.

[48] A committee was then appointed to present an address to the queen. See under Dec. 22. There are numerous references to the West Indies in the papers concerning the war in Spain, delivered to the Lords on this latter day. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 357-517, *passim.*

Ordered, that the instructions, and orders, given to Commodore Kerr, before he sailed to the West Indies, and those sent to him after his arrival there, be laid before this House.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give order, that the said instructions, and orders, may be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Ordered, that Commodore Kerr do attend this House upon Tuesday, the 20th day of January next, and bring with him his journal of his voyage.

Ordered, that Mr. Thomas Wood, merchant, do attend this House upon Tuesday, the 20th day of January next.

Ordered, that such captains, as belonged to Commodore Kerr's squadron, and are come home with him, do attend this House upon Tuesday, the 20th day of January next, and bring with them their journals of their voyages. (*C. J.*, XV. 478.)

Dec. 22, HL. The Lord Sommers reported from the Lords committees, an address to be presented to her Majesty, pursuant to the resolutions of this House of the nineteenth instant.

Which, with some amendments made by the House, was read, and agreed to, and is as follows; (*videlicet,*)

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal [49] in Parliament assembled, having been always fully persuaded, that nothing could restore a just balance of power in Europe, but the reducing the whole Spanish monarchy to the obedience of the House of Austria; and having seen several great parts of that monarchy, by the blessing of God upon the victorious arms of your Majesty and your allies, already in the possession of that house; do think it not only seasonable, but necessary, at this juncture, humbly to offer this our unanimous opinion to your Majesty, that no peace can be honourable or safe, for your Majesty or your allies, if Spain, the West Indies, or any part of the Spanish Monarchy, be suffered to remain under the power of the House of Bourbon.[50] . . . .

Ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, to desire their concurrence to the said address.

Then, a message was sent to the House of Commons, by the Lord Chief Baron Ward and Mr. Baron Smith:

---

[49] The words "and Commons" were added. *C. J.*, XV. 481-482; *L. J.*, XVIII. 400.

[50] The sense of the resolution of Dec. 19 did not extend to "any part of the Spanish monarchy". This addition, proposed by Somers, carried "both Houses very much further than very many of the principal men in either desired or designed" (Stanhope, *Hist. of England comprising the Reign of Queen Anne*, pp. 325-326; see also W. T. Morgan, *English Political Parties and Leaders in the Reign of Queen Anne*, pp. 281-282; James, *Letters of the Reign of William III.*, III. 300-302). The address was presented on Dec. 23; the queen's reply, reported Jan. 7, concurred in the opinion expressed. *C. J.*, XV. 485, 486; *L. J.*, XVIII. 402, 403.

To acquaint them, that the Lords have agreed upon an address to be presented to her Majesty; to which they desire their concurrence. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 398-399.)

Dec. 22, HL. It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the committee appointed to receive proposals for setting out and encouraging privateers in the West Indies shall be, and is hereby, revived; [51] and any five of their Lordships to be a quorum; who are to sit, *de die in diem,* when and where they please, during the recess. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 399.)

Dec. 22, HC. Mr. Secretary Harley acquainted the House, that their addresses having been presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give directions, that the instructions and orders, to Commodore Kerr, ... might be laid before this House . . . . (*C. J.* XV., 481.)

1707/8.

Jan. 1, HL.[52] E. Stamford delivered from the Commissioners of Trade copies of two letters from Mr. Secretary Hedges to the said commissioners relating to Crookhaven.[53] . . . . and also a book of dates and titles of the representations from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to her Majesty from 1704 to 1707. The report of the Commissioners of Trade, beginning fol. 62 is begun to be read, relating to Barbados and Leeward Islands.[54]

Ordered that the House be moved that an humble address be made to her Majesty to desire to know whether the 4½ per cent. has been applied in Barbados in the making fortifications there and the establishing and maintaining a regiment pursuant to the representation of the Commissioners for Trade on the 14th of January last.[55]

Ordered that his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, be desired to cause to be laid before their Lordships what has been done upon the reference from her Majesty in Council to his Royal Highness upon the representation of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations on the 7th of July 1707, therein desiring that two 4th rates and two 5th rates, ships of war, might be sent to suppress the privateers of Martinico, etc.[56]

Ordered that the Ordnance do lay before their Lordships what artillery, arms, ammunition, gunners, cartridge paper or other stores of war have been sent to the Leeward Islands since November 1704, and at what times the same were sent.

---

[51] The report of this committee had been made on Dec. 15 (see *ante*). Dec. 29 the committee ordered the Board of Trade to present the directions they at any time received concerning proposals that the charge of fortifying Crookhaven, Ireland, be shared by merchants trading to the plantations (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 228). See entry of Jan. 1, *post.*

[52] The select committee which had been revived to consider the question of sending privateers to the West Indies.

[53] See note 51, *ante;* and for further reference to these letters and papers, *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 311, 318-320.

[54] See these headings in note 21, *ante.*

[55] Presented by Lord Halifax Jan. 7, *post.*

[56] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 499-500. The reply was that they could not then be spared. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 315.

Ordered that the Secretary at War lay before their Lordships a copy of the establishment of the forces in the Leeward Islands together with an account of what officers and number of men appeared on the last muster, and likewise an account of what recruits have been sent thither since June 1706. (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 228-229.)

Jan. 3, HL.[57] The report of the Commissioners for Plantations beginning fol. 83 is begun to be read.

Ordered that the Secretary at War lay before the committee an account of what recruits have been sent to Col. Handyside's regiment in Jamaica since 31 October 1707.[58]

Ordered that Sir Sidney Ashurst [59] and the other agents for New England do attend their Lordships.

Ordered that an humble address be made to her Majesty to know if anything has been done on a proposition of Colonel Dudley's for destroying Quebec and Port Royal, communicated to Mr. Secretary Hedges by the Commissioners of Trade on the 2nd of March 1704.[60]

Ordered that the Secretary at War lay before their Lordships a copy of the establishment of the forces of New York, together with an account of what officers and number of men appeared on the last muster, and also an account of what recruits have been sent thither since the 1st of March 1704.[61]

Ordered that the Commissioners for the Ordnance lay before their Lordships the state of the forts and fortifications in New York and what stores of war have been sent thither since the 2nd of February 1704.[62]

Ordered that Mr. Thurston [63] attend on Tuesday next to give an account of the state of Newfoundland. (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 229.)

Jan. 6, HL.[64] The report of the Commissioners of Trade, relating to proprieties and charter governments beginning fol. 169, is begun to be read.[65]

Mr. Thurston, agent for Newfoundland, being called in, acquaints the committee that money for two years with clothes were sent by Capt. Chamberlain,[66] but never delivered, because he met with Capt. Underwood[67] who commanded him to return; he was then within seven leagues.

---

[57] See note 52, *ante*.

[58] Twenty-seven had been sent; 260 more were ready to be sent by the first opportunity. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 317.

[59] Sir Henry Ashurst, eldest son of Henry Ashurst, wealthy London merchant and one of the founders of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was many years in Parliament representing Woodstock, and repeatedly acted as agent for the New England colonies. Mass. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, sixth ser., III. 19 n.

[60] Included in the report of Jan. 7, *post*.

[61] Printed, *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 317-318.

[62] Jan. 8 the commissioners reported that they had no account of the condition of these forts, these being under the direction of the governor and council of that place; and that no stores had been sent there since Feb. 2, 1704. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 311, 312-314.

[63] John Thurston was appointed agent for Newfoundland Apr. 14, 1699. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1699, pp. 134, 142.

[64] See preceding entry.

[65] See this heading in note 21, *ante*.

[66] Capt. Peter Chamberlain arrived at St. John's in the *Litchfield*, October, 1705. At this time, when ordered by Underdown to return with him to England, he was in command of H. M. S. *Advice*. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 11, 623.

Ordered that Capt. Chamberlain attend at the next meeting and that Mr. Thurston lay before their Lordships on Thursday next a state of the independent company in Newfoundland, and what money, clothes, provisions and other necessaries have been lately sent them and at what times.

Ordered that the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations lay before the committee a copy of the charge they prepared by her Majesty's command against the charter government of Rhode Island and Connecticut or any other proprietary government, and the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General given at any time concerning the proprietary and charter governments.[68]

Mr. Lowther delivered in from the Commissioners of Ordnance an account of the stores delivered out of the office of Ordnance for the Leeward Islands since November 1704.[69] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 229.)

Jan. 7, HL. The Lord Halifax reported from the Lords committees, appointed to examine a state of the trade of this kingdom, received from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, as followeth; (*videlicet,*)

That an humble address be made to her Majesty . . . .

And whether the four and half per cent. has been applied in Barbados, in the making fortifications there, and the establishing and maintaining a regiment, pursuant to the representation of the said Commissioners for Trade, on the fourteenth of January last: and whether any thing hath been done in a proposition of Colonel Dudley's, for destroying Quebeck and Port Royal, communicated to Mr. Secretary Hedges, by the Commissioners of Trade, on the second of March one thousand seven hundred and four.

Which said heads, being severally read, were agreed to by the House.

Upon report from the Lords committees, appointed to consider a state of the trade of this kingdom, received from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said committee do meet to-morrow, at ten a clock, to draw an address to her Majesty, pursuant to the said report agreed to this day; and report to the House.[70] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 403.)

Jan. 7, HC. Mr. Pagett, by her Majesty's commands (pursuant to the address for that purpose) presented to the House, copies of the instructions, and orders, given to Commodore Kerr, before he sailed to the West Indies, and those sent to him after his arrival there.

And the titles thereof were read.

Ordered, that the said orders, and instructions, be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruisers.

---

[67] John Underdown, who in 1707 undertook a successful raid upon the French harbors and fishing ships in Newfoundland. His report of this affair is given in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 542-544. See also Prowse, *Hist. of Newfoundland*, pp. 247-248; *MSS. H. of L.*, p. 293.

[68] *Ibid.*, pp. 314-315.

[69] *Ibid.*, p. 311.

[70] To the address presented the following day the queen replied that she would give the necessary orders respecting the matters contained therein. *L. J.*, XVIII. 404, 405.

The said orders, and instructions, are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.,* XV. 487.)

Jan. 8, HL. This day Captain Wm. Kerr, at the bar, delivered in his answer to the informations against him;[71] and also Mr. Wood, at the bar, delivered six papers, relating to Captain Kerr.

Ordered, that Captain Wm. Kerr and Mr. Wood do attend this House to-morrow, at eleven a clock. (*L. J.,* XVIII. 404.)

Jan. 9, HL. Upon reading the answer of Captain William Kerr, to the complaint exhibited against him:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that Mr. Wood may have a copy of the said answer; and that the said complaint and answer shall be, and are hereby, referred to the Lords committees appointed to consider the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London; whose Lordships, having heard the said Captain Kerr and Mr. Wood, by witnesses or otherwise, as their Lordships shall think fit, are to report their opinion to the House; and if the said Mr. Wood shall produce any foreign affidavits, it is left to their Lordships to allow or disallow the same, as they shall think proper; and that their Lordships do meet on Friday next, at ten a clock, in the Prince's Lodgings; and to adjourn as they please.

Then Captain Kerr and Mr. Wood were called in; and the Lord Chancellor, by order of the House, acquainted them with what was ordered.

Mr. Hill, at the bar, delivered, by the Lord High Admiral's command, several papers, pursuant to the orders of this House, of the third and thirteenth of December last; as also the Lord High Admiral's answer to the Lords report of the seventeenth of December last, relating to the merchants petition; with several papers referred to in the said answer.

Which answer and papers are as follow; (*videlicet,*)

Admiralty, 8° Jan. 1707/8.

The Lord High Admiral's answer to the report made to the House of Peers, from the Lords committees appointed to consider of the petition of several Merchants, and others, traders of the City of London.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having, by their order, bearing date the seventeenth day of December last, directed, that a copy of the report should be sent to the Lord High Admiral, which was made to them on the same day, from the Lords committees appointed to consider of the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London; and of the depositions to which the said report doth refer: and the said merchants having represented, in their petition, that they have, of late years, sustained great losses, by the insufficiency, by the delays, and by the unseasonable sailing of convoys, and the want of cruizers; his Royal Highness has thought it necessary, that this general complaint, as well as the several particulars contained in the aforementioned report, should receive such answers as may set the whole matter in a much truer light that their Lordships can possibly have by those papers only from which the report hath been collected. And therefore it is desired, that their Lordships will be referred to the following particulars.

---

[71] Printed, *MSS. H. of L.,* 1706-1708, pp. 168 *et seq.*

1. As to the insufficiency of convoys:

The Lord High Admiral does not observe any instances given, where the trades that usually proceed with convoys have ever wanted a reasonable and sufficient strength for their security; and even the last year, the stated convoys have been much stronger than formerly. The misfortunes of several convoys being attacked by a superior force were no ways to have been prevented, but by whole squadrons: but it is to be observed, that all the instances mentioned in their Lordships report happened in the latter years of this present war. In the two first years of her Majesty's reign, there were not many ships employed, either in or towards the Mediterranean, and even those not long absent from our own coasts; so that there were undoubtedly many more ships, and those very proper too to be employed in the defence of the trade of the nation, with respect not only to convoys, but cruizers: whereas, in the latter years of her Majesty's reign, the public service hath required the employing great part of our fleet abroad in the Mediterranean; and although several ships have returned from thence to England in the latter end of those years, yet they have not been fit for any service until the time appointed, wherein it was necessary they should be sent abroad again, for they were such as were the least able to continue out, and consequently wanted the greatest repairs.

2. As to the merchants waiting long for convoys after the time promised and fixed for their sailing:

The many constant as well as accidental services, which have absolutely required the use of the queen's ships, have often left but very little choice of ships for foreign convoys; but, when applications have been made by the merchants, the proper convoys have been always appointed, and ordered to be got in readiness by the time desired, and not afterwards diverted to other uses; yet it hath sometimes happened, upon their coming into the dock, that they have been found, by a long and constant use, in a much worse condition than was hoped and expected. The necessity of fitting ships at different ports for the same convoy, and contrary winds, have often prevented their joining at the rendezvous; and sometimes the want of men, and necessity of removing them from ship to ship, and the constant care to pay the men so removed before they sailed, may have occasioned the delays complained of; yet, upon a strict inquiry, it will appear, that the delays are as often to be imputed to the traders, who are seldom ready to sail altogether at the same time; and that the queen's ships have so often staid for the merchants, as they for their convoys; as their Lordships may observe from one instance in the paper herewith transmitted to them, marked (A.) [72] . . . .

4. As to the complaint of the arbitrary proceedings of the captains of her Majesty's ships, in impressing seamen from merchants ships in the West Indies, and at their return into the ports of Great Britain:

If this hath been done, it is contrary to the constant and direct orders given to the said captains; by which they are required, not to impress any men from merchants ships in the plantations, without applying to, and receiving the consent of, the respective governors; and then never above one out of five, which is more than have ever been exacted from them during this war; and if, for the better manning her Majesty's fleet, any men are taken from merchant ships when they arrive here, the captains of her Majesty's ships are strictly required to supply as many good men in their room, to bring them unto the ports whereto they are designed, and to send a careful officer with them; and when such men have performed those services, they are allowed the usual conduct-money, to enable them to repair to their proper ships again. But, if this should be true, it must needs seem hard to their Lordships, that the merchants do impute to the Lord High Admiral the miscarriages of his officers, which have never been complained of to him without a proper redress.

---

[72] Relating to the Jamaica convoy in 1706. Printed, *L. J.*, XVIII. 410-411. No. 3, here omitted, concerns the want of sufficient cruisers in the Soundings and Channel.

5. As to the *Gosport's* being taken in her passage to the West Indies, in June 1706, with several of her convoys:

This was an accident, that could neither be foreseen or prevented, and these ships being taken almost three hundred miles in the sea; on which occasion, as the queen's officers did all that was possible in the defence of the merchant ships; so it is hoped, that their Lordships justice and wisdom will not make such misfortunes criminal; and as for the particulars of that action, they are contained in the paper marked (B.)[73] . . . .

7. It is further alledged, that the Newfoundland fleet was attacked in April, under convoy of the *Falkland* and *Medway Prize*.

These two ships did, in their passage out of the Channel, meet with eight sail of the enemy's privateers, from 30 to 20 guns, with which they engaged; but carried all their convoys safe to Newfoundland, except two, that made sail from them, and by that means fell into the enemy's hands. . . . .

12. The merchants also complain, that they waited long for convoys; and of the prejudice they received, when they returned from foreign parts, for want of convoys to the River Thames.

This head being general, their Lordships are desired to be referred to what hath been already said on this subject in the beginning of this paper. . . . .

18. Another complaint is made, that, in the month of October 1706, Mr. Coward[74] and Mr. Jones[75] let their ships to the commissioners for victualing, on condition that they should go directly to Jamaica; whereas they were carried from the Downs to Portsmouth, thence to Plimouth, from that port to Ireland, and then to Barbados and Antegoa.

It is not doubted but these ships were taken up, by the commissioners for victualing, at so much a month freight; and her Majesty finding it necessary for her service to send a governor to her island of Barbadoes, and some forces, which were to be embarked in Ireland, with provisions, and other necessaries, for the plantations of Nevis and Antegoa, there was a necessity of these ships accompanying the convoy which was appointed for that service, in regard there was not any other which could be got in readiness for them; and their owners will be paid for the time they have been employed in the service of the public, according to the agreement made with them. . . . .

21. As to the general article relating to the untimely and unseasonable proceeding of convoys, especially to the West Indies; their Lordships are desired to be referred to what hath been already said at the beginning of this paper relating to that matter.

22. The Virginia merchants alledge, that, in October 1705, some of their ships sailed from hence, under convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Advice*, which

---

[73] *L. J.*, XVIII. 411. This vessel, designed to cruise between the Capes of Virginia, was escorting a provision ship to Jamaica when captured by the French July 28, 1706.

[74] William Coward, whose depositions in reply to nos. 2, 4, and 18 of this answer are printed in *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 186-187. See also *L. J.*, XVIII. 469.

[75] Samuel Jones. His affidavit as to the decline of the Jamaica trade through mismanagement of convoys forms appendix B to the committee's first report, Dec. 17. *L. J.*, XVIII. 375-376.

were ordered to stay till reinforced from England; and that they were promised the *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* should sail the first fair wind in January following; but that they did not sail till May, which occasioned their not reaching Virginia till August.

The *Greenwich* and *Hazardous* were ordered for this service the 26th of February 1705/6, but could not get clear from Plimouth till the 24th of April; and on the 27th they were forced, by bad weather, into Falmouth; but the *Hazardous* sailed soon after; for the *Greenwich* was disabled, and forced to come to Plimouth to refit. However, the said ship *Greenwich* sailed from Plimouth the first of June, and arrived at Virginia the 11th of August; and the 17th of September came from thence, with the *Hazardous, Woolwich,* and *Advice,* and 182 merchants ships, and arrived with them in the Channel in November following.

23. The said Virginia merchants have further represented, that, in hopes of convoys proceeding from hence to Virginia the last spring, many ships that carried stores from hence to Lisbon, and others from London, proceeded to Virginia, but remained there till September last, expecting convoy, and must now come home without, in the winter-season; and that although the last spring her Majesty, in Council, ordered a convoy to be ready in August; yet the said convoy remains at Portsmouth.

The delays and misfortunes which have happened this year to the Virginia traders are in a great measure to be attributed to the different interests and opinions of the merchants and planters concerned in that trade; to the frequent westerly winds, which have hindered their departure; and to the delays occasioned by several merchants letting their ships to the Portugal envoy, for transporting horses to Lisbon; which will be more particularly explained to their Lordships by the paper marked (H.) [76]

24. They further declare, that, for some years past, there hath not been a frigate appointed to take care of the Virginia coast; for want of which, many ships have been taken, going in and coming out.

The men of war which convoy the Virginia ships have usually orders to cruize between the Capes, while the trade is loading; the *Strombolo* had those particular orders; and the *Gosport,* which was taken in her passage (and which may occasion this complaint), had the same; and the *Guardland* is now upon that service; and the ships going to Virginia have the same directions. . . . .

The remaining part of their Lordships report relates chiefly to, (*videlicet,*) . . . .

5. The inconveniences by pressing men in the West Indies, and at their return.

6. The complaint of Mr. Benjamin Way, that the captain of the *Northumberland* did not take care of his ship, called the *London Galley,* which sailed from Jamaica the latter end of February last.

As to the 1st, 2d, and 5th, of these articles; their Lordships are desired to be referred to what hath been already said. . . . .

Lastly, as to the 6th article, which is the complaint of Mr. Way, that care was not taken of his ship from the West Indies: their Lordships are desired to be referred to the copies of two letters herewith transmitted to them, marked (I.) and (K.); the one from Sir John Jennings, and the other from the captain of the *Northumberland*; the which give a particular account of that matter; [77] which was not complained of at the Admiralty-office before it was brought to their Lordships.

---

[76] *Ibid.,* p. 418.

[77] *Ibid.,* pp. 418-419.

Thus much being said to the report of the Lords committees, grounded upon the depositions of the merchants; which are partly what they say of their own knowledge, and the rest what they have gathered from others: the Lord High Admiral thinks it necessary to lay before their Lordships some further observations, under the following heads; to explain some papers which have been demanded by their Lordships from the Admiralty-office. . . . .

6. That, in the last war, the trading part of the nation had the misfortune to lose near 4000 ships; whereas, in this war, themselves have given an account of 1146; and it were to be wished, that, even that loss could have been prevented. But here it may be observed, that during the last war, we had the ports of Spain, as well as those in the Spanish West Indies, always open, to secure our merchant ships and vessels, not only from the enemy, but from bad weather; whereas, during the whole course of this war, our trade hath been entirely debarred from that so essential a countenance and protection. . . . .[78]

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the House be put into a committee, to consider further of the state of the nation, in relation to the fleet and trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, on Thursday next, at twelve a clock; and that the consideration of the aforementioned papers be referred to the said committee. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 405-410, 423.)

Jan. 10, HL.[79] Mr. Musgrave and Mr. Lowther attending are called in. They delivered in the papers required of them by order of the 8th instant. They withdraw.

Capt. Chamberlain, attending and called in, he delivers in a copy of Capt. Underdown's order to him to return when he was sent with money and clothes to Newfoundland.[80] The order was read. He showed the instructions he had when he was sent to Newfoundland which were read and returned him.

E. Stamford delivered from the Commissioners for Trade copies of the papers relating to the proprietary and charter governments.[81]

Ordered that the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do prepare and lay before their Lordships a draft of an act of Parliament for establishing the rate and value of the foreign coins in the plantations.[82] (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 230.)

---

[78] Appended to this answer are lists of vessels lost and captured during the war, in which appear the following French losses: Aug. 24, 1704, *Faulkland* prize, captured while coming from Virginia; and the *Grand Canary, Equilier, Mariana, Margaret*, and *Palm*, captured by Underdown at Newfoundland, May, 1707. Those lost to the enemy include the *Gosport*, July 28, 1706, going to Jamaica; *Serpent*, Oct. 15, 1703, on her return from the Indies; and the *Swift*, Aug. 18, 1702, while coming from New England (*L. J.*, XVIII. 420-422). Jan. 17 the report of the committee, the papers referred to therein, this answer of the Lord High Admiral, and all papers received from him, the Commissioners of the Navy, and the commissioners of the sick and wounded were referred to the select committee on the merchants' petition. *Ibid.*, p. 429.

[79] Note 52, *ante*.

[80] *MSS. H. of L.*, p. 315. See under Jan. 6, *ante*.

[81] Twelve papers in all, for titles of which see *ibid.*, pp. 314-315.

[82] See note 33, *ante*, p. 37. This act (6 Ann. c. 57) was passed this session; see *post*.

Jan. 12, HL. It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that Captain Robert Bowler, commodore, of the *Experiment* man of war, do attend this House, to be sworn, in order to give evidence at the committee of Lords appointed to consider of the answer of Commodore William Kerr, and the informations against him, on Friday next, at ten a clock. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 423.)

Jan. 12, HC. The order of the day being read;

A bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade, was (according to order) read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Saturday sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.[83] (*C. J.*, XV. 493-494.)

Jan. 19, HL. L. Herbert laid before the committee [84] from the Commissioners for Trade, in pursuance of the order of the 10th instant, a draft of a bill for establishing the value of the foreign coins in the plantations, which was read, and so was her Majesty's proclamation of 23 June in the third year of her reign for setting the rate of foreign coin in the plantations.[85]

Ordered that some of the merchants of Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, New England, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Carolina and Maryland do attend their Lordships on Thursday next. (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 230.) [86]

Jan. 21, HL. The Earl of Sunderland, by her Majesty's command, delivered several papers; the titles whereof were read, as follow;

1. An account of the monies arising by the duty of 4 and ½ per centum, from the time of her Majesty's accession to the crown, until Michaelmas 1707, and of the application thereof; also,

2. An account of the value of stores sent from the Ordnance to Barbadoes and the Leward Islands, with the charge of an engineer and gunners at Barbadoes, with a letter. . . . .

Ordered, that the several papers delivered this day by the Earl of Sunderland, by her Majesty's command, shall be, and they are hereby, referred to the several Lords committees who have papers of the like nature under their consideration.[87] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 432-433.)

Jan. 22, HL.[88] . . . . Mr. Wood's complaint,[89] the report from the Commissioners of Trade,[90] and Mr. Kerr's answer [91] are read before the parties. Mr. Wood is told, if he has any more to say, or any witnesses to produce, he and they may be heard. . . . . He has one witness, Mr. Pugh, here.

---

[83] See note 30, *ante*.

[84] The committee to encourage privateers in the West Indies. On the 15th the committee received an answer to the order of Jan. 1 relating to the forces in the Leeward Islands. *MSS. H. of L.*, pp. 230, 316.

[85] See *ante*, p. 67, also note 82, and *MSS. H. of L.*, 1704-1706, p. 108.

[86] Jan. 20 a bill was read "for the more effectual discovery of persons pretended to be alive to the prejudice of those who claim estates after their death" (6 Ann. c. 72), by section 2 of which reversioners could prosecute an order to examine into the death of a tenant for life living beyond sea. *C. J.*, XV. 504; *Statutes*, VIII. 830.

[87] *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 333.

[88] In the select committee on the merchants' petition.

[89] Concerning payments made to Kerr for West India convoys. *Ibid.*, pp. 109-110.

[90] Also concerning Kerr's conduct in the West Indies. *Ibid.*, pp. 107-109.

[91] *Ibid.*, pp. 168-170.

David Pugh (sworn) says that he knew Capt. Kerr at Jamaica. He says the first voyage he made to Jamaica he got, by his advice, 100 per cent. profit. We had no damage till Capt. Kerr came to Jamaica. Before the *Neptune,* sloop, and *Martha,* galley, sailed, they went to Capt. Kerr for a convoy, but could get none. Whereupon they went out and made 60 per cent. of profit, but were taken by the French in their return. He has heard that Mr. Wood, applying to Mr. Kerr for a convoy for other sloops, had, for a sum of money and a share in the trade, the *Experiment* for a convoy.

Mr. Tho. Wood, being asked whether he first offered 600 *l.* or whether Kerr first demanded it, says that Kerr asked him in his own cabin what he should save by a convoy, and he answered 600 *l.,* whereupon he offered it him.

Question: Did you ever give any money to any other commodore?

Answer: He has given gratuities after a voyage. . . . .

Question: Did Kerr ask you what a convoy was worth before you offered him 600 *l.*?

Answer: I, having made the calculation that I believed we should save 600 *l.,* offered it him. He offers affidavits of persons in Jamaica and copies of letters between him and Kerr, which are true copies. The affidavits (delivered in) of John Linch, Samuel Manwood, Tudor Trevor, and the affirmation of Thomas Perkin are read, as also copies of two letters from the said Thomas Wood to Capt. Kerr.

Humphry Morrice, one of the merchants that employs Mr. Wood at Jamaica, being asked whether Mr. Wood is liable to make good the losses in the sloops, he said he had put his thoughts in writing, which he reads. He is directed to be sworn and then delivers it on his oath.

Capt. Kerr says he objects against all the allegations in the affidavits.

Thomas Long (sworn) says he believes Capt. Kerr got no money in the West Indies. If he would have got it knavishly, he might have got enough. He showed a paper styled " Windsor's Weekly Account of men ", etc., which was read. . . . .

Ordered that Capt. Kerr may have a copy of Mr. Wood's reply. (*MSS. H. of L.,* 1706-1708, pp. 103-104.)

Jan. 22, HL.[92] The plantation merchants attending are called in. The proclamation of June 1704 for setting the rate of coins is read. They say all the plantations except the proprietors have complied with the proclamation. They propose that there may be a competent time before the commencement of the act; that it may be 12 or 18 months' time.[93] The merchants of the several plantations differing concerning the rates they would have money go at are directed to put their opinions in writing with their reasons for their opinions on Tuesday next. They desire a copy of the bill. Ordered accordingly. (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 230.)

---

[92] The committee on privateers, adjourned from Jan. 19.

[93] The act ran from May 1, 1709. Jan. 27 papers of Samuel Sandford, Micajah Perry, and others, relating to foreign coin in the plantations, were read by the committee; also a computation made by Sir Isaac Newton according to which all foreign coins could pass in the plantations in proportion to the rate limited by proclamation for pieces of eight of Seville, Mexico, and Pillar. *MSS. H. of L.,* 1706-1708, pp. 230, 333-334.

Jan. 22, HC. The House being informed, that the commissioners of the sick and wounded, and for exchange of prisoners, attended, they were called in, and, at the bar, presented to the House, a translation of the letter to them from Monsieur l'Empereur, the French commissary at Saint Maloes.

And then they withdrew.

And the title thereof was read.

And the said translation is as followeth; *viz.*

St. Malo, 26 November, 1707.

Gentlemen,

I received by the transport, commanded by Captain Marlow, the letter you gave yourselves the trouble to write to me, of the 4th of October, with a new account of the exchange enclosed; by which I am very well pleased to see, that at last you agree to allow us all the articles, that are in dispute between us, except the 1755 prisoners, taken at Nevis;[94] and, altho' you have no just reason to dispute that with us, and we have a great deal on our side to insist upon it, yet, to shew you, how desirous I am to entertain a good and sincere correspondence with you, I will agree, that it shall be struck out of the account, since you will have it so: and, since you have nothing to say for yourselves, but that they were prisoners taken at land, I must at the same time demand, that they be accounted for in the exchange at land, without which, we must set aside the whole commerce and exchange; for, since we are engaged in a treaty, made in form with the inhabitants of that island, it must one way or other have its effect: I declare also, that I will not leave it, till it be done: therefore you may chose which of the alternatives you please, either the exchange at sea, or at land, and let me have a positive answer thereupon: But, to tell you the truth, it seems as convenient for you, as for us, to agree to what I propose . . . .

As we have now more than 1,200 prisoners, it is not necessary to send the transport to Calais. I have given him only [95] expecting, that you would have sent us back all ours, which are at Kinsale, and Dublin, and that I may find, how you are disposed to regulate the matters, as well as to the prisoners at Nevis, as the Irish detained at Dublin, and Jersey, and the exchange of the Bishop of Quebec, and the ecclesiasticks: for if there is no hopes of agreeing, it is not convenient, as you yourselves say, to think to continue exchange; and you can't take it ill, if I follow the example you have given me, of sending me back but twelve. I would not do so, if I were not obliged to it; and I desire you to consider of it.

I desire also, in case you will not consent to the exchange of the Bishop of Quebec,[96] nor to that of the ecclesiasticks, which are with him, to give orders to the officers (a list of whom I send herewith) to come back, according to their parole of honour, by the first transport, except Sir Hugh Middleton, to whom the king, upon Mr. Harley's account, has shewn favour.

---

[94] For an account of Iberville's attack on Nevis Mar. 21, 1706, and the terms of capitulation, see *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 142-148.

[95] Blank in the *Journals*. The agreement of exchange was man for man and officer for officer of equal rank, or twenty men for a captain, and ten for a lieutenant. *C. J.*, XV. 498; *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 147-149, 155-157.

[96] Jean de la Croix de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec 1688-1727, who was captured in July, 1704. He was not released until 1709, when this proposed exchange seems to have been made. See *ante*, Nov. 10, 1704; Shortt and Doughty, *Canada and its Provinces*, II. 422-430; Abbé A. Gosselin, *Mgr. de Saint-Vallier et son Temps* (1898), pp. 77-78.

I know, how uneasy it will be to them, and I am very sorry to make them such a complement. It is not my fault: it is the court of Enlgand, that must obtain their liberty, by releasing the Bishop of Quebec, or the ecclesiasticks with him.

There is just now fallen into our hands an exchange for that bishop, by the taking of Mr. Robert Hunter, governor of Virginea;[97] and, that he may endeavour it, the king has let him pass into England by this transport. As he is governor of a province on the same continent, where Monsieur de Quebec is bishop, perhaps may make some equality between these two prisoners, and by consequence little difficulty in the exchange; at least, I hope so: and I desire you to consider, what may be for your interest on this occasion, since you value the liberty of one man more, than that of 2000 unhappy men, whom you expose to die in misery in our prison by your refusal.

I will say no more of the cruel usage of our prisoners in the prisons at Jamaica, tho' I receive fresh complaints every day, because I am assured, that the court of England has given orders therein; but I must desire you to give such, as are necessary to obtain the liberty of Mr. Makan, who has been detained there by force a long time, without which I cannot but make a reprisal. I desire also, as I have oftentimes done, that you will send back Mr. Creanton, upon his parole. You know how ingenuously I have dealt with all your prisoners; and I really deserve, that you should have more regard to me. . . . .

L'Empereur.

Ordered, that the said translation do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XV. 509-511.)[98]

Jan. 24, HC. A petition of the West Indies merchants of the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that an act was made in the first year of King James the First, for the garbling of spices;[99] by which law the importers of ginger, indico, and other goods, are subjected to such charges, informations, and forfeitures, as will, if put in execution, wholly discourage the trade in those commodities: that the trade to the West Indies is five hundred times more than at the time of making the said act; so that what might seem to be convenient then, is now altogether impracticable, and ruinous to traders: and praying the consideration of the House in the premises, and such ease and relief therein, as shall be thought meet.

---

[97] Captured on his way to Virginia and held a prisoner until 1709. He was governor of New York from 1710 to 1719, and from 1727 until his death in 1734 governor of Jamaica. *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 585; *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, XIX. 17 n.

[98] Jan. 23 the rope-makers of London presented to the Commons a petition asking for the removal of the drawback upon foreign cordage, the poor quality of which resulted in the loss of many ships in the plantations and elsewhere (*C. J.*, XV. 511-512). The committee reported, Feb. 6, that foreign cordage was often made of damaged hemp, on which account the ships were lost, and that it was the custom to enter the foreign product and to export the same to New England and other parts (*ibid.*, p. 530). Mar. 9 the committee on supply proposed the removal of all allowances, drawbacks, and duties on foreign cordage exported again into parts beyond the seas (*ibid.*, p. 596). See *post*, note 117.

Jan. 23, also, the committee on the London petitioners heard further testimony respecting Wood's charges against Kerr. Capt. Robert Bowler, whose journal of voyage to New Spain and back to Jamaica was read, admitted he had received £400 from Wood, but that this sum was for maintaining his negroes on the coast and not for Captain Kerr (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 104, 181). The next day the merchants were called before the committee and read their statements concerning the lack of convoys. *Ibid.*, pp. 105, 178-180.

[99] C. 19. The report of the committee here named was made Feb. 10, *post*.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of the governor and company of the merchants of England, trading into the Levant Seas, is referred. (*C. J.*, XV. 513.)

Jan. 24, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade, is committed, that they have power to receive a clause, for explaining a clause, relating to contraband goods, in an act, of the 3d and 4th year of her Majesty's reign.[100]

The orders of the day being read;

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade. . . . .

Sir Richard Onslow reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the bill; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the said bill. (*C. J.*, XV. 514.)[101]

Jan. 29, HL. The Duke of Bolton, from the Lords committees, appointed to consider the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London, to whom was referred the complaint exhibited by Mr. Thomas Wood against Captain William Kerr, and the said Captain Kerr's answer thereunto, acquainted the House, that the committee had come to a resolution thereupon, which he was ready to report, when the House shall think fit.

Agreed, that the said report be made presently.

Which his Grace accordingly did.

And the same being read, as follows; (*videlicet,*)

That their Lordships have heard the said Mr. Wood and Captain Kerr, by themselves and witnesses, upon the said complaint and answer; and are of opinion, that the said complaint of the said Mr. Wood, against the said Captain Kerr, in relation to the *Neptune Sloop* and *Martha Galley,* and also in relation to the other three sloops, which went under the convoy of the *Experiment* man of war, hath been fully made out, and proved to their Lordships Satisfaction.

It was proposed, to agree with the committee in this resolution.

---

[100] C. 12, sec. 5, which forbade trade in contraband goods with Spain. The new act permitted this trade. Further consideration of the bill was postponed to Feb. 14. *C. J.*, XV. 529, 532.

[101] Jan. 26 the Lords ordered that all of their number who attended the committee on the merchants' petition and the matter relating to Captain Kerr should have votes (*L. J.*, XVIII. 436). Jan. 27 Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, Josiah Wordsworth, Henry Phill, Randolph Knipe, Thomas Stiles, Samuel Heathcote, and, Jan. 28, Sir Thomas Hardy were ordered to attend that committee. *Ibid.*, pp. 437, 438.

After debate;

The question was put, whether this House shall agree with the committee in this resolution?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then, it being proposed, that an address of this House be presented to her Majesty, humbly to lay before her Majesty the complaints of the merchants against Captain Kerr, and the resolution of this House in relation to those complaints, and also upon the debate of this House on that matter . . . .

It is ordered . . . . that it be referred to the said Lords committees, to draw an address, to be presented to her Majesty . . . .[102] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 439-440.)

Feb. 4, HC. A petition of several merchants, trading to, and of, the island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth; that the rise, growth, and flourishing condition, of the said island is chiefly owing to its advantageous situation with regard to the trade to the West Indies, which is a very great advantage to this kingdom; and yet capable of much more improvements, if the same had suitable protection, as is evident by last year's experience, when greater quantities of our woollen and other goods were exported thither, than had been in several years before: that the petitioners have of late met with great obstructions in carrying on of the said trade, by the proceedings of Captain William Kerr, late commodore of her Majesty's squadron of men of war in the West Indies, who, by his indirect practices, hath put a very great discouragement upon the said trade, by which means the petitioners are very great sufferers: and praying, that this so advantageous trade may be protected and encouraged for the future, in such a manner, as the House shall think proper.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruisers; and that the petitioners be heard before the committee thereupon. (*C. J.*, XV. 527.)

Feb. 7, HC. Sir Richard Onslow (according to order) presented to the House, a bill for the importation of cochineal; and the same was received, and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[103] (*C. J.*, XV. 532.)

Feb. 7, HC. The House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the state of the navy, of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruisers. . . . .

---

[102] The address was reported Feb. 7. This same day the committee heard the merchants who delivered in replies to the Lord High Admiral's answer of Jan. 9, *ante* (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 105-196, 181-192). Jan. 31 Wood's papers were returned to him for use before the committee (*L. J.*, XVIII. 441). Feb. 2 the committee received further evidence of the merchants, and copies of orders to Sir Thomas Hardy respecting convoys for New England, Virginia, Newfoundland, and Leeward Islands. *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 106, 192-216; Timberland, *Hist. and Proc. H. of L.*, II. 190 *et seq.*

[103] This bill, which gave merchants power during the war and for six months after to import cochineal from any foreign ports save those of France, passed the Commons but was rejected by the Lords after a petition against the bill had been presented by Spanish merchants, and counsel heard. A bill for importing cochineal from certain Spanish ports was passed later in the session (see *post*). *C. J.*, XV. 539, 542, 547; *L. J.*, XVIII. 475, 481, 485, 496; *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 557, 562.

Sir Richard Onslow reported from the committee, that Commodore Kerr attending the committee, the papers, which had been laid before the House, relating to him, had been read, and the examination of the matter entered upon; but that Commodore Kerr had desired time to make his defence; and that he was directed by the committee to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Wednesday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruisers.

Ordered, that Mr. Wood, and Commodore Kerr, and the captains, and other persons, who were ordered to attend this day, do attend again upon Wednesday morning next, with the journals of their voyage.

Ordered, that Commodore Kerr have a copy of the petition of the Jamaica merchants, and also so much of the representation of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, as relates to him, if he think fit. (*C. J.*, XV. 532.)

Feb. 7, HL. The Duke of Bolton reported from the Lords committees (appointed to consider the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London, to whom was referred the complaint exhibited by Mr. Thomas Wood against Captain William Kerr, and the said Captain Kerr's answer thereunto) an address drawn by their Lordships.

Which was read, and agreed to by the House, as followeth; (*videlicet,*)

May it please your most excellent Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do humbly inform your Majesty, that there has been laid before this House, by Mr. Thomas Wood, in behalf of himself and divers other Jamaica merchants, a complaint against Captain William Kerr, late commander of a squadron of your Majesty's ships at that island, for refusing to grant convoys for their ships to the Spanish coasts of America; and in particular, that the said Mr. Thomas Wood had offered to the said Captain Kerr the sum of six hundred pounds, as a gratuity, if he would order one of your Majesty's men of war under his command to go as convoy to the *Neptune Sloop* and *Martha Galley,* loaded with woollen and other goods of your Majesty's subjects: that the said Captain Kerr, at that time, seemed pleased with the proposal; and said, the *Windsor* should be the ship; and ordered Mr. Wood to make what dispatch he could, in getting the galley and sloop ready. On which encouragement, he got them ready to sail, and bought three hundred negroes to put on board them; and then acquainted Captain Kerr therewith, and with the great charge he was at in maintaining the negroes, and his fear of their sickness. Captain Kerr then said, he feared he could not spare a man of war; but the next day, sent Mr. Tudor Trevor, captain of the *Windsor,* to acquaint Mr. Wood, that Captain Kerr said, he thought Mr. Wood could not have offered less than two thousand, or at least fifteen hundred pounds. Whereupon Mr. Wood declared, the sum was so great, that the trade could not bear it; and so the sloop and galley proceeded on their voyage without convoy; and in their return, the sloop, loaded with great wealth, being pursued by French privateers, and having no convoy, and crouding too much sail to get from the enemy, was unhappily overset and lost.

The said Mr. Wood also made another complaint, that, upon a further application to the said Mr. Kerr, for a convoy for three sloops bound for the said Spanish coast, he promised to give the *Experiment* man of war, commanded by Captain Bowler, as a convoy, for which the said Mr. Wood agreed to give eight hundred pounds; four hundred pounds, part whereof, was paid to the said Bowler, and the other four hundred pounds was made payable, by note, to one Mr. Herbert, for the use of Mr. Kerr; which note was sent in a letter to Mr. Kerr, and by him put into Mr. Herbert's hands: and besides that, as a further encouragement for allowing the said convoy, Mr. Kerr had an adventure of fifteen hundred pounds in the said sloops, without advancing any money. To this complaint Mr. Kerr put in his answer; and both parties were fully heard, by themselves and their witnesses: and, upon the whole matter, the House came to this following resolution . . . .[104]

These matters we think ourselves bound in duty to lay before your Majesty; as being of the highest consequence to the trade of your Majesty's subjects, whereupon the wealth and flourishing estate of the kingdom doth so manifestly depend.

We do also think ourselves obliged to inform your Majesty, that in the examination of these complaints, we find divers corrupt and unjustifiable practices of the like kind (though not attended with altogether such aggravating circumstances) have been too frequent in your Majesty's fleet: and we are humbly of opinion, that nothing can be of more pernicious consequence than the suffering such abuses to proceed with impunity. And therefore we beseech your Majesty, to be pleased to give such effectual orders and directions as shall for the future prevent the like corrupt doings, to the oppression of the merchants, who at this time lie under many heavy discouragements. And we do humbly hope your Majesty will be pleased to declare, in such manner as may be most public and effectual, to all commanders of squadrons and captains of ships of war, that their care and diligence, in attending, protecting, and securing, the trade of your Majesty's subjects, when any charge of that nature shall be committed to them, or when they shall have any opportunity of doing it, shall be a sure, particular, and principal recommendation of them to your Majesty's favour, in any of their pretensions to promotion in your Majesty's service.

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Lords with white staves do attend her Majesty, with the humble address of this House, agreed to this day, relating to Captain Kerr. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 449-450.)

---

[104] Here follows the resolution of Jan. 29, *ante*. The queen's answer to this address, reported Feb. 9, was in accord with the Lords' recommendations. *L. J.*, XVIII. 452.

Feb. 10, HC. Mr. Ward reported from the committee, to whom the petition of the governor and Company of the Merchants of England, trading to the Levant seas, and also the petition of the West India merchants of the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and others, and also the petition of several merchants in London, trading in spices, and also the petition of several salters, on behalf of themselves, and others, trading in garbleable goods, in the City of London, were referred; that the committee had heard the petitioners, and the garbler, and examined the matter; and had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House: and he read the report, and resolutions, in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

That, upon the petition of the West India merchants,

Mr. Chester said, that, if the West India ginger continues to be insisted on to be garbled, it must inevitably ruin the makers thereof, the prime cost being but 4 *s.* per hundred there; and if 1 *s.* per hundred be paid to the garbler, he thereby acquires a 4th part of that plantation trade, whereof those goods are liable to the penalties of that act.

That he imports 3 or 4,000 bags a year; and tho' he has never paid any duty for garbling, yet by that act he is liable to be prosecuted upon every sale he makes of that commodity.

Mr. Smith said, that he has been 20 years a trader in the importation of ginger, and indico, and never knew the same were liable to be garbled, till last year an information was brought against him for a parcel, of 4 or 500 *l.* value, by one Candie, that he had sold ungarbled.

That the hardship of garbling lies only upon the merchants and traders, importing any of those commodities into the City of London, and liberties thereof; for, if they are imported into Southwark, or any other parts of this kingdom, they may be again exported without the garbler's inspection.

Mr. Stewart, the garbler, said, that he never demanded to garble indico, or any other goods, not enumerated in the said act, of the first of King James the first, unless the merchants, or traders, sent to him to garble the same.

Mr. Kent said, that he has imported indico, pemento, and ginger, for 11 years past, and never knew them garbled, or liable to it; and therefore apprehends it very hard upon the subject to lie liable to so vexatious a law, that, in complying with it, does those commodities no manner of good, and, in not complying, renders the dealers liable to ruin by the heavy prosecutions, that may be brought by any informer against him.

Mr. Deputy Parrott said, that he has imported indico, and ginger, for 20 years past, and never understood those goods to be liable to be garbled, till lately an information was brought against him by one Wanklyn, a perfect stranger to him, and believes he is so to the garbler: and produced a copy of the information to the committee: so liable are the merchants to vexatious prosecutions by virtue of that act. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the petitioners have fully proved the allegations contained in their several petitions. . . . .[105] (*C. J.*, XV. 535-538.)

Feb. 11, HC. The House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruisers. . . . .

Sir Richard Onslow reported from the committee, that they had further examined the matter relating to Commodore Kerr, and had heard him in relation thereunto; and had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received to-morrow morning.[106] (*C. J.*, XV. 540.)

Feb. 14, HC. The orders of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade, and nothing to intervene . . . .

Sir Richard Onslow reported from the said committee, that they had made a further progress in the bill; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon this day sevennight, at twelve a clock, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the said bill; and nothing to intervene.[107] (*C. J.*, XV. 544-545.)

Feb. 16, HC. Sir Richard Onslow (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the state of the navy of this kingdom, and of the state of the trade of the nation, in relation to convoys and cruisers, the resolution, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is as followeth; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the complaint of Mr. Wood, and other merchants, against Captain Ker, in relation to the *Neptune* sloop, and *Martha* gally, and also in relation to three other sloops, which were under convoy of the *Experiment* man of war, hath been fully proved and made out.

The said resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the House doth agree with the committee, in the said resolution . . . .

Resolved, that the trade to the West Indies, being of great advantage and benefit to Great Britain, hath, by Captain William Kerr exacting exorbitant sums of money from the merchants for convoys, whilst he commanded a squadron of her Majesty's ships of war in the West Indies, been greatly obstructed and prejudiced.

Resolved, that the requiring or demanding of money for convoys is illegal, oppressive to merchants, and destructive to trade.

---

[105] A bill was ordered and passed, repealing 1 Jac. I. c. 19, respecting garbling, and granting an equivalent to London by admitting brokers. 6 Ann. c. 68 (*Statutes,* VIII. 816).

[106] Postponed to Feb. 16. *C. J.*, XV. 541.

[107] Postponed to Mar. 2.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, laying before her the said resolutions; and humbly desiring, that her Majesty will be pleased not to employ the said Captain Kerr in her Majesty's service for the future.

Ordered, that a committee be appointed, to draw up the said address. . . . .[108] (*C. J.* XV. 546-547.)

Feb. 17, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, a further fund, not exceeding eighty thousand pounds per annum, be settled and established for the term of ninety-nine years, to commence from Lady-day, 1708.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, for raising the said yearly fund, one moiety or half part of the subsidies of tonage and poundage, and other duties and sums of money, payable upon wines, goods, and merchandizes, imported, which were given and granted unto his late Majesty King Charles the 2d, for his life, by an act, of the 12th year of his reign,[109] and which by several subsequent acts, have been granted to continue till the first day of August, 1712, be further continued, and be paid and payable to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for and upon all wines, goods, and merchandizes, imported or brought into Great Britain, after the last day of July, 1712, for the term of ninety-six years from thence next ensuing. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the bill. (*C. J.*, XV. 548.)

Feb. 17, HL. The Duke of Bolton reported from the Lords committees appointed to consider of the merchants petition, in behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London, to whom was referred the consideration of the report made the seventeenth day of December last, and the papers referred to therein, and the answer of the Lord High Admiral put in to the said report,[110] and the other papers to which the said answer refers; as also all other papers received from the Lord High Admiral, Commissioners of the Navy, and commissioners of the sick and wounded, relating thereunto, in order to make their observations or remarks upon the said papers, and also their opinion or opinions thereupon.

---

[108] Feb. 18 this committee, the names of which appear in the *Journals,* was enlarged. *C. J.*, XV. 550.

[109] C. 4; see vol. I. of this series, p. 273 n. The bill here ordered was presented Feb. 25, read the following day, committed Mar. 1, reported Mar. 4, passed Mar. 6; it was read by the Lords Mar. 9, committed Mar. 10, reported and passed Mar. 11, on which day it was given the royal assent. 6 Ann. c. 48 (c. 11 in some editions); *Statutes,* VIII. 765; *C. J.*, XV. 576, 582, 588, 592, 601; *L. J.*, XVIII. 501, 502, 505, 506.

[110] Jan. 9, *ante.*

Which report, being read by the clerk, was agreed to by the House, and is as follows; (*videlicet,*)

In relation to the first head of the answer,[111] which is conceived in general terms, without being applied to any of the particulars in the merchants complaints, some things seem proper to be taken notice of.

1. The answer says, that all the instances mentioned in the report are in the latter years of her Majesty's reign.

The Lords committees observe, that an address of the House of Lords, presented to her Majesty in the year 1704, did lay before her the heavy losses of the merchants, which had happened for want of cruizers and convoys for the home-trade. . . . .

The second head of the answer is also general.[112] . . . .

3. Many of the inconveniences mentioned in this paragraph of the answer could hardly ever happen, in case an early distribution was made of proper ships for convoys, and the time of their departure fixed; whereas, very frequently, ships are appointed, when they are at sea, and it is unknown in what condition they will return. The merchants say, that this year, one of the convoys named for the Jamaica trade was at that time in the Sound. . . . .

In relation to the arbitrary proceedings of the captains of the queen's ships of war, in impressing seamen out of the merchant ships in the West Indies, as also upon their return to the ports of Great Britain; the fourth paragraph of the answer says, if any such thing has been done, it is contrary to orders, and has never been complained of without a proper redress. Upon reading this passage, the Lords committees summoned Mr. Coward, (to whose complaint principally that part of the answer related:) who attending, and being examined as to the matter of fact, made oath, that he had often complained to the Prince's Council of these great hardships, and begged relief from them, before he applied to the House of Lords; that he could mention many other instances of the ill usage he had suffered in the same kind.

That, year after year, from the beginning of the war, not one of his ships had escaped having men pressed out of them, both at Jamaica and upon their return (if there then was a press); except such as had run through all danger into the Downs, and so got to London. . . . .

He also swore, that all the captains he had employed to the West Indies have declared to him, that they who impressed his men at Jamaica never shewed any authority or consent from the governor for so doing: and he affirmed, he was ready to produce many captains, who would swear the same thing.

He said, if such orders are given as is asserted in the answer, the Prince's Council well know, by the frequent complaints of him and others, they are not observed, either at Jamaica or at home. . . . .

As to the 18th head, which relates to Mr. Coward's complaint of the long detaining of his ships let to freight to the commissioners of victualing; the answer says, it is not doubted they were taken up at so much a month freight; and the owners will be paid for the time they have been employed, according to the agreement made with them.

---

[111] The insufficiency of convoys.

[112] Delays of convoys after time promised.

Mr. Coward deposed, that his ships were not taken by the month (as the answer alledged); but the contract was at three pounds a tun, directly for Jamaica, which might have been performed in seven or eight weeks; whereas, by means of the deviations complained of, they have been detained ever since the 15th of November 1706; and were yet in Ireland at the time of the complaint, whereby the ships are ruined, and he left at mercy as to any satisfaction. . . . .

The complaint of the merchants, in relation to the Virginia trade, consisted of many particulars; none of which seemed to the Lords committees to be answered or excused by what is alledged in the 22, 23, and 24 paragraphs of the answer, nor by the paper marked H. to which the 23d paragraph does refer. . . . .

To the latter part of this sixth observation, that, during the last war, we had the ports of Spain, as well as those in the Spanish West Indies, open, to secure our ships, not only from the enemy, but from bad weather:

The Lords committees say two things; first, that till now they never heard that the ports in the Spanish West Indies were at any time open, to secure English men of war or merchants ships.

Secondly, that the many great losses complained of by the merchants appear to have been in the Channel and Soundings, and consequently the Spanish ports, though open, would have been no very essential countenance and protection to them.

Upon reading the report made this day from the Lords committees appointed to consider of the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London:

It is ordered, by the Lord Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said report, as also the report made by the said committee on the said petition the seventeenth of December last, and the answer of the Lord High Admiral put in thereunto, shall be laid before her Majesty.

And that the said Lords committees do meet on Thursday next, at ten a clock, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and prepare an address, upon the said reports and answer, and the debate of the House. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 466-472.) [113]

Feb. 21, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the impositions upon wines, vinegar, and tobacco, which were first granted to King James the Second, in the first year of his reign,[114] and the impositions upon East India goods, and

[113] Feb. 19 the woolen dealers of Sudbury petitioned the Commons that the bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade be enlarged so as to permit the woolen trade with Spain. *C. J.*, XV. 554.

[114] C. 4; see vol. I. of this series, p. 426.

other goods charged therewith, which were first granted to their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in the second year of their reign,[115] and by several subsequent acts have been granted to continue until the first day of August, 1712, [(] except such of the said impositions, as have been taken away, or lessened, by acts of Parliament) shall be further continued to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from the last day of July, 1712, to the first day of August, 1714, and no longer. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the several duties on whale-fins imported, which were granted to his late Majesty King William, by an act, of the ninth year of his reign,[116] and by several subsequent acts were granted to continue until the first day of August, 1712, shall be further continued to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from the last day of July, 1712, to the first day of August, 1714, and no longer.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that from and after the time, that all the principal and interest, which by any former acts of Parliament are charged upon the said subsidies of tonage and poundage, and the said impositions upon wines, vinegar, and tobacco, and East India goods, and upon the said additional impositions, and upon the said duties upon whale-fins, shall be paid off, and satisfied, or that sufficient money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose, all the moneys, which from thenceforth shall arise by one moiety of the said subsidy of tonage and poundage, and all the moneys, which from thenceforth shall arise by the said impositions upon wines, vinegar, tobacco, and East India goods, and by the said additional impositions, and duties upon whale-fins, for the remainder of the terms formerly granted therein, shall be appropriated towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Conyers, the Lord Coningsby, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[117] (*C. J.*, XV. 558-559.)

Feb. 24, HC. The Lord William Powlet reported from the committee, to whom it was referred to draw up an address relating to Captain Kerr; that they had drawn up an address accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the House: and which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is as follows; *viz.*

May it please your most excellent Majesty:

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, having examined the complaints of several merchants against Captain William Kerr, late commander of a squadron of your Majesty's ships of war in the West Indies, do beg leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, that it hath been fully proved, that the trade to the West Indies, (so beneficial to all your subjects) has been greatly obstructed and prejudiced by the said Captain William Kerr's exacting sums of money from the merchants for convoys.

---

[115] Sess. 2. c. 4; vol. II. of this series, p. 32, note 13.

[116] C. 45; *ibid.*, p. 249.

[117] 6 Ann. c. 73 (19 in some editions). It was presented and read Mar. 11, committed Mar. 12, considered Mar. 15, reported Mar. 18, and passed Mar. 19; it was read by the Lords Mar. 19, committed, reported, and passed the following day, when it also received the royal assent. *Statutes*, VIII. 831; *C. J.*, XV. 600, 607, 611, 616, 618, 622; *L. J.*, XVIII. 543, 544, 546.

And we do also humbly represent to your Majesty, that the requiring or demanding of money for convoys is illegal, oppressive to the merchants, and destructive to trade.

We therefore, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Commons, humbly desire, that your Majesty would be graciously pleased not to employ the said Captain William Kerr in your Majesty's service for the future.

The said address being read a second time;

An amendment was proposed to be made therein, by leaving out "desire that," and inserting "address ourselves to" instead thereof.

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .[118]

Another amendment was proposed to be made thereto, by adding, at the end thereof, "and that your Majesty will be pleased to give orders, that he may be prosecuted according to law[″].

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, that this House doth agree to the said address, so amended, to be presented to her Majesty: and the same is as follows: *viz.* . . . .[119]

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*C. J.*, XV. 567-568.)

Feb. 25, HL. The Duke of Bolton reported from the Lords committees, to whom was referred the consideration of the petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London, an address drawn by them, pursuant to the order of this House, of the seventeenth instant.

Which was read, and agreed to by the House; (*videlicet,*)

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do humbly acquaint your Majesty, that, early in this session of Parliament, a petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves and others, traders of the City of London, was presented to the House, whereby they complained of great losses, by the ill-timing of convoys, and for want of cruizers; so that they durst no longer engage the remainder of their estates, to carry on their several trades, unless immediate care was taken to remedy these two main causes of their misfortunes.

This petition containing complaints of great consequence to your Majesty's subjects; and we being sensible that nothing but a strict and impartial inquiry into matters of fact could put them in a due light, and enable us to distinguish between ill-grounded clamours and a just cause of complaint; in order to take the usual method of being rightly and fully informed, did refer the petition to a committee; and did also refer to the same committee several papers, which the House had found necessary to call for from the proper offices, for their better information in divers things relating to the navy.

---

[118] The omission is indicated in the *Journals*.

[119] Then is repeated the address in its amended form. The queen's reply, reported Feb. 27, was the formal compliance. *C. J.*, XV. 579.

The committee having prepared a report, and presented it to the House; upon a mature consideration, it was approved and agreed to; and we think it our duty, humbly to lay the same before your Majesty.

The Lords committees have heard many of the petitioners upon their oaths; and have caused them to put their depositions into writing, and to sign the same.

Here follows the first report.[120]

After this report had been made and agreed to; the House was moved, that it might be transmitted to the Lord High Admiral. Which was readily assented to; and the same was transmitted accordingly, together with all the depositions relating thereto.

On the ninth of January last, a paper was laid before the House, which purported to be the Lord High Admiral's answer.

Here follows the Lord High Admiral's answer, and the papers to which the same refers.[121]

The House took this answer into their most serious consideration; and finding several facts stated therein very differently from what had been asserted by the merchants upon their oaths (who had therefore, according to the methods of justice, a right to be further heard, by way of reply); and finding several other things alledged, in the answer, which at first sight seemed to be plain mistakes; we thought it necessary, for our further information and satisfaction, to appoint a committee, to hear the merchants, and also to make such observations upon the answer as they should think proper.

The committee having perfected their report, and laid it before the House; the same was agreed to. And we think ourselves obliged humbly to present this second report to your Majesty.

Here follows the second report.[122]

May it please your Majesty,

We, having thus performed what we take ourselves to be indispensably obliged to, cannot doubt but it will be graciously accepted by your Majesty, as coming from most dutiful subjects, who sincerely wish they may never have occasion hereafter of making addresses to your Majesty, but to congratulate your successes, or to return our humble acknowledgements for the blessings of your reign.

We beseech your Majesty to believe, that none of your subjects do exceed us in true respect to his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral; his great personal virtues require it, and his near relation to your Majesty makes it our duty: and as we do not mean that any thing in this address should in the least reflect upon him; so, we are very well assured, his Royal Highness will never suffer other persons to protect themselves, under his name, from a just pursuit for such faults or neglects as immediately tend to the ruin of trade and the destruction of Britain.

---

[120] Dec. 17, *ante.*
[121] Of Jan. 9, *ante.*
[122] Feb. 17, *ante.*

There cannot be a plainer proof that some persons employed by the Lord High Admiral have made the worst use imaginable of the trust he honours them with, than in their presuming to lay such an answer before the House of Lords in his name.

For (not to take notice of the many things which in the second report have been already laid before your Majesty), throughout the whole paper, there is not the least hopes given that for the future any better care shall be taken of the trade; on the contrary, the whole turn of the answer seems to be intended for exposing the complaints of the merchants, rather than pitying their losses.

We are sure, nothing can be more remote from the goodness and compassion of the Lord High Admiral's temper, and the tender regard he has always shewn for your Majesty's subjects.

May it please your Majesty,

It is a most undoubted maxim, that the honour, security, and wealth of this kingdom does depend upon the protection and encouragement of trade, and the improving and right managing the naval strength. Other nations, who were formerly great and powerful at sea, have, by negligence and mismanagement, lost their trade, and seen their maritime strength entirely ruined. Therefore, we do in the most earnest manner beseech your Majesty, that the sea affairs may always be your first and most peculiar care. We humbly hope, that it shall be your Majesty's chief and constant instruction to all who shall have the honour to be employed in your councils, and in the administration of affairs, that they be continually intent and watchful in what concerns the trade and fleet; and that every one of them may be made to know, it is his particular charge, to take care that the seamen be encouraged, the trade protected, discipline restored, and a new spirit and vigour put into the whole administration of the navy.

Ordered, that the whole House do attend her Majesty, with the said address. . . . .[123] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 482-483.) [124]

Feb. 27, HL. The Lord Halifax reported from the Lords committees,[125] a bill, drawn by their Lordships, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America.

---

[123] Mar. 1 this address was presented to the queen at Kensington. Her answer was reported to the House Mar. 2. *L. J.*, XVIII. 489, 491.

[124] Feb. 26 William Paterson petitioned the Commons for satisfaction, in accordance with the Articles of Union, of the losses sustained by him on account of the Darien Company. A clause granting him relief was ordered to be included in the bill for further directing the payment of the equivalent money (*C. J.*, XV. 577, 586, 587, 616; *Statutes*, VIII. 780; Hist. MSS. Comm., *Portland MSS.*, VIII. 303). Mar. 17, 1709/10, and Feb. 21, 1710/1, he complained that this promised relief had not been given (*C. J.*, XVI. 372, 510). July 10, 1713, the Commons resolved that the sum of £18,241 10 *s.* 10⅔ *d.* ought to be paid him (*id.*, XVII. 460-462). A bill to this effect passed the Commons in the next session, but was rejected by the Lords (*ibid.*, pp. 608, 625, 632, 635, 677, 696; *L. J.*, XIX. 728, 742). Finally, upon his petition of Apr. 14, 1715, a bill for his relief was passed by both Houses. *C. J.*, XVIII. 61, 131-135.

[125] Originally appointed to receive proposals for the encouragement of privateers in the West Indies. After its revival. Dec. 22, the long and comprehensive report of the

Hodie 1a vice lecta est billa, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 486.)

Mar. 2, HC. The House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade. . . . .

Sir Richard Onslow reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received upon Saturday morning next.[126] (*C. J.*, XV. 584.)

Mar. 4, HL. *Hodie 2a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins, in her Majesty's plantations in America.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said bill be referred to the same committee to whom the Earl of Bindon's bill stands committed.[127] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 495.)

Mar. 5, HL. The Lord Halifax reported from the Lords committees, the bill, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America, as fit to pass, with some amendments.

Which were read twice, and agreed to; and the bill ordered to be engrossed, with the said amendments. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 497.)

Mar. 6, HL. *Hodie 3a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America.

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Commons, by Sir Robert Legard and Sir Richard Holford:

To carry down the said bill, and desire their concurrence thereunto.[128] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 498.)

Mar. 6, HC. Sir Richard Onslow (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade, was committed, the amendments, they had made to the bill, which they had directed him to report to the House; and which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were once read throughout; and

---

Board of Trade was given consideration. The present act (6 Ann. c. 57, printed also as c. 30) was the result of the board's observation that the royal proclamation of 1704 (that the piece of eight should not pass in the colonies for more than six shillings) had not been observed. The act, ratifying the proclamation by inflicting imprisonment of six months and a fine of £10, excepted foreign silver coin from its provisions. *Ante*, pp. 36, 67, 171; *Statutes*, VIII. 792; Thomas Cooper, *Statutes at Large of S. C.*, II. 563-564; and see Kellogg, "Am. Col. Charters", *loc. cit.*, pp. 305-308; and William Douglass, *Discourse concerning the Currencies of the British Plantations in America* (Am. Economic Assoc., *Economic Studies*, vol. II., no. 5).

[126] "We have been in a committee to-day upon the American bill, which is for the encouragement of privateers and men-of-war in the West Indies. The prize-office will be suppressed there when this bill passes, and the captain will have the full benefit of what he takes, if condemned as a lawful prize. The committee have gone through the bill, and it is to be reported on Saturday . . . ." Vernon to Shrewsbury, Mar. 2, 1707/8. James, *Letters of Reign of William III.*, III. 359.

[127] A bill to make certain leases in Ireland. *L. J.*, XVIII. 495.

[128] *C. J.*, XV. 592.

then a second time, one by one; and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned till Wednesday morning next. (*C. J.*, XV. 592.)

Mar. 8, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, for preserving the publick credit, the duties on coffee, chocolate, tea, spices, and pictures, and the 15 per cent. on muslins, which were continued, and the new additional duties on coffee, tea, spices, pictures, drugs, china wares, and callicoes, which were new-granted, by the act, of the 3d year of her Majesty's reign (intituled, An act for continuing duties on low wines, and upon coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, and pictures, and upon hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, and upon muslins, and for granting new duties upon several of the said commodities, and also upon callicoes, china wares, and drugs) [129] be continued from the 23d day of June, 1710, for the further term of four years from thence next ensuing. . . . .

The second resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the House do agree with the committee, in the said resolution. . . . . (*C. J.*, XV. 594.)

Mar. 10, HC. A petition of the Royal African Company of England was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that they have been at great expence in building and maintaining fortifications and factories on the coast of Africa, for carrying on that trade, whereby the Western plantations have been furnished with negroes, by whose labour is yearly produced great riches to this nation; and that the late act for settling the trade to Africa (instead of answering the expected benefit) hath occasioned the advance of the price of negroes in Guinea, to the detriment of the petitioners: and praying the House to take the state of the British trade and interest on the coast of Africa into consideration, and give support and relief to the petitioners, as they shall judge fit.

And Mr. Secretary Boyle acquainted the House, that her Majesty had had the matter of the said trade before her, upon a report from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; and that her Majesty had been pleased to allow of the company's laying their petition before this House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Saturday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of the trade to Africa.

Ordered, that the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do lay before this House, the report, lately made by them to her Majesty, relating to the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XV. 599.)

---

[129] C. 18; *ante,* p. 89. Mar. 9 a bill was ordered upon this resolution (6 Ann. c. 50, in some editions c. 22). It was read Mar. 20, committed Mar. 22, considered Mar. 24, reported Mar. 27, and passed Mar. 29; it was read by the Lords Mar. 30, committed Mar. 31, reported and passed Apr. 1, on which day it received the royal assent. *C. J.*, XV. 621, 624, 630, 635-636, 638; *L. J.*, XVIII. 558, 562, 564, 566; *Statutes,* VIII. 772.

Mar. 10, HC. The House (according to order) resumed the further consideration of the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for the better security and encouragement of the American trade, was committed.

A clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that . . . .[130]

And the same was twice read, and amended; and, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.*, XV. 599.)

Mar. 11, HC. An ingrossed bill from the Lords, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America, was read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time. (*C. J.*, XV. 601.)

Mar. 11, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the importation of cochineal in neutral, or Spanish, ships, from Cadiz, Sevil, Port St. Mary, St. Lucar, and Gibraltar; and that Mr. Ward, Sir Gilbert Heathcott, and Sir William Hodges, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[131] (*C. J.*, XV. 601.)

Mar. 12, HC. A petition of the merchants and planters, separate traders to Africa, interested in, and trading to, the plantations of Virginia and Maryland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that since the passing an act for settling the trade to Africa, made in the 9th and 10th years of K. Will. 3d,[132] whereby the trade was laid open to all the subjects of this kingdom, the same hath greatly improved, both to the benefit of merchants and planters, but under a burthen of 10 *l.* per cent. paid to the Royal African Company, towards maintaining their forts and castles, which have been no manner of benefit to the petitioners: and praying, they may be relieved from that heavy burden of ten per cent. and the trade so regulated, as may turn to the advantage of the British nation in general.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XV. 602.)

Mar. 12, HC. Mr. Poultney, from the Lords Commissioners of Trade, presented to the House.

A copy of the petition of the Royal African Company to her Majesty; with,

A copy of the representation of the Commissioners of Trade to her Majesty thereupon.[133]

And the titles thereof were read.

---

[130] This omission is indicated in the *Journals.*

[131] See *ante,* note 103. The preamble of this act (6 Ann. c. 60 in the folio edition) stated the need of West India cochineal in the woolen trade and, notwithstanding the navigation acts, permitted its importation in Spanish ships or in those sailing under Spanish passes from any port in Spain. The bill was presented Mar. 12, read Mar. 19, committed Mar. 22, amended Mar. 23, reported Mar. 24, passed Mar. 25; it was read by the Lords the next day, was committed Mar. 27, reported Mar. 29, passed Mar. 30, and received the royal assent Apr. 1. *C. J.*, XV. 603, 617, 623-624, 629, 632; *L. J.*, XVIII. 552, 555, 557, 558, 566; *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 592.

[132] See vol. II. of this series, p. 216 n. The session ended before the African business was given consideration. *C. J.*, XV. 610, 616, 632, 639, 647.

[133] *B. T. Journal,* April, 1704–February, 1708/9, pp. 428-458 *passim.*

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition, and representation, be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.

The said petition and representation are bound up with the other papers of this sessions. (*C. J.*, XV. 602.)

Mar. 12, HC. A petition of the merchants and planters, separate traders to Africa, in behalf of themselves, and divers others, interested in, and trading to, the island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners have very much increased the trade to Africa, since it being laid open to separate traders, upon their paying ten per cent. to the African Company; and that the ten per cent. duty, paid in nine years past, for support of the African Company's forts, hath amounted to eighty-five thousand pounds, which hath not been applied to the uses intended: and praying to be heard to what they have to offer in relation to the said trade.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XV. 602.)

Mar. 16, HC. A petition of the merchants, and planters, separate traders in Africa, and interested in, and trading to, Barbadoes, and the other Leeward Islands, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners have very much increased the trade to Africa, since it was laid open. altho' they have paid the great duty of ten per cent. to the Royal African Company, for maintaining their forts and castles; yet, instead of having any benefit thereby, for the most part the contrary hath happened; and unkind treatment, which the petitioners commanders of ships, and factors, have received from the governors of the said forts, did oblige them to seek out, and trade to, other places on the African coast; and praying, they may be relieved from the heavy duty of ten percent. and be permitted to trade freely to the said coast, under such regulations, as the House shall think fit.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XV. 612.)

Mar. 16, HC. An ingrossed bill from the Lords, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America, was read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Friday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.[134] (*C. J.*, XV. 612.)

Mar. 16, HC. Mr. Trevanion (according to order) reported from the committee, to whom the petition of John Corso, a Genoese merchant, was referred,[135] the matter, as it appeared to them, which they had directed him to report to the House; and which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; and is as followeth:

---

[134] Postponed to Tuesday, Mar. 23. *C. J.*, XV. 618, 623.

[135] This petition, the substance of which is not given in the *Journals*, was presented Jan. 7 and Feb. 21 (*C. J.*, XV. 487, 559). Richard Crawley wrote, Sept. 13, 1704: "One Corso, who also pretends that he was robbed by Kidd, appeared in court about six weeks

That it appeared to the said committee, that the petitioner, Mr. John Corso, had been a trading merchant for several years, and had always a good reputation, as by the certificates, annex'd to the petition; which the committee examined, and are as follows; *viz.* . . . .

That it also appeared to the said committee, by the report of Doctor Bramston,[136] annex'd to the said petition, that Simon Del Rosario, merchant, was a passenger in the *George* brigantine, Captain Corso, commander, at Carracas, in India, bound for Port Velo, and had on board several sorts of merchandizes, *viz.* sugars, muslins, callicoes, wine, brandy, cocua, wool, thread, and bales of all sorts of Indian goods; and that about one hundred leagues off the coast of Carracas, Captain Kidd, the pirate, came on board of them in an amicable manner; and understanding, the brigantine was richly laden, he seized, and carried her away, putting the said Corso, and his ship's company, into a boat, with some provisions; but, before he turned them out, the said Simon Del Rosario saw Kidd open an iron chest, and counted 13 bags of gold, in bars, and, in gold dust, eleven or twelve; and that, whilst he was on board, Corso shewed him diamonds, and other precious stones; and that the said Corso was owner of the said ship, and all the goods and effects, as aforesaid.

That it further appeared by the said Dr. Bramston's report, that Domingo Serafino, Petro Montalto, and Ephraim Nasseeta, mariners, were on board the said brigantine; who all said to the same effect, as Del Rosario, and swore it before the Court of Admiralty; which affidavits, signed by Richard Crawley, esquire, register, made it more fully appear.

Dr. Bramston attended, and said, that he had compared the marks, produced by Corso, as in the margent of his report, and found the same exactly to agree.

And the statute of Edward 3d read, which says, that if any merchant, privy or stranger, be robbed of his goods upon the sea, and the goods, so robbed, come into any parts within our realm, and he will sue for to recover the said goods, he shall be received to prove the goods to be his own, by his marks, or by chart, or coquet, or by good and lawful merchants, privy or strangers; and by such proof the same shall be delivered to the merchant, without making other suit at the common law.[137] And it was urged, that the like proof was sufficient at common law, as to wrecks.

Abraham de Almeda, merchant, said, that he knew Mr. Corso at Cadiz in 1684, and a considerable merchant, trading in all sorts of merchandizes; afterwards had further correspondence with him in the Spanish West

---

or two months ago and presented his petition, with some affidavits, but shortly after desired to have them again. Apparently he now does not pretend to anything in point of law but only to entitle himself to the Queen's bounty." Hist. MSS. Comm., *Portland MSS.,* VIII. 149.

[136] Dr. George Bramston, surrogate of the Admiralty Court. India, below, means the West Indies.

[137] 27 Edw. III. st. 2. c. 8. See vol. II. of this series, p. 328 n.

Indies, at which time he had a very good ship of his own, and a man of credit and reputation: and that about six years ago, or thereabouts, the said Corso, coming to England, came to him, and told him, that he had been robbed by Kidd, the pirate; and desired him to assist him in what he could, that he might get some recompence for what he had lost, which was to the value of 26,000 *l.* which Mr. Almeda did to the utmost of his power.

Mr. Isaac Dias, and *Mr. Abraham Nunes* said, that they knew Mr. Corso, about 14 or 15 years ago in the West Indies, and at that time commanded a brigantine of his own; and was always look'd upon to be a very honest man, and of substance, before he was robbed, and lost what he had, by Kidd, as they have been credibly informed.

Mr. Broderick, merchant, said, he had a letter in April, 1701, from a correspondent of his in Barbados; the purport of which was, that Mr. John Corso having been robbed by Kidd, the pirate, to the value of 26,000 *l.* and desired him to assist him here in England, he being a very honest man, and a considerable trader, before those misfortunes befel him.

Mr. Peter Francia, and *Mr. Richard Burk,* merchants, said, they had letters in 1701 from merchants in Barbadoes, desiring them to assist Mr. Corso here in England, he having been robbed by Kidd.

Mr. Ploughman, merchant,[138] said, he had a letter in 1701 from one Mr. Anthill, a merchant in New York, desiring him to assist Mr. Corso in what lay in his power, being a very honest fair dealing man before robbed by Mr. Kidd.

Sir Charles Hobby said, that he knew Mr. Corso at New York, and Jamaica, and traded with him for provisions, which he brought from Penselvania, and always look'd upon him to be a very honest man; and, since his arrival in England, has been informed by credible persons, that he had been robbed by Kidd.

Mr. Viceti, agent of Genuoa, said, that he knew Mr. Corso about six years; and had been credibly informed by merchants in London, and by letters from merchants abroad, that he had been robbed by Kidd; and knew him to be a very honest man.

Mr. Geo. Maycock said, that at the time of Mr. Corsoe's first coming to England, he lay sick a considerable time, which was the occasion of his not prosecuting this affair sooner.

It appeared further to the committee, by a testimonial, signed by William Markham, governor of Penselvania, that the said Corso was in the ninth year of the reign of King William made free of that province, and counties annext, for his industry and sobriety, and for the better securing his estate to him, and his heirs, he having taken the oaths, appointed by act of Parliament.

Mr. Crawley, register of the Court of Admiralty, produced several papers, relating to the proceedings against Kidd; whereby no account appears, where Kidd was, or what depredations he committed, in the latter end of the year 1698, or in the year 1699, nor until he was brought prisoner for England in the year 1700; whereas by all the affidavits before mentioned, which were made and taken in the year 1704, it appears, that Corso was robbed by Kidd about five years and an half before the making of the said affidavits, which, by computation, makes it appear, that the said Corso was robbed in the year 1699.

---

[138] Probably Matthew Plowman, who in 1704 petitioned for reimbursement of goods valued at £600, taken from him by Leisler when he assumed the government of New York. *B. T. Journal,* pp. 67, 72, 473, 474.

Ordered, that the report be taken into consideration upon Saturday morning next.[139] (*C. J.*, XV. 613.)

Mar. 17, HC. Ordered, that the report from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the state and trade of the plantations, be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the ingrossed bill from the Lords, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America, is committed. (*C. J.*, XV. 614.)

Mar. 17, HC. A motion being made, and the question being put, that the ingrossed bill for the encouragement of the trade to America, be now read the third time;

The House divided:

The yeas go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, the Lord Wm. Powlet, Mr. Gale: 76.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Ward, Mr. Fox: 59.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill was read the third time.

An ingrossed clause was offered, as a ryder, to be added to the bill, that such adventurers, as shall fit out privateers, shall, over and above the usual security given, make good all damages, that shall be unjustly occasioned to any of her Majesty's subjects.

And the same was twice read with a blank; and the blank filled up.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the clause be read the third time;

The House divided:

The yeas go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Manley: 80.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Onslow: 111.

So it passed in the negative.

Another ingrossed clause was offered, as a ryder, to be added to the bill, that all her Majesty's subjects might trade into any part of America, as before this act, and not otherwise.

And the same was thrice read, and, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.

Several words of the bill being miswritten, the same were proposed to be amended, and agreed so to be by the House; and the bill amended at the table accordingly.

And a debate arising in the House upon the bill;

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the debate be adjourned;

It passed in the negative.

---

[139] Twice postponed, the session ending before any action was taken (*C. J.*, XV. 623, 636, 647). The petition was again presented the next session. See under Dec. 13, *post*.

Then a motion being made, and the question being put, that the bill do pass;

The House divided:

The yeas go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Mr. Compton, Mr. Wortley: 106.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Jeffreys: 58.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

And, that the title be, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

Ordered, that Sir Richard Onslow do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence thereunto.[140] (*C. J.*, XV. 614.)

Mar. 20, HL. *Hodie 1a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

Ordered, that the said bill, be read a second time on Tuesday next, at eleven a clock.

Upon reading the petition of the court of managers of the United trade of the English Company, trading to the East Indies; praying, that they may be heard, by their counsel, against some clauses in the bill . . . .

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the petitioners shall be heard, by their counsel, on Tuesday next, at eleven a clock, before the second reading of the said bill, according to the prayer of their petition. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 545.)

Mar. 22, HL. Upon reading the petition of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay; praying, that they may be heard, by their counsel, before the passing of the bill, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the petitioners shall be heard on Tuesday next, at eleven a clock, according to the prayer of their petition. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 547.)

Mar. 22, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for continuing several duties, therein mentioned, upon coffee, chocolate, spices, pictures, and muslins, and additional duties upon several of the said commodities, and certain duties upon callicoes, china wares, and drugs, called the two-third subsidies of tonage and poundage, for preserving the publick credit, and for ascertaining the duties of coals, exported for foreign parts, is committed, that they have power to receive a clause, for preventing the consumption of European tobacco on board the Royal Navy, and to encourage the consumption of American tobacco, manufactured in this kingdom, which hath paid the duties.[141] (*C. J.*, XV. 625.)

Mar. 23, HC. A petition of the merchant-adventurers within the city of Bristol, trading to Africa, the West Indies, and all other her Majesty's plantations in America, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, that they are apprehensive, the Royal African Company are endeavouring to engross that trade to themselves; which, if obtained, will be very prejudicial to trade in general, and especially to the petitioners, they having divers ships employed therein; and praying, that, in case an alteration shall be made of the said trade to Africa, they may not be excluded therefrom, but have free liberty to trade thereto.

---

[140] Mar. 19 Mr. Dolben was ordered to carry this bill to the Lords. *C. J.*, XV. 617.; *L. J.*, XVIII. 543.

[141] Section 14 of the act. See note 129, *ante*.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XV. 625.)

Mar. 23, HC. The House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the ingrossed bill from the Lords, intituled, An act for the ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America. . . . .

Mr. Poultney reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made some amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received to-morrow morning. (*C. J.*, XV. 626.)

Mar. 23, HC. Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill to revive the act, in the fifth year of their late Majesties reign, intituled, An act for the better discipline of their Majesties Navy Royal.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, to prevent injuries being done to her Majesty's subjects, concerned in the Newfoundland fishery, by the commanders of the port, and commanders of men of war, by undue and illegal exactions upon them, and other irregular practices.[142] (*C. J.*, XV. 626.)

Mar. 23, HL. After hearing counsel (pursuant to order),[143] upon the bill, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America:

Hodie 2a vice lecta est billa, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

Ordered, that the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, presently.

Then the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee upon the said bill.

After some time spent therein, the House was resumed.

And the Earl of Stamford reported, that the committee of the whole House had made several amendments to the said bill.

Which were read twice, and agreed to.

Ordered, that the said bill be read the third time to-morrow. (*L. J.*, XVIII. 549.)

Mar. 24, HL. *Hodie 3a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

---

[142] This bill proceeded no further during this session.

[143] Samuel Dodd appeared for both the East India Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. For the latter he said: "We think ourselves much concerned in this bill. We have been at 30,000 *l.* charge, and, if everybody can trade, all is lost. All, by this bill, is tripped up at once" (*MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, p. 591). The petition, presented by the company the day before, claimed the right to Rupertsland in perpetuity, all of which would be lost by the passage of the proposed bill (*ibid.*, p. 592). A clause was added to the act which protected the rights of the company. See *ante,* note 30.

The question was put, whether this bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Commons, by Mr. Hiccocks and Mr. Medlycote:

To return the said bill, and desire their concurrence to their Lordships amendments made thereunto.[144] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 550.)

Mar. 24, HC. Mr. Pultney (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the ingrossed bill from the Lords, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America, was committed, the amendment, they had made to the bill, and had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is as follows.

Pr. 3. l. 28. After "notwithstanding" insert "and shall likewise forfeit the sum of 10 *l.* for every such offence; the same to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of her Majesty's courts of justice within any of the said plantations, or in any of the courts of justice of the charter or proprietary governments."

The said amendment being read a second time;

The amendments following were severally proposed to be made thereto; *viz.*

After "offence" to insert "one moiety thereof to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the other moiety to such person or persons, as shall sue:"

After "recovered" to insert "with full costs of suit:"

And after "governments" to add "where such offence shall be committed".

And the same were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XV. 629-630.)

1708.

Mar. 27, HC. An ingrossed bill from the Lords, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America, was read the third time.

Resolved, that the bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, that Mr. Poultney do carry the bill to the Lords, and acquaint them, that this House hath agreed to the same, with an amendment; to which they desire their Lordships concurrence. (*C. J.*, XV. 635.)

Mar. 27, HL. A message was brought from the House of Commons, by Mr. Poulteney and others:

To return the bill, intituled, An act for ascertaining the rates of foreign coins in her Majesty's plantations in America; and to acquaint this House, they have agreed to the same, with one amendment, whereunto they desire their Lordships concurrence.

---

[144] *C. J.*, XV. 630. The East India Company this day petitioned the Commons to be heard by counsel on the Lords' amendment obliging the company to grant licenses to all persons desiring the same. *Ibid.*

Then the amendment was read thrice, and agreed to; and ordered, that the Commons have notice thereof.[145] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 554.)

Mar. 29, HC. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into consideration, the amendments made by the Lords to the bill, intituled, An act for the better encouragement of the trade to America.

And the counsel for the East India Company, and also for the merchants, were called in.

And the amendments were read, and are as follow; *viz.*

1 sk. 13 l. After "assembled" add "and by the authority of the same".

In the ryder at the end of the bill, 4 l. leave out from "America" to the end of the clause, and read, "to which they might lawfully have traded before the making of this act, and not otherwise, except as is herein after provided".

At the end of the bill add the clauses, marked A, B, C.

A. Provided always, and be it nevertheless declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be deemed, construed, or taken, to extend, to enable any society or societies, corporation or corporations, person or persons, whatsoever, to trade into, visit, or haunt, any territories, creeks, havens, or other place or places whatsoever, within the limits already granted to the English company, trading to the East Indies, or to infringe or violate any powers, franchises, liberties, or immunities, granted to them by virtue of the act for raising a sum, not exceeding two millions, upon a fund for payment of annuities after the rate of eight pounds per centum per annum, and for settling the trade to the East Indies.

B. And to prevent any doubts or disputes, which may arise or happen concerning any ship, or vessel, fitted out, and trading, in pursuance of this act; be it further provided and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, if any person or persons shall be desirous to undertake any adventure on the south or west side of the continent of America, it shall and may be lawful for the East India Company trading to the East Indies, and they are hereby required and obliged, without fee or reward, to give licences to the commanders of such ship and vessels, as shall be fitted out on such undertakings, to pass and repass into and from such of the said southern and western parts of America; which licences shall be forthwith delivered to the person and persons, who shall desire the same.

C. Provided always, that nothing in this act shall any ways extend, or be construed, to take away, or prejudice, any of the estates, rights, or privileges, of or belonging to the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay.

And counsel were heard thereupon: and then they withdrew.

Then the first amendment (sk. 1. l. 30.) being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The 2d amendment (in the ryder at the end of bill, 4 l.) being read a second time;

Resolved, that the consideration of the said amendment be postponed.

---

[145] *C. J.*, XV. 636. The royal assent was given Apr. 1. *L. J.*, XVIII. 566.

Clause A, being read a second time;

Resolved, that the consideration of the said amendment be postponed.

Clause B, being read a second time;

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the House doth agree with the Lords, in the said amendment;

It passed in the negative.

Clause C, being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Then the House resumed the consideration of the 2d amendment, which was postponed.

An amendment was proposed to be made therein, by leaving out " except as is herein after provided ".

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, that this House doth agree with the Lords in the said amendment, so amended.

The House resumed the consideration of clause A, which was postponed.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the House doth agree with the Lords, in the said amendment;

It passed in the negative.

Ordered, that a committee be appointed, to draw up reasons, to be offered to the Lords, for disagreeing to the said amendments.

And it is referred to Sir Richard Onslow, Mr. Secretary Boyle, Mr. Peyton, Lord Conningsby, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Nevile, Sir John Swinton, the Lord Powlet, Mr. Vernon, Sir Walter Younge, Mr. Bere, Mr. Dolben, Mr. Hampden, to draw up and prepare the same.[146] (*C. J.*, XV. 640.)

Mar. 31, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to beseech her Majesty to give directions, that the laws, relating to the fishery and trade of Newfoundland, may be effectually put in execution against such commanders of her Majesty's ships of war, or forts and fortifications there, as have or shall presume to exact, demand, or receive, any sum or sums of money, or other reward, from any of her Majesty's subjects in their voyages, trade, and fishery, to, from, or at, Newfoundland; and that the said commanders and officers be strictly forbidden to keep, use, or employ, any fishing boats, for their own private use or advantage, in that fishery; as likewise, that the said laws, relating to the said fishery, be put in execution against all other persons, as shall offend therein.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[147] (*C. J.*, XV. 644.)

Mar. 31, HL. A message was brought from the House of Commons, by Mr. Neville and others:

---

[146] This committee made its report Mar 31, when the House agreed to the reasons presented. The conference with the Lords was held the same day. *C. J.*, XV. 643.

[147] The report of the queen's reply, Apr. 1, stated that directions would be given "that the laws, for encouraging the Newfoundland fishery, and trade, should be put in execution". *C. J.*, XV. 648; *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 553-559.

To desire a conference, upon the subject-matter of the amendments made to the bill, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

To which the House agreed.

Then the Commons were called in; and told, that the Lords agree to a conference, as desired; and appoint it presently, in the Painted Chamber. . . . .

The managers of the conference for the House of Commons being come; the House was adjourned during pleasure, and the Lords went to the conference. . . . .

And the Earl of Rochester reported, that they had attended the conference . . . .

The clauses (A) and (B), to which the Commons disagreed, were read, and agreed to be left out.

Then, a message was sent to the House of Commons, by Mr. Medlycott and Mr. Fellowes:

To acquaint them, that the Lords do not insist on their amendments made to the said bill in clauses (A) and (B); but do agree to the amendment made by the Commons to their Lordships amendment made to the said bill.[148] (*L. J.*, XVIII. 562-563.)

---

[148] *C. J.*, XV. 647. The royal assent was given the following day, when Parliament was prorogued to Apr. 13, then to Apr. 27, when it was dissolved. *L. J.*, XVIII. 566, 568, 569, 571.

SECOND PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Session of November 16, 1708–April 21, 1709 (7-8 Ann.).[1]

1708.

Dec. 13, HC. A petition of John Corso, a Genoese merchant, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioner has been a trading merchant, of fair reputation, for many years, and was sole master and owner of a ship, called the *George* brigantine, on board whereof he had all he was worth in the world, being a cargo of 26,000 *l.* prime cost, besides the ship's furniture, which was all new, and cost 6000 *l.* all which was taken from him by Wm. Kidd, an English pirate, between Porto Bello and Caraccas, in the West Indies; and then he turned adrift the petitioner, and his ship's company, in an open boat: that the petitioner, afterwards arriving in England, and understanding, that Kidd was hanged, and all the goods, taken by him from the petitioner, seized by the Court of Admiralty, applied to that court for his goods, and produced his marks, which were owned, and also the affidavits of four persons, who were on board at the time of the caption, who proved, how the petitioner came by the said goods, and how, and when, he was robbed by Kidd: that the petitioner applied to her Majesty for relief, who directed Dr. Brampston, judge of the Admiralty Court, to report the fact, with his opinion thereupon, to her Majesty; which he did, and a copy thereof is annexed to the petition: that by a clause in an act of 4 and 5 of her Majesty, for laying a duty upon low wines, the money, arising by sale of the petitioner's goods, was applied to the benefit of Greenwich Hospital, and her Majesty could not relieve the petitioner, who knew nothing of the said act, until it was printed; but the last session of Parliament he petitioned this House for relief, who referred it to a committee, and, after examination of the matter, made their report; and the House appointed several times to take the same into consideration; but before any [thing] was done therein, the Parliament was prorogued: and praying, that the House will take the premises into consideration, and relieve him therein, or else he must beg, or starve.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to a committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same to the House. . . . .[2] (*C. J.*, XVI. 45-46.)

---

[1] During the summer of 1708 the allied forces had been successful under Marlborough at Oudenarde, and in the capture of Port Mahon. The political struggle which ended in complete control of the ministry by the Whigs forced many changes. Harley was succeeded as Secretary of State by Henry Boyle, whose office, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was filled by John Smith, the former Speaker. Henry St. John retired as Secretary at War and was succeeded by Robert Walpole. The Earl of Cholmondeley became Comptroller of the Household in place of Sir Thomas Mansell; Sir Simon Harcourt gave way as Attorney General to Sir James Montagu. Robert Eyre succeeded the latter as Solicitor General. After a struggle, Lord Somers was elected Lord President of the Council; Sir Richard Onslow was chosen Speaker. See Morgan, *English Political Parties and Leaders in the Reign of Queen Anne,* pp. 316-354; Walter F. Lord, in *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.*, n. s., XIV. 84-98.

[2] See *ante,* p. 191, note 135. The report of the committee, twice enlarged, was made Feb 10. *C. J.*, XVI. 58, 82.

1708/9.

Jan. 20, HC. A petition of the Royal African Company was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the preservation of the trade to Africa has been always held a matter of high importance to this kingdom, and its plantations; and that forts and settlements are absolutely necessary for the defence and improvement of that trade, which, the petitioners are of opinion, cannot be advantageously carried on without a joint stock, with privileges to support; and that no other method can enable the British subjects to serve the plantations with negroes at a moderate rate: that, upon the encouragement of a charter, granted by King Charles the 2d, in the 24th year of his reign, the petitioners raised, by subscription, a considerable sum of money for a joint stock, and have since advanced several large sums, great part of which has been expended in purchasing, erecting, and maintaining, forts, for improvement of the said trade; which [have] been by them only preserved to the nation, without any advantage to the petitioners, notwithstanding their many great losses, during the last, and this present, war, and the attempts of foreign nations to gain this trade: that in the year 1697 the Parliament (as a means to preserve and support this trade) thought fit to open the same, by admitting all persons to trade to Africa, paying 10 *l.* per cent. to the company, upon their exports, towards defraying the charges of forts and settlements there;[3] but that expedient hath not answered its ends, the unbounded liberty, given by that act to trade, without any regulation, having so divided the interest of the British nation, that the natives of Africa impose what they please upon them; and this difference has much lessened the prices of goods, imported to Guinea, and advanced the price of negroes; and which is fomented by foreigners, who hope thereby to engross the trade to themselves: that, notwithstanding all the losses, difficulties, and discouragements, the petitioners have sustained, they have paid several additional sums upon their shares in the said joint stock, in order to preserve the said trade, so beneficial to the nation, and are still willing to advance a further stock, sufficient to support and improve the said trade in every branch thereof, if they may have suitable encouragement for carrying it on: and praying the House to take the premises into consideration, and grant the petitioners such needful privileges, as may enable them effectually to preserve, support, and improve, the said trade.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to a committee.

Ordered, that it be referred to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Friday fortnight, resolve itself into the said committee. (*C. J.*, XVI. 64.)

Jan. 20, HC. A petition of the planters, and inhabitants, of her Majesty's island and colony of Barbadoes, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners being informed, that the Royal African Company, by their petition to the last Parliament, did allege, that the trade to Guinea was attended with so many difficulties, that it occasioned the advance of the price of negroes, and, by reason of other hardships, that trade was in danger of falling into the hands of other Europeans; that the petitioners are deeply affected in that trade, their constant supply of negroes, at moderate rates, being the chief support of Barbadoes, whereby they may be enabled to afford the product thereof cheaper, than other nations; but, for five years last, both the said company, and the separate traders, have not imported above 2000 negroes per annum,[4] and those at between 25 *l.* and 40 *l.* per head; which is an unspeakable damage to the petitioners, and tends to the ruin of their trade, and lessening her Majesty's revenue, and the navigation of Great Britain: and praying, that the British interest on the coast of Africa may be effectually preserved, and the trade put on such a foot, that the petitioners may constantly be supplied with a sufficient number of negroes, at moderate rates.

---

[3] Vol. II. of this series, p. 216. The company continued to petition for relief from the compromise measure of 1698, but nothing was done before 1712. Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies,* II. 24-25; and see the large amount of material on the Royal African Company in Miss Elizabeth Donnan's forthcoming volumes of *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America* (Carnegie Institution of Washington), especially vol. II.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the petition of the Royal African Company is referred.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations do lay before this House, a state of the African trade, and their observations thereupon. (*C. J.*, XVI. 64.)[5]

Jan. 27, HC. A petition of divers merchants, separate traders from the port of London to the coast of Africa, and thence to her Majesty's plantations, on behalf of themselves, and others, concerned in the said trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, being encouraged by the act of Parliament, for settling the trade to Africa, made in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William, became large adventurers in the said trade, and have greatly improved it, and carried it on to a higher degree, than when the African Company had it to themselves, by the increase of navigation, and supplying the plantations, and Spaniards, with more negroes, and by their exports of the British manufactures: that the Royal African Company, by their late petition to this House, have offered divers mistaken representations of the said trade, and injudicious reflections, as well upon the said act, as upon the petitioners, and have in many instances acted directly contrary to the intent of the said act, to the great damage of the petitioners, and to the obstruction of the said trade: and praying, that they may be heard by counsel, or otherwise, to answer the charge of the said company.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the petition of the Royal African Company is referred.

---

[4] Davenant says that from August, 1707, to August, 1708, the separate traders, "instead of their boasted allotment of 4000, imported only 130 negroes to Barbadoes". *Political and Commercial Works,* V. 105; *cf.* Board of Trade report, *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1708-1709, p. 211.

[5] Jan. 21 the Ordnance estimate for 1709 was presented, containing an item of £456 5 *s.* for the yearly charge at Jamaica, and £182 10 *s.* for that of New York. *C. J.,* XVI. 65.

Ordered, that the Royal African Company, and the separate traders, be heard before the said committee, in relation to the African trade.[6] (*C. J.*, XVI. 71.)

Jan. 29, HC. A petition of the merchants and planters, separate traders to Africa, interested in, and trading to, the plantations of Virginea, and Maryland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the passing an act, for settling the trade to Africa, made in the 9th year of his late Majesty King William, whereby the trade to Africa was laid open to all the subjects of this kingdom, that trade hath been greatly enlarged and improved, to the benefit of the merchant, and satisfaction of the planters, who are now well supplied with negroes, which before (when the Royal African Company had the trade to themselves) were extremely wanted, which was attended with these evil consequences; *viz.* the lessening the planting of tobacco, the great discouragement of navigation, the diminution of the revenue, and a visible decrease of the exports of the woollen and other British manufactures; all which prejudices were in great measure retrieved by opening the said trade, though under the great burthen of ten per cent. paid to the said company, towards maintaining their forts and castles, and maintaining the trade in general; which 10 *l.* per cent. (if rightly applied) is much more, than is needful for that purpose; and so far have the forts and castles been a benefit to the separate traders, that they avoid coming near them, to prevent the company's annoying them in their trade: and praying, that they may be relieved from the burthen of ten per cent. and the trade to Africa so continued, as may turn to the advantage of the British nation in general.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[7] (*C. J.*, XVI. 75.)

Feb. 1, HC. A petition of the merchants and planters, separate traders to Africa, in behalf of themselves, and divers others, interested in, and trading to, the island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the laying open the trade to Africa, in the year 1698, the island of Jamaica hath been much better supplied with negroes by the separate traders to Africa, than at any time before by the Royal African Company, and the prices so moderate, and the markets so overstocked, that many ships loads of them have been yearly exported again, and sold to the Spaniards for gold and silver: that the beneficial increase of this trade hath proved of infinite advantage to the said island, by means of a very great increase of its productions, as also to Great Britain, in the improvement of its navigation, and revenue: that the former mischiefs, of being ill supplied with negroes, and of being obliged to buy them but of one seller only for the African Company, and to sell most of the plantation commodities to the same buyer, at what price he pleases, have been (by opening the said trade) wholly prevented; and, if the said company should again obtain that trade to Africa, exclusive of all others, under the groundless suggestions of their petition to the House, the petitioners have reason to fear all the mischiefs of a monopoly, the ruin of the said island, the loss of the Spanish trade, and the decrease of navigation: that the 10 *l.* per cent. duty puts the petitioners on an unequal foot of trade with other nations, who are thereby enabled to undersell the separate traders, even in our woollen manufacturers, as well as all other goods, usually vended in Africa: and praying, that the trade to Africa may be continued free and open to all the subjects of Great Britain, discharged from such part of the 10 per cent. duty, as the House shall think fit.

---

[6] At the same time a petition of those in Exeter interested in the woolen manufacture asked for free trade to Africa. Later in the day the Board of Trade presented, according to order of Jan. 20, a report on the state of the African trade. The next day a petition of gun-makers, cutlers, and powder-makers of London, in favor of the Royal African Company, was presented (*C. J.*, XVI. 71-72, 73, 74). According to the Board of Trade report, 17,760 negroes were sent to the plantations by the company between 1698 and 1707, and 160,950 by the separate traders since the opening of the trade. The number necessary for an annual supply of the plantations was 25,000, *viz.*, Virginia and Maryland 4000, Carolina and New York 1000, Barbados 4000, Leeward Islands 4000, Jamaica and Spanish West Indies 12,000. It was said that for this period the separate traders imported into Barbados about four times as many, and into Jamaica twice as many, as were imported by the company. The report favored a free and open trade in order to give adequate supply to the plantations. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1708-1709, pp. 209-213; *True State of the Present Difference between the Royal African Company, and the Separate Traders* . . . . (London, 1710), pp. 33-38; *The Falsities of Private Traders to Africa discover'd and the Mischiefs they Occasion demonstrated* . . . . (*ca.* 1709), pp. 1-4.

[7] Petitions were this day also presented from the shipwrights, etc., of London, Wapping, Limehouse, and adjacent places, and from the merchants of Montross, asking that the African trade be kept open and free.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XVI. 77.)

Feb. 1, HC. A petition of the planters, and inhabitants, of her Majesty's island and colony of Nevis, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the Royal African Company having, by their petition, represented, that the trade to Guinea was attended with such difficulties, as occasioned the advance of the price of negroes, and other hardships, whereby the trade is in danger of falling into the hands of other Europeans; that the petitioners are deeply concerned in this trade, the constant supply of negroes, at moderate prices, being the chief support of their colony, wherewith they have not been sufficiently supplied for several years past, neither by the said company, nor the separate traders, both together having not imported above 200 per annum, and those sold at extravagant prices, from 30 to 40 *l.* per head, to the unspeakable discouragement of the petitioners, the ruin of the plantation trade, and lessening her Majesty's revenues, and the navigation of Great Britain: and praying, that the British interest on the coast of Africa may be effectually preserved, and the trade put on such a foot, that a sufficient number of negroes may be had at moderate prices.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[8] (*C. J.*, XVI. 77.)

Feb. 1, HC. Mr. Secretary Boyle acquainted the House, that he was commanded by her Majesty (pursuant to order of her Majesty, and Council) to lay before this House, a report of the Lord High Treasurer, made upon an address to her Majesty, the 18th day of March, 1706, relating to the losses of the people of the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers.

---

[8] Also petitions to-day from the merchants of Edinburgh, and from the dyers and packers of London, the former against, the latter in favor of, the company's monopoly. *C. J.*, XVI. 77.

And he presented the same to the House accordingly.

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said report do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. . . . .[9] (*C. J.*, XVI. 76.)

Feb. 2, HC. A petition of the society of merchant-adventurers of the city of Bristol was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the trade has been opened to Africa, it has much increased, and the plantations have been better supplied with negroes, than when the Royal African Company had it only: that the duty of ten per cent. paid to the said company, for support of their forts and castles, is a great charge to the separate traders, and a hindrance to them, not only because they refuse to give them protection, but also, for that the company's agents, and factors, discourage the inhabitants, near them, from trading with the separate traders: that the petitioners conceive, if the trade to Africa should be granted to the said company only, it will very much lessen the consumption of the British manufactures, and that the plantations will be ill served with negroes, when there is but one seller, which will be a great discouragement to the planters: and praying, that the trade to Africa may be put under such regulations, as all the subjects of her Majesty may be equal sharers therein.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XVI. 83.)

---

[9] The *Journals* reprint the treasurer's report, the minutes and report of the Council, the petition to the latter of Stephen Duport, planter of St. Christopher, concerning his losses, and the following abstract of the crown's commissioners:

"Abstract from the commissioners, appointed to examine into the losses, sustained by the inhabitants, etc., of the islands Nevis and St. Christopers, when the French invaded the said islands in 1705; and also account of the losses, sustained by Mr. Stephen Duport, of the said island of St. Christophers; all of which are referred to the Right Honourable the Lord High Treasurer, by her Majesty's Order in Council, of the 18th of August, 1708.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Losses of the inhabitants, etc., of Nevis, exclusive of what was sustained by the commissioners themselves	206,743	12	2½			
Loss of the commissioners of Nevis, the same being ordered by the commission to be taken apart	12,961	16	8			
Total of Nevis loss				219,705	8	10½
Loss of the inhabitants of St. Christophers, exclusive, etc.	123,931	14	3			
Loss of the commissioners of St. Christophers, etc.	13,289	6	11½			
Total of St. Christophers loss				137,221	1	2½
Loss of Mr. Stephen Duport, as recommended to her Majesty by the Lords Commissioners of Trade in their report of March last	11,507	5	0			
				11,507	5	0
The whole amounts to				368,433	15	1
N. B. Whereas several persons in the island of Nevis had opportunity of getting part of the plunder, as it was scattered by the enemy in their going off, amounting to the sum of				1,575	7	3
Which is to be deducted.				366,858	7	10"

Feb. 2, HC. A petition of the planters, and inhabitants of her Majesty's island and colony of Mountserrat, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the House having now under their consideration the trade to Africa, the petitioners represent, that they are deeply affected therewith, the constant supply of negroes, at moderate prices, being their chief support: that they have not, for several years past, been sufficiently supplied with negroes by the Royal African Company, and the separate traders together, who have not imported above an hundred in a year, and those (if tolerably good) from 40 to 60 *l.* per head: which extravagant price tends to the petitioners discouragement, the ruin of trade, and lessening her Majesty's revenue, and navigation: and praying, that the British interest on the coast of Africa may be preserved, and the trade put on such a foot, that a sufficient number of negroes may be had, at moderate rates.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.,* XVI. 83.) [10]

Feb. 4, HC. Resolved, that this House will, upon this day fortnight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the trade to Africa; and nothing to intervene.[11] (*C. J.,* XVI. 92.)

Feb. 5, HC. A petition of the merchants, trading to Virginea and Maryland, on behalf of themselves, and the planters of tobacco in those colonies, was presented to the House, and read: setting forth, that, before the present war, France and Spain annually took off near 20,000 hogsheads of Virginia and Maryland tobacco, but of late those kingdoms, together with Sweden, Poland, Russia, etc. have been otherwise supplied: the loss of which trades have reduced the planters to great want, the whole product of their tobacco being scarce sufficient to clothe the servants: which has already obliged the planters of several counties to fall into the manufacturing of woollen, cotton, flax, leather, etc. wherewith they have clothed themselves, and their neighbouring counties: that tobacco, at present, is of so little value, that great part of what is aboard the ships, just now arrived, will not sell for more than the freight, custom, and charges, to the vast loss of the planters, and proprietors: and praying, that the present state of the tobacco plantations in America may be taken into consideration, and such encouragement given for the exporting tobacco, as to the House shall seem meet.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday morning next, take the matter of the said petition into consideration. (*C. J.,* XVI. 93.)

---

[10] Also there were presented petitions from the shipping trades of London and from the weavers of Exeter in favor of the monopoly, from the tradesmen of Birmingham and from the merchants of Dundee for keeping the trade open and free, the latter protesting that any different action would be contrary to the Articles of Union.

The estimate, presented this day by Secretary Walpole, of forces for 1709, lists Handasyd's regiment at Jamaica of 951 men, Colonel Jones's in the Leeward Islands containing 834 men, and provides for four companies at New York comprising 449, one of 58 for Bermudas, and one of 93 men at Newfoundland. *C. J.,* XVI. 84-85.

[11] Feb. 3 petitions were presented from the woolen trades and from certain London tradesmen praying for the continuance of the monopoly to the company, and from the city of Bristol in favor of the open trade (*C. J.,* XVI. 86). Feb. 4 the dyers of London petitioned to the same effect. *Ibid.,* p. 90.

Feb. 7, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House, an account of what ships have been cleared for Africa, from 1698 to the 25th day of December, 1708, and what the duty of ten per cent. paid thereon, amounts to, and the values of the cargoes, as entered at the Custom-house.[12] (*C. J.,* XVI. 95.)

Feb. 8, HC. Ordered, that the Cursitor Baron of the Court of Exchequer do lay before this House, the account, which he has received from the African Company, of the money arising from the duty of ten pounds per cent. how, and in what manner, they have disposed and laid out the same yearly, according to the directions of the act of Parliament, made in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of King William the Third.[13] (*C. J.,* XVI. 96.)

Feb. 9, HC. A petition of the merchants, and owners of the ships, in the port of Whitehaven, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners depend wholly upon trade and navigation, especially to Virginea and Maryland, where the tobacco is principally produced by the labour of negroes, furnished chiefly by the separate traders to Guinea; and if the Royal African Company should engross that trade to themselves, the petitioners conceive, the plantation trade will be subject to their arbitrary will, and render it so precarious, as intirely to discourage the petitioners, the people of the West Indies, and all others trading thither, and greatly prejudice the revenue, and navigation: and praying, that the trade to Africa may be continued free to all the subjects of Great Britain.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[14] (*C. J.,* XVI. 98.)

Feb. 10, HC. Mr. Trevanion reported from the committee, to whom the petition of John Corso, a Genoese merchant, was referred, the matter, as it appeared to them, which they had directed him to report to the House; and which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is, as followeth; *viz.* . . . .[15]

Captain Flavell said, he knew Captain Corso about 20 years ago, in the West Indies, and a considerable trader in linen, and other goods, and had a good ship of his own, and was always looked upon to be a very honest man, and worth a great deal of money.

Mr. Vaceti, agent of Genoa, also said, that he had known Corso about six years; and had been very credibly informed, by letters from abroad, and merchants here in London, that he had been robbed by Kid, the pirate; and knew him to be a very honest man.

---

[12] Presented Feb. 18. *C. J.,* XVI. 113.

[13] Presented Feb 12 (*C. J.,* XVI. 106). The company's statement gave this amount as £53,731. *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1708-1709, p. 210.

[14] There was also a petition from the merchants of Inverness against any exclusive privileges to be granted the African Company as a violation of the fourth article of union, which permitted free intercourse of trade with the plantations and dominions of the United Kingdom. *C. J.,* XVI. 98.

[15] The report repeats the wording of the report of the last session upon the same matter (see under Mar. 16, *ante*), including the testimony of Bramston, Almeda, Dyas, Nunes, Broderick, Francia, and Burk.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said report be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the supply granted to her Majesty.[16] (*C. J.*, XVI. 99-100.)

Feb. 10, HC. The House proceeded to take into consideration the petition of the merchants, trading to Virginea, and Maryland, on behalf of themselves, and the planters of tobacco in those colonies.

And the said petition was again read.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the petition be rejected;

The House divided:

The yeas go forth:

Tellers for the yeas, Sir Cha. Turner, Mr. Windham: 114.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Offley: 173.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for the encouraging the exportation of tobacco, and other commodities, and manufactures, of the growth and product of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging; and that Mr. Bridges, Sir Henry Bunbury, Mr. Poulteney, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[17] (*C. J.*, XVI. 101-102.)

Feb. 11, HC. A petition of the merchants, and tradesmen, living in, and trading from, the ancient corporation and port of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners are informed, the Royal African Company have petitioned this House to be incorporated, and made a company, exclusive of all others, to trade to Africa: that, considering the present circumstances of the said port, in regard to the great increase of shipping, their great increase of trade to the plantations, and the great number of young gentlemen, bred up there in merchandize, they conceive, the said company, so established, will be a vast prejudice to the petitioners, and their trade to the plantations, and lessen the exportation of the woollen manufactures, and her Majesty's revenue, for want of the usual returns in the products of the plantations: and praying, that the trade to Africa may be kept free and open to all the subjects of Great Britain.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[18] (*C. J.*, XVI. 102.)

Feb. 11, HC. A petition of the several non-commissioned officers, late of Sir Henry Bellasis' and Colonel Brewer's regiments, now under the command of the Honourable Tho. Handasyde and John Livesay, esquires, by their now colonels, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the late commissioners, for taking the publick accounts of the army, certified 440 *l.* 6 *s.* 9¾ *d.* to be due to the petitioners, late of Sir Hen. Bellasis' regiment, and 187 *l.* 17 *s.* 3¼ *d.* to the petitioners, late of Colonel Brewer's regiments; but no debentures have been struck for the same, in regard the petitioners were upon service in the West Indies, until the time, for issuing debentures, expired: and praying, that they may have debentures for the said moneys, due to the said regiments.

---

[16] No further reference to this matter appears for this session.

[17] Presented and read Feb. 18; read the second time and committed, after divisions, 155 to 147, and 159 against 154, Feb. 24. Mar. 9, after motions for consideration were lost, it was agreed to resolve into a committee of the whole on the bill one month later, but no further action is recorded. *C. J.*, XVI. 113, 123, 135, 147.

[18] There was a petition also from the merchants of Aberdeen, invoking the fourth article of union against the grant of exclusive trade to any company. *C. J.*, XVI. 102.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to a committee; and that they do examine the matters thereof, and report the same to the House. . . . .[19] (*C. J.*, XVI. 104.)

Feb. 18, HC. Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the trade to Africa. . . . .

Mr. Ward reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Saturday sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa; and nothing to intervene.[20] (*C. J.*, XVI. 113.)

Feb. 19, HC. Mr. Farrer (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolution, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is, as followeth; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the fund of one hundred fifty thousand pounds per annum, pursuant to the proposition of the governor and company of the Bank of England, agreed to by the House, for raising part of the supply granted to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1709, the further subsidy of tonnage and poundage, commonly called the two-thirds of the subsidies, which were granted by the act of the third year of her Majesty's reign (intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy upon wines and merchandizes imported) [21] be continued from the expiration of the term last granted therein, and be payable to her Majesty, her heirs and successors.

The said resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the House doth agree with the committee, in the said resolution . . . . (*C. J.*, XVI. 116.)

Feb. 24, HC. A petition of divers merchants, and others, trading to Portugal, Spain, and Italy, in behalf of themselves, and many others in this kingdom, concerned in the said trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there being a bill depending in the House, for encourageing the exportation of tobacco, and other commodities, and manufactures, of the growth and product of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, the petitioners crave leave to represent, that, since the war, great quantities of wines have been imported into this kingdom from Portugal, Italy, and Spain, which has encouraged those nations to take off much greater quantities of woollen manufactures, and fish from Newfoundland and New England, and other the product of this kingdom, than formerly; whereby much more shipping is employed, and the Portugueze (who had set up the manufacture of cloth, and well-nigh brought it to perfection, and thereupon prohibited our woollen cloth) have, a few years past, taken off the said prohibition, to encourage our continuing the consumption of their wines; which prohibition they will in all likelihood (if a free import of French wines into Great Britain be given) renew, because such importation would soon lessen the expence of other wines here, and consequently the exportation of the product of Great Britain (the returns thereof) and tend to the ruin of many merchants, trading to Portugal, Italy, and Spain, not only by the goods they have already sent thither, and are now sending, and the wines already bought there, and freighted home in English shipping, but by a future diminution of the trades to those parts: that no other commodity, than tobacco, can be pretended to be exported to France, in any quantity, and that may as well be done in neutral ships, as is now practised, and much more to the advantage of this nation, in regard the returns will then be made in bills of exchange; and, if ships be allowed to come and go freely to France, all the vigilance of the government will not be able to prevent their carrying from hence wool, contraband goods, and even money, nor hinder the importation of alamodes, lustrings, linen, and other French manufactures, of small bulk; whereby the same manufactures here will be much prejudiced, if not ruined: and praying, that this House will take the premises into consideration, and that the said bill may not pass.

---

[19] The names of the committee here follow. Others were added Feb. 15, when a similar petition of the non-commissioned officers of Lieutenant-General Erle was presented. A bill for the relief of the petitioners was ordered and passed. *C. J.*, XVI. 109, 110, 120, 121, 124, 135.

[20] Postponed to Mar. 2. "Many witnesses were examined, upon the several heads of the company's petition, and all of them agreeing in proving not only the several allegations of the said petition, very distinctly, but also many of the gross abuses charged upon the separate traders . . . . the committee seemed to be so far satisfied, that it was thought needless to examine the other witnesses, whom the company had then present, ready to prove the same likewise: so a day was appointed for hearing the separate traders upon the same heads." Davenant, *Political and Commercial Works*, V. 306.

[21] C. 18 (*ante*, pp. 89, 189).

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table, until the said bill be read a second time.[22] (*C. J.*, XVI. 122.)

Feb. 25, HC. A petition of her Majesty's four independent companies at New York, in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the late commissioners, for stating the accounts of the army, have certified the sum of 769 *l.* 13 *s.* due to the petitioners; for which no debentures have yet issued, by reason the petitioners were abroad, in her Majesty's service, at the time they should have demanded the same: and praying, that they may be relieved, by granting debentures to the petitioners for the moneys certified to be due to them.

Ordered, that the committee, to whom the petition of the several non-commissioned officers, late of Sir Henry Bellasis and Colonel Brewer's regiments, now under the command of the Honourable Colonel Handasyde and John Livesay, esquires, by their now colonels, is referred, be revived; and that the said petition be referred to the said committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same to the House.[23] (*C J.*, XVI. 124.)

---

[22] *Ante*, note 17. Although the tobacco bill failed, another was ordered for the more effectual prohibiting the importation of French wines and other commodities (Boyer, *Reign of Queen Anne*, p. 377). Feb. 25 the Halifax woolen traders, and on Mar. 3 those of Norwich, petitioned against the tobacco bill as being prejudicial to their trade. *C. J.*, XVI. 124, 132.

Mar. 2, HC. Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa. . . . .

Mr. Ward reported from the committee, that they had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa.[24] (*C. J.*, XVI. 131.)

Mar. 5, HC. Mr. Farrer (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred, further to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were once read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, in further part of the yearly fund, to be settled pursuant to the proposition of the governor and company of the Bank of England, for raising part of the supply granted to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1709, the duties on coffee, chocolate, tea, spices, and pictures, and the fifteen per cent. on muslins, which were continued, and the new additional duties on coffee, tea, spices, pictures, drugs, china wares, and callicoes, which were granted (amongst other things) by the act of the third year of her Majesty's reign (intituled, An act for continuing duties on low wines, and upon coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, and pictures, and upon hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, and upon muslins, and for granting new duties upon several of the said commodities, and also upon callicoes, china wares, and drugs) until the 24th day of June, 1710, and which, by an act of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, were continued, from the 23d day of June, 1710, for the term of four years from thence next ensuing, shall be fur-

---

[23] See under Mar. 7, *post.*

[24] "Then the separate traders having been heard, before the same committee, on the 2d day of March, were (it seems) resolved not to be behindhand with the company in point of accusation, and therefore, instead of making any real defence to the company's charge, made furious and extravagant harangues against the company, charging them back again with no less crimes (forsooth) than high-treason, piracy and murder. 2dly, They valued themselves extremely upon the old story of their magnified exports to Africa, and importation of Negroes to the plantations. 3dly, They urged that the company's forts and settlements were but insignificant houses of little value. 4thly, That the company's accounts for maintaining the same were extravagant. And 5thly, That the company were making improvements on the coast of Africa, which would be injurious to the Western Plantations. For proof of all which they produced three several letters, and had several persons examined, whom they brought along with them as witnesses. The merits of all which pretended proofs were, on the 9th day of March, by special appointment of the committee, severally replied to very distinctly, with a becoming gravity and decent behaviour, by the gentlemen who spoke on behalf of the company, and witnesses were then likewise examined, *hinc inde,* in relation to the premisses; and then the farther consideration of the whole matter was adjourned by the committee, till Saturday next." Davenant, *Political and Commercial Works,* V. 306-307.

ther continued, from the expiration of the said term of four years, and be payable to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for ever.

2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, immediately from and after the time, that the sum, now remaining unsatisfied of the loans, not exceeding 700,000 *l.* secured by the said acts, of the third and sixth years of her Majesty's reign, upon the said duties on coffee, and other commodities, therein respectively mentioned, and the interest thereof, shall be fully paid off, and discharged, or that sufficient money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose, all the moneys, which shall or may from thenceforth arise by the duties of coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, and pictures, muslins, drugs, china wares, and callicoes, thereby continued, or granted, until the 24th day of June, 1714, shall be subjected, and made liable, towards making good the said yearly fund, to be settled, as aforesaid.

3. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, immediately from and after the time, that the sum, now remaining unsatisfied of the loans, not exceeding 636,957 *l.* 4 *s.* 0 ½ *d.* secured by several acts, of the 3d and 6th years of her Majesty's reign, upon the two-thirds of the subsidies therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, shall be fully paid off, and discharged, or that sufficient money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose, all the moneys, which shall or may from thenceforth arise by the said two-thirds of the said subsidies, until the 7th day of March, 1711, shall also be subjected, and made liable, towards making good the said yearly fund, to be settled, as aforesaid.

4. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the impositions upon wines, vinegar, and tobacco, which were first granted to King James the Second, in the first year of his reign, and the impositions upon East India goods, and other goods, charged therewith, which were first granted to their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in the second year of their reign, and the additional impositions upon several goods and merchandizes, which were at first granted to King William and Queen Mary, in the fourth year of their reign, and the several duties on whale-fins imported, which were granted to King William, in the 9th year of his reign (all which duties have continuance, by several subsequent acts, until the first day of August, 1714) shall be further continued to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from the last day of July, 1714, to the first day of August, 1716, and no longer.

5. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, from and after the time, that all the principal and interest, which by former acts of Parliament are charged upon the said impositions upon wines, vinegar, tobacco, and East India goods, and upon the said additional impositions, and upon the said duties upon whale-fins, or upon them, or any of them, jointly with other duties, shall be paid off, and satisfied, or that sufficient money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose, all the moneys, which shall from thenceforth arise by the said imposition upon wines, vinegar, tobacco, and East India goods, and by the said additional impositions, and duties upon whale-fins, shall be appropriated towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty.

6. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all tobacco, to be used or consumed on board any of her Majesty's ships of war, in any part of Europe, be stamped.

7. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a duty be laid upon the said stamps.

8. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said duty be one penny for every stamp, to be affixed to every four pound weight of such tobacco; the same to be paid by the manufacturer thereof.

The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth, resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The sixth resolution being read a second time;

An amendment was proposed to be made therein. . . . .

Resolved, that this House doth agree with the committee, in the said resolution, so amended, that all tobacco, to be used or consumed on board any of her Majesty's ships of war, in any part of Europe, which shall be sold by the commander, or purser, be stamped.

The seventh and eighth resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVI. 139-140.)

Mar. 7, HC. Sir Jeffery Jeffreys reported from the committee, to whom the petition of the non-commissioned officers of Sir Henry Bellasis, Colonel Brewer's, and Lieutenant-general Erle, was referred, the matter, as it appeared to them, upon the petition of the four independent companies at New York, in America;[25] which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is, as follows; *viz.*

That it appeared to the committee, by a certificate under the hands of the late commissioners for stating the accounts of the army, and from the Earl of Ranelagh's office, that the allegations, contained in the said petition, are true, and there remains due to the petitioners the several sums following; *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the company of Lord Bellamont	155	13	1¾
Colonel Ingoldsby	204	8	2¼
Captain Weems	209	7	6¾
To Captain Nanfan	200	4	5¼
Amounting in the whole to	769	13	4

Ordered, that the said report be referred to the committee, to whom the bill, for the relief of the non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, of the respective companies of the three regiments of Colonel Thomas Handasyde, Colonel John Livesay, and Lieutenant-general Thomas Erle, is committed; and that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to make provision in the said bill, for the petitioners relief, according to the prayer of their petition. *(C. J.,* XVI. 142-143.)

---

[25] *Ante*, Feb. 11, 25, and note 19. The bill had been presented Feb. 24, was read the following day, committed Mar. 4, reported Mar. 15, ordered ingrossed Mar. 22, and passed Mar. 24. In the Lords it was read Mar. 28, was committed Mar. 31, reported and passed Apr. 13. The royal assent was given Apr. 21. *C. J.*, XVI. 121. 124, 135. 157, 168, 170; *L J.*, XVIII. 688, 694, 706. 707. 724.

Mar. 8, HC. Mr. Farrer reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read, and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising a sufficient fund or funds, for the paying off, and cancelling, in some certain time, the exchequer bills, to be circulated by the governor and company of the Bank of England, in order to her Majesty's supply for the service of the year 1709, that moiety or half part of the subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and other duties and sums of money, payable upon wines, goods, and merchandizes, imported, which were granted to his late Majesty King Charles the Second, for his life, by an act of Parliament in the 12th year of his reign, and which, by several subsequent acts, have been granted to continue till the first day of August, 1714, shall be further continued from the last day of July, 1714, and be payable to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for ever; and that the same, and all arrearages thereof (not already appropriated, or to be applied, by any former act or acts of Parliament in that behalf) shall be made subject and liable for or towards the payment of 200,000 *l.* per annum, to be appropriated and applied for and towards the paying off, and cancelling, the said exchequer bills, until they shall be wholly discharged; the said 200,000 *l.* per annum to commence from the time, that the loans, made, or to be made, upon an act of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, and charged on the said half subsidy, and other duties therein mentioned, and all the interest thereof, shall be satisfied.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the excess or surplus, which shall from time to time arise of and from the other moiety or half part of the subsidies of tonnage and poundage, and other duties and sums of money, payable upon wines, goods, and merchandizes, imported, which were first granted in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and which, by several subsequent acts, had continuance until the first day of August, 1712, for the purposes therein mentioned, and by an act, of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, were further continued for the term of 96 years, from the last day of July, 1712, for payment of annuities, not exceeding 80,000 *l.* per annum (which excess or surplus, by a clause in the said act of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, was reserved to be disposed for the publick use and service, and not otherwise) and all arrearages of the said half subsidies, and duties, not already appropriated, or to be applied, by any former act or acts of Parliament in that behalf, shall also be made subject and liable for or towards the payment of the said 200,000 *l.* per annum, for cancelling and discharging the said exchequer bills, as aforesaid.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the excess or surplus, which shall from time to time arise, as well by the duties of coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, pictures, muslins, drugs, china wares, and callicoes, as by the two-third parts of the subsidies of tonnage and poundage, made liable to the payment of the allowances, amounting to six per cent. per annum, or thereabouts, for interest and circulation of the said exchequer bills, after the same duties and revenues shall commence, and take effect for that purpose (which excess or surplus shall remain from time to time, after discharging, or leaving sufficient to discharge, the said allowances, amounting to six per cent. per annum, or thereabouts) shall likewise be made subject and liable for or towards the payment and making good of the said 200,000 *l.* per annum, for cancelling the said exchequer bills aforesaid. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions, and the other resolutions from the said committee, which have been agreed unto by the House;[26] and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Mr. Farrer, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the bill. (*C. J.*, XVI. 144-145.)

Mar. 9, HC. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa. . . . .

Mr. Ward reported from the committee, that they had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Saturday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa.[27] (*C. J.*, XVI. 147.)

Mar. 11, HC. Mr. Farrer (according to order) presented to the House a bill, for continuing several impositions upon wines, vinegar, tobacco, and East India goods, and certain additional impositions upon several sorts of goods and merchandizes, and certain duties upon whale-fins, and other things mentioned, to raise money, by way of loan, for the service of the war, and other her Majesty's necessary and important occasions; and for exporting British copper, and brass wire, duty-free: and the bill was received.[28]

Ordered, that the bill be read to-morrow morning. (*C. J.*, XVI. 150.)

Mar. 14, HC. Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the report of the Lord High Treasurer

---

[26] Feb 19 and Mar. 5, *ante.*

[27] The consideration given to this question on Mar. 12 is recorded in this same form. *C. J.*, XVI. 154.

[28] 7 Ann. c. 31 (c. 8 in other editions), which embodied the resolutions of supply agreed to Feb. 19, Mar. 5, 8. The bill was read Mar. 19, committed Apr. 8, considered Apr 15, reported Apr. 15, and passed Apr. 16. When the bill was committed an instruction was ordered to receive a clause for ascertaining the duties upon oils and goods of foreign plantations taken as prize. The act also permitted drugs of American growth to be imported from the plantations. The Lords read the bill Apr. 18, committed it the following day, and reported and passed it Apr. 20. It received the royal assent Apr. 21. *C. J.*, XVI. 165-166, 192, 199, 203, 204; *L. J.*, XVIII. 712, 713-714, 718, 722; *Statutes,* IX. 132.

(made upon an address to her Majesty the eighteenth day of March, 1706) relating to the losses of the people of Nevis and St. Christophers.[29] . . . .

Mr. Farrer reported from the committee, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received to-morrow morning. (*C. J.*, XVI. 156.)

Mar. 17, HC. Mr. Ward (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the trade to Africa, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the trade to Africa is very advantageous to Great Britain, and necessary to the plantations thereunto belonging.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the trade ought to be free to all her Majesty's subjects, in a regulated company, under such rules and provisions, as may be for the preservation of the said trade, and maintaining such forts and castles, as are necessary for that purpose.

The first resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, *nemine contradicente,* that this House doth agree with the committee, in the said resolution . . . .

The second resolution being read a second time; the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions; and that Mr. Dolben, Lord William Powlet, Mr. Heysham, Sir Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Yates, Mr. Poultney, Mr. Moncton, and Sir William Withers, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[30] (*C. J.*, XVI. 160.)

Mar. 18, HC. Mr. Farrer reported from the committee of the whole House, to whose consideration the report of the Lord High Treasurer (made upon an address to her Majesty the eighteenth day of March, 1706) relating to the losses of the people of Nevis and St. Christophers, was referred, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that it does appear, that the losses, which have been sustained by the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christophers, by the late invasion by the French, doth amount to upwards of three hundred thousand pounds.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that it will be for the advantage of the trade of Great Britain, that the inhabitants of the said islands be enabled to re-settle there.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

---

[29] See entry of Feb. 1, *ante,* and note 9. The report here ordered was made Mar. 18.

[30] This committee was enlarged Mar. 18. *C. J.*, XVI. 163.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that a supply be granted to her Majesty, to enable the inhabitants of the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers to re-settle there;

Resolved, that this House will, upon Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of that motion. (*C. J.*, XVI. 163.)

Mar. 21, HC. Mr. Dolben presented to the House (according to order) a bill, for the better improvement of the trade to Africa, by establishing a regulated company; and the same was received, and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time upon Wednesday morning next.

Ordered, that the bill be printed. (*C. J.*, XVI. 167.)

Mar. 21, HC. Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the motion, for a supply to be granted to her Majesty, to enable the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christophers to re-settle there. . . .

Mr. Farrer reported from the committee, that they had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received to-morrow morning. (*Ibid.*)

Mar. 22, HC. Mr. Farrer (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the motion, for a supply to be granted to her Majesty, to enable the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christophers to re-settle there; that the committee had considered the same accordingly, and had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report to the House: and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is, as followeth:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a supply be granted to her Majesty, to enable the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christophers to re-settle there.

The said resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the House do agree with the committee, in the said resolution . . . .

Resolved, that this House will, upon Friday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the said supply, granted to her Majesty. (*C. J.*, XVI. 168.)

Mar. 23, HC. A petition of the Royal African Company was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the bill now before this House, intituled, A bill for the better improvement of the trade to Africa, by establishing a regulated company, will be destructive to the rights and properties of the petitioners: and praying to be heard by their counsel, at the bar of this honourable House, against the said bill.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table, till the bill be read a second time. (*C. J.*, XVI. 169.)

1709.

Mar. 25, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give directions, that the returns of the commissioners, for enquiring into the losses of the people of Nevis and St. Christophers, may be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House, as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[31] (*C. J.*, XVI. 173.)

Mar. 26, HC. Then the counsel for the Royal African Company were called in, to be heard against the said bill.[32]

And the bill was (according to order) read a second time:

And also the petition of the Royal African Company, against the bill, was read.

And the counsel were heard:

And being withdrawn;

Mr. Speaker opened the bill.

Resolved, that the bill be committed.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the said bill.

Ordered, that the said petition of the bond creditors of the Royal African Company be referred to the consideration of the said committee; and that the petitioners be heard before the said committee thereupon, by their counsel, if they think fit. (*C. J.*, XVI. 175.)

Mar. 28, HC. Mr. Farrer (according to order) [33] presented to the House a bill, for enlarging the capital stock of the Bank of England, and for raising a further supply to her Majesty, for the service of the year 1709; and the same was received, and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time upon Wednesday morning next. (*C. J.*, XVI. 176.)

---

[31] The next day it was reported that the queen would give the desired directions. *C. J.*, XVI. 176.

[32] The African trade bill, presented Mar. 21. Counsel for the company stated that the trade was much lessened and impaired since liberty was given to private merchants to trade upon payment of the ten per cent. required by the act of 1698, and that the importation of gold had so decreased since the open trade that the company, which used to coin 50,000 guineas per annum, was now unable to coin any (*True State of the Present Difference between the Royal African Company and the Separate Traders*, pp. 29-30). The creditors of the company also petitioned against the bill, stating that they had loaned the company about £300,000. A bill was ordered for their relief, but, although presented, it was never read, and a scheme of financial readjustment was not adopted until 1712 (*C. J.*, XVI. 179, 192, 198, 201). The bill here committed was considered Apr. 9, after which it died with the session (*ibid.*, pp. 181, 192, 195). The respective claims and rights of the company and the independent traders were kept before Parliament year after year, but with the exception of the act of 1712, mentioned above, no satisfactory agreement was reached.

[33] See Mar. 8, *ante*. The subsidies there mentioned were continued, and the duties enumerated in 6 Ann. c. 50, sect. 2 (*ante*, p. 189) were made perpetual. The bill was committed Mar. 30, considered Apr. 1 and 4, reported Apr. 6, and passed Apr. 8; in the Lords it was read Apr. 12, committed Apr. 16, reported and passed Apr. 18. The royal assent was given Apr. 21. 7 Ann. c. 30 (*Statutes*, IX. 113); *C. J.*, XVI. 180, 182, 186, 189, 193; *L. J.*, XVIII. 705, 711, 712, 722.

Mar. 29, HC. The House being informed, that a messenger attended, with the returns from the commissioners, for enquiring into the losses of the people of Nevis and St. Christophers (pursuant to the address for the same to her Majesty) he was called in, and, at the bar, presented the said returns to the House.

Ordered, that the said returns do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said returns are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVI. 178.) [34]

Apr. 6, HC. Mr. Farrer (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as followeth; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that it will be as well for the advantage of the publick revenue, as for the encouragement of those serving in men of war, and privateers, that all oils, made of fish, or any creature living in the seas, of foreign fishing, and all goods, of the growth or product of foreign plantations, not belonging to her Majesty, or any of her subjects, or to be taken, during this war, and condemned as prize, that shall, from and after the 30th day of March, 1709, be entered at any of her Majesty's custom-houses in Great Britain, shall be subject and liable only to such or the like customs, and duties, to which the same oils, and goods, taken, and condemned as prize, were respectively subjected, or intended to be subjected, by her Majesty's declaration, bearing date the 17th day of May, in the second year of her reign, in this behalf. . . . .

The fifth resolution being read a second time . . . .

An amendment was proposed to be made thereunto, by inserting, after the word "entered," these words, "or where the duties have not been already paid, or secured to be paid."

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolution; and that Mr. Farrer, Sir Gilbert Heathcott, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Ward, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[35] (*C. J.*, XVI. 189.)

Apr. 6, HC. Mr. Farrer reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the supply granted to her Majesty, to enable the people of Nevis and St. Christophers to re-settle there, the resolution, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is, as followeth:

---

[34] Mar. 31 Sir John Crisp and Charles Crisp, heirs of Nicholas Crisp, who first was given the monopoly of the African trade, petitioned the Commons to be heard in the matter of the African bill concerning their claim against the company of £20,000. *C. J.*, XVI. 180; vol. I. of this series, p. 122, *id.*, II. 223.

[35] Not presented.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 154,805 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* be granted to her Majesty, for the use of such proprietors, or inhabitants, only, of Nevis and St. Christophers, who were sufferers by the late French invasion there, and who shall re-settle, or cause to be re-settled, their plantations in the said islands.

The said resolution being read a second time;

An amendment was proposed to be made thereunto, by leaving out "154,805 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.*" and, instead thereof, to insert "103,203 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*"

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

Resolved, that this House doth agree with the committee, in the said resolution, so amended . . . .

Resolved, that this House will, upon Friday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of ways and means for raising the said supply granted to her Majesty.[36] (*C. J.*, XVI. 190.)

Apr. 8, HC. A petition of Richard Budge, mariner, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that in the year 1702 the petitioner, being commander, and part-owner, of the ship, called the *Hope,* of Bristol, of the burthen of 150 tons, was in his voyage from the Bay of Campeche, towards Holland, forced to put into the port of Amboy, in the province of East New Jersey, in America, for provisions: that on the 18th of October, 1702, the Lord Viscount Cornbury, then governor there, ordered the said ship to be seized, and, upon false suggestions, procured a sentence of condemnation of said ship, and cargo of logwood (which was petitioner's own) from which sentence petitioner appealed to the high Court of Admiralty in England; but the said governor, without attending the issue of the said appeal, sold the said ship, and cargo, and never paid the men, though he promised so to do: that the said Court of Admiralty, upon hearing the cause, did, in November, 1704, reverse the said condemnation, as illegal, and decreed petitioner restitution: that [petitioner] seeing, 'twould be in vain to attempt the execution of any legal process upon a governor, did petition her Majesty; which being referred to the judge of the Admiralty, and her Majesty's advocate, they reported, the governor, or his officers, ought to make restitution, to the value of 4,200 *l.* whereupon her Majesty's Secretary of State wrote a letter to Lord Cornbury, that he should satisfy petitioner; which was not done; therefore petitioned the queen again, and 'twas referred to Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; who reported the petitioner 4775 *l.* and a letter was ordered to be prepared for her Majesty's signature, to Lord Cornbury, to make satisfaction; but being soon after removed from his government, her Majesty was petitioned, that his person, and effects, might be stopt; which was referred to the Lords of Trade and Plantations; but, before such order could be delivered, directions were given to stop the same, and to refer all proceedings to the course of law: and praying relief against so notorious a violation of the property of the subject.

---

[36] Action postponed Apr 8, 15, 18; no further consideration was given the matter this session. *C. J.*, XVI. 194, 203, 206.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to a committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion therein, to the House . . . .[37] (*C. J.*, XVI. 192-193.)

Session of November 15, 1709–April 5, 1710 (8-9 Ann.).

1709.

Nov. 19, HC.[1] Mr. Walpole presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the guards, garrisons, and land forces, in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and plantations, and for sea service, with the charge thereof, for the year 1710 . . . .

And the titles of the said estimates, and account, were read. . . . .[2] (*C. J.*, XVI. 215.)

Nov. 28, HC. Mr. Burchett also presented to the House, an account of what ships have been employed as cruizers and convoys in the year 1709, over and above the ships of war for the line of battle, and for convoys to remote parts, pursuant to the act, for the better securing the trade of this kingdom, by cruizers and convoys.

And the title of the said account was read.

Ordered, that the said account do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said account is contained in 13 books, or papers, [and] is bound up with the other papers of this session.[3] (*C. J.*, XVI. 226.)

Dec. 8, HC. A petition of divers merchants of London, traders to Africa, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the well-being and support of the British plantations in America wholly depends upon their being well supplied with negroes from Africa, which must have sunk long since, had they not been well furnished by the petitioners, and other separate traders; but that trade is now in great danger of being lost, by means of the Royal African Company, who do not pay their debts, nor carry on the trade, nor support their settlements, nor protect the separate traders; and by their present circumstances they remain only in a capacity to oppress the petitioners, and others, and obstruct the trade in general: and praying, that the House will take the present state of the African trade into consideration, and establish it free and open to all her Majesty's subjects, in such manner, as to the House shall seem meet.

---

[37] Apr. 11 and 14 this committee, the names of which are given in the *Journals*, was increased, but no action was taken before the close of the session Apr. 21 (*C. J.*, XVI. 195, 201). Most of the record to which the petition refers will be found in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1704-1705, pp. 571-572, *id.*, 1706-1708, pp. 270, 501, 569-571, 635; *Acts P. C. Col.*, II. 528; *B. T. Journal*, Apr. 1704–Feb. 1708/9, pp. 324, 410, 412, 413, 414, 457; *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, pp. 274-275; *Docs. Col. Hist. N. Y.*, V. 26-27.

[1] In her opening speech before Parliament the queen called attention to the scarcity of corn abroad, because of which too much was being carried out of the country. A bill was soon passed prohibiting the exportation of corn and its products, but providing that the act should not extend to the "islands or colonies in America" or to corn sent "for the benefit of the British fishery in those parts". 8 Ann. c. 2. (*Statutes*, IX. 178); *C. J.*, XVI. 214, 215, 224, 229, 232, 237; *L. J.*, XIX. 13, 16, 18.

[2] There were items for the four companies of 449 men at New York, one company of 58 at Bermuda, and one of 93 men at Newfoundland (*C J.*, XVI. 216). The estimate of the Ordnance for the same year, presented Nov. 21, carried the following items: the yearly charge of Jamaica, £465 5 *s.*; the same for New York, £182 10 *s.*; engineers and storekeepers for New York and Jamaica, £622 5 *s. Ibid.*, p. 220.

[3] The same account was presented to the Lords. *L. J.*, XIX. 11.

Resolved, that this House will, upon this day sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the trade to Africa.[4] (*C. J.*, XVI. 235.)

Dec. 9, HC. A petition of the planters, and inhabitants, of the island of Barbadoes, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that the commodities of the said island are produced chiefly by the labour of negroes, and imported into European markets cheaper, and dearer, accordingly, which chiefly depends on the number of traders to Africa: that the laying open the trade to Africa hath been of great benefit to the petitioners, whereby they have been admitted to send thither for negroes, who before were forced to buy only of the African Company, at such prices, and qualities, as they pleased to impose on the buyer: that the petitioners are of opinion, 'twill be the interest of England in general, that the trade to Africa be free and open, so that negroes may be brought to the plantations in the greatest plenty, the rather, because the number of negroes in the said island is very much diminished since the present war: and praying, that the trade to Africa may remain free and open to all the subjects of Great Britain, under such regulations, as to the House shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[5] (*C. J.*, XVI. 236.)

Dec. 15, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House, an account of what ships have been cleared out for Africa, on account of the Royal African Company, and the separate traders, and what the duty of ten per cent. paid by each of them, has amounted unto, from Michaelmas, 1708, to the first of November, 1709.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of Trade do lay before this House, what further observations they have made, relating to the trade to Africa, since their last observations, laid before this House.[6] (*C. J.*, XVI. 242.)

Dec. 15, HC. A petition of the merchant-adventurers of the city of Bristol, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the trade and well-being of her Majesty's plantations wholly depend on the labour of negroes, brought thither from Africa; and since the act, *9° Willielmi 3^{ii}*, allowing separate traders, the plantations have been so well supplied with negroes, at reasonable rates, that the trade is greatly increased; but should it be confined to a select number of men, exclusive of all others, it will raise the price of negroes, lose the plantation trade, and lessen navigation: and praying, that the trade may be free to Africa for all her Majesty's subjects, under such regulations, as the House shall think fit.

---

[4] Again as in the last session the African trade presented itself through numerous petitions for adjustment. But the bill subsequently presented did not get beyond the second reading. See *ante*, pp. 202, 219, notes 3 and 32.

[5] Dec. 13 a petition was presented from Dartmouth, asking that this trade be kept open. *C. J.*, XVI. 240.

[6] Presented Dec. 19, *post*.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XVI. 242.)

Dec. 15, HC. A petition of the planters, and inhabitants, of her Majesty's island and colony of Barbadoes, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the trade to Guiney is the most essential support of the British West India colonies: that, when the Royal African Company had the sole trade to Guiney, the petitioners were sufficiently supplied with negroes, the best of which were sold from 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* per head; but for several years, since the separate traders have been admitted, they have had very slender supplies, and those negroes, that are tolerably good, sold from 30 to 40 *l.* per head; so that they are of opinion, the only way, to retrieve this trade, will be by establishing a company, with a sufficient joint stock, for carrying on the same: and praying, that the British interest on the coast of Africa may be effectually preserved, and the trade put on such a foot, that a sufficient number of negroes may be had, on such moderate terms, as may enable the petitioners to carry on the plantation trade, to the advantage of Great Britain.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*Ibid.*)

Dec. 19, HC. Sir Charles Turner, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations (according to order) presented to the House their report, relating to the trade to Africa, pursuant to an order, of the 15th instant.

And the title of the said report was read.[7]

Ordered, that the consideration of the said report be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.

The said report is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVI. 246.) [8]

1709/10.

Jan. 10, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Crisp, deputy collector of the customs outwards, attended, he was called in, and, at the bar, presented to the House, an account of what number of ships have been cleared out for Africa, on account of the Royal African Company, and the separate traders, and what the duty of ten per cent. paid by each of them, has amounted unto, from Michaelmas, 1708, to the first of November, 1709.

---

[7] This report, so far as it relates to the plantations, first quotes the reply of the separate traders to the queries submitted to them by the Board of Trade: negroes imported by them into Jamaica have usually brought from £15 to £26 per head; in Virginia they sold for about £25; they brought more at Barbados and the Leeward Islands because of the poor credit of the planters there; from Michaelmas, 1708, to July, 1709, they delivered at Jamaica 3982 negroes, Virginia 630, Barbados 340, Antigua 970. The report further states that the separate traders have sent out about 12 ships to one despatched by the company; that had it not been for this open trade the American plantations would have suffered much for want of a sufficient supply of negroes, to the great prejudice of the sugar and tobacco trades. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1708-1709, pp. 522, 559.

[8] The next day the merchants and traders of Liverpool declared in their petition to keep the African trade open and free, that they had much trade with the plantations, and that a monopoly to the Royal African Company would discourage the woolen manufacture and lessen the kingdom's revenues because of decreased returns from the plantations. *C. J.*, XVI. 246.

And then he withdrew.

The title of the said account was read.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said account be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.

The said account is bound up with the other papers of this session.[9] (*C. J.*, XVI. 259.)

Jan. 11, HC. A petition of the planters, and inhabitants, of her Majesty's islands and colony of Nevis, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that neither the African Company, nor the separate traders, have supplied the petitioners with a sufficient number of negroes; and those, they have, were at excessive rates: that a moderate price of negroes is the only support of those colonies, whereby they may afford to sell their sugars cheaper, than other nations, and in greater quantities: and praying, that the British interest on the coast of Africa may be preserved, and put on such a foot, that the negroes may be had at reasonable rates.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[10] (*C. J.*, XVI. 259.)

Jan. 11, HC. A petition of the Royal African Company of England was presented to the House, and read: setting forth, that the trade to Africa has been ever held a matter of high importance to this kingdom, and the plantations, and that forts and settlements were absolutely necessary for its defence and improvement: that, considering the methods of neighbouring nations, 'tis hoped, the House will be of opinion, that the said trade cannot be securely and advantageously carried on, without a joint stock, the petitioners conceiving it the only way to serve the plantations with a sufficient number of negroes, at moderate prices, which the petitioners did, while they enjoyed that trade free from the interruptions of the separate traders: that upon the encouragement of a charter, granted by King Charles the 2d, in the 24th year of his reign, the petitioners raised by subscription a considerable sum, for a joint stock, and have since advanced several great sums, part of which has been expended in building, purchasing, maintaining, and repairing, forts and settlements, and in improving that trade, and encouraging divers new manufactures to be made in this kingdom, which were exported in great quantities to Africa: that in the wars the petitioners have suffered unspeakable losses, by frequent captures, and injurious practices by foreign competitors, though the trade has been principally supported, and preserved from falling into the hands of other nations, at the charge of the petitioners, without any advantage to themselves: that in 1697 the Parliament thought fit, as a means to preserve and improve that trade, to open the same, by admitting all his late Majesty's subjects to trade to Africa for thirteen years, paying 10 per cent. on their exports, towards the charge of forts and settlements; but that expedient hath not answered the end proposed, the natives of Africa only having reaped advantage by it, and the traders thither, as well as the planters, have suffered greatly thereby: that under all these discouragements the petitioners have, in order to preserve this trade, paid in several additional sums of money upon their respective shares of their joint stock, and have, since the last session of Parliament, so far convinced their creditors of the present state of their stock, that four-fifths of them have already subscribed an agreement, by which the corporation will be intirely discharged from their whole debts; and, that they may not lose the reasonable hopes of reaping some benefit at last from the foundation, they have laid, of securing so essential a trade to the nation, do pray, that they may have suitable encouragement, to enable them effectually to carry on the trade to Africa, with such additional privileges, as may preserve, support, and improve it; and they are willing to submit to such provisions, as the House shall judge reasonable, for the full supply of the plantations with negroes, at moderate prices.

---

[9] There was also presented this day a petition of those of Exeter interested in the woolen trade, for the continuance of the open trade. *C. J.*, XVI. 259.

[10] There were similar petitions from the Birmingham iron manufacturers, from shipwrights and tradesmen of several cities interested in ship supplies, etc., and from the woolen merchants of Plymouth, all opposed to a monopoly of the African trade. *C. J.*, XVI. 259-260.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XVI. 260.)

Jan. 12, HC. A petition of the merchants, and owners of ships, in the port of Whitehaven, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners wholly depend upon their trade and navigation, especially to the plantations of Virginea and Maryland, where the tobacco is principally produced by the labour of negroes, chiefly furnished by the separate traders to Guinea; but should the African Company engross and monopolize the said negro trade, exclusive of all others, in consequence they will subject the plantation trade to their own arbitrary will, and intirely discourage the industry of the petitioners, the people of the West Indies, and all others, and greatly prejudice the revenue, and navigation in general: and praying, that the trade to Africa may be continued free and open, so that all her Majesty's subjects may have the benefit thereof.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[11] (*C. J.*, XVI. 261.)

Jan. 19, HC. Then the House (according to order) resolved itself into the said committee.[12] . . . .

The Lord Wm. Powlett reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move the House, that the African Company, and separate traders to Africa, may give in their several schemes, or propositions, for securing that trade.

Ordered, that the African Company, and separate traders to Africa, do, upon Tuesday morning next, lay before this House their several schemes, or propositions, for securing the trade to Africa.

---

[11] There was also a petition of the merchants of Bridgewater to the same effect. Jan. 18 London tradesmen concerned in shipping and navigation petitioned for further privileges to the company. *C. J.*, XVI. 267.

[12] On the African trade. Petitions to keep this trade open and free had been presented from Bristol and the woolen trades of London.

The Lord Wm. Powlett also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the committee to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Tuesday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa.

Ordered, that the secretary of the Admiralty do lay before this House, an account of what applications have been made, the last year, to the Lord High Admiral, or commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, of Great Britain, for convoys, or cruisers, to protect the trade and coast of Africa; and what was done thereupon.[18] (*C. J.*, XVI. 269.)

Jan. 24, HC. The House being informed, that the Royal African Company, and separate traders to Africa, attended, they were called in, and, at the bar, presented to the House their several propositions, for securing the trade to Africa.

And then they withdrew.

And the said propositions were read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

In obedience to the order of the honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, delivered to the Royal African Company of England, they do humbly offer the following scheme, or proposal, for the better settling of the trade to Africa, and securing the same to this kingdom, and the plantations thereunto belonging:

1st, The said company do most humbly conceive, since, in concurrence with their experience, forts and settlements are agreed to be absolutely necessary, for preserving, and improving, that trade, that the most effectual and certain method, for carrying on that trade, for preserving the said forts and settlements, for receiving grants, and making agreements with the natives, for furnishing the plantations with sufficient supplies of negroes, at moderate prices, for giving a necessary credit to the planters, and contracting for the assiento, or with the Portugueze, can only be effected by a company, with a sufficient joint stock.

2d, That the said company be obliged to export annually for the coast of Africa, in manufactures, and other merchandize, to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, or upwards; and if it shall at any time appear, by application to her Majesty in Council, that greater number of negroes are required to be sent to the plantations, the said company may be subject to the direction of her Majesty in Council, to export annually such further value in goods and merchandize, as shall be judged necessary.

3d, That the said company be likewise subject to such further orders and directions of her Majesty in Council, as shall be found necessary to be given, in relation to the price and number of negroes, to be delivered by the said company in her Majesty's plantations and colonies in America.

The said Royal African Company beg leave further most humbly to represent, that, by charter from King Charles the Second, they are incorporated, and have the coast of Africa, and the trade thereunto, granted to them; upon the foot of which charter, for many years successively, whilst they had had little or no interruption, they were in as flourishing circumstances, as any company in Europe, in proportion to their original stock; and, in pursuance of the said grant, they have purchased, and erected, several forts and settlements on the said coast, and obtained several privileges and immunities, by grants, and agreements, from, and with, the princes of that country.

---

[18] Submitted Jan. 21. *C. J.*, XVI. 271.

And, as a means the better to enable them again to reap the benefits, that may arise from the premises, and to be in a condition to answer the ends, proposed by the forementioned joint stock, they are, in concert with by much the greater part of their creditors, endeavouring to put themselves in such circumstances, as, they apprehend, will effectually carry on, and improve, that trade, in every branch thereof, having the assistance of this honourable House, in granting such further privileges, as are necessary to that end; but, if it shall be agreeable to the wisdom of this honourable House, that the stock, for carrying on the said trade, ought to be enlarged, the said company are very willing to submit thereunto.

By order of the Royal African Company of England.

JOHN PERY, Secretary.

The humble propositions of the separate traders to Africa.

In obedience to an order of the honourable House of Commons, of the 19th day of January, 1709, the said separate traders do humbly lay before this honourable House the following propositions, for securing the trade to Africa:

1st, That it may be free for all her Majesty's subjects to trade to Africa from any part of Great Britain, or the plantations.

2dly, That the forts and settlements on the coast of Africa be vested in her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for ever.

3dly, That such equivalent be given to the Royal African Company for their interest in the said forts and settlements, as this honourable House shall think proper.

4thly, That a duty be laid on the trade to Africa, for securing the said equivalent to the Royal African Company, and for defraying the annual charges of maintaining and supporting such forts and settlements, as her Majesty shall think necessary for the protection of the said trade.

RD. HARRIS, HUM. MORICE. For the separate traders to Africa.

Ordered, that the said propositions be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the trade to Africa.

Then the House (according to order) resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

The Lord Wm. Powlett reported from the committee, that they had made a further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa.[14] (*C. J.*, XVI. 275-276.)

---

[14] Further petitions were presented from the gunmakers and from the dyers of London, both in support of the company's monopoly. The business was given further consideration by the committee Feb. 2 and 7. *C. J.*, XVI. 292, 297.

Jan. 27, HC. The House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty. . . . .

Mr. Farrer also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the committee to move, that the Commissioners of the Customs may attend the said committee, to give an account, what 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per pound upon pepper, 5 *s.* per hundred upon raisins, and double the duties upon spices, to be imported into Great Britain, may amount unto yearly. . . . .[15] (*C. J.,* XVI. 284.)

Feb. 6, HC. Mr. Farrer reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follows; *viz.* . . . .

17. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the present duties on cinnamon, cloves, mace, and nutmegs, be doubled for the like term of 32 years, to commence from this day.

18. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a clear yearly fund, of 90,000 *l.* be charged upon, and made payable out of, the said new duties of excise, and upon pepper, raisins, and spices, for the term of 32 years, from Michaelmas, 1710, to raise money for the service of the year 1710. . . . .

The 16th, 17th, and 18th, resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Lowndes, Sir David Dalrymple, and Sir Patrick Johnson, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[16] (*C. J.,* XVI. 295-296.)

Feb. 9, HC. The Lord William Powlett reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the trade to Africa; that they had heard the Royal African Company, and the separate traders to Africa, upon their several petitions; and had come to two resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House: and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where they were read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that forts and settlements are necessary for carrying on, and preserving, the trade to Africa.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the trade to Africa be free and open for all her Majesty's subjects, to trade to Africa from any part of Great Britain, or the plantations, under such regulations and provisions, as may be for the preservation of the said trade, and maintaining the said forts and settlements.

---

[15] It was so ordered.

[16] These resolutions were embodied in 8 Ann. c. 12 (c. 7 in some editions). The bill was read Feb. 14, committed Feb. 16, considered Feb. 17, 20, 22, reported Feb. 24, amended Mar. 6, and passed Mar. 9; it was read by the Lords Mar. 11, committed, reported, and passed Mar. 13, on which day it received the royal assent. *C. J.,* XVI. 312, 316, 321, 327, 334, 337, 346, 349, 358; *L. J.,* XIX. 99, 101, 102; *Statutes,* IX. 218.

The first resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the House do agree with the committee, in the said resolution . . . .

The 2d resolution being read a second time;

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the said resolution be re-committed;

It passed in the negative.

Resolved, that the House do agree with the committee, in the said resolution . . . .

Resolved, that this House will, upon Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa.

Ordered, that the persons, who were directed to attend this House this day, do then attend the said committee. (*C. J.*, XVI. 300.)

Feb. 10, HC. Mr. Farrer (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the impositions upon tobacco, granted to the crown by another act, of the first year of the reign of his said late Majesty King James the 2d, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty an imposition upon all tobacco, and sugar, imported between the 24th day of June, 1685, and the 24th day of June, 1693, which act, as to tobacco only, hath continuance, by virtue of several subsequent acts, passed in that behalf, until the first day of August, 1716, be further continued, for and upon all tobacco, which shall be imported into Great Britain from and after the last day of July, 1716, until the first day of August, 1720. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties upon whale-fins imported, which were granted to the crown by an act, of the ninth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, An act for taking away half the duties, imposed on glass wares, and the whole duties, lately laid on stone and earthen wares, and tobacco-pipes, and for granting, in lieu thereof, new duties on whale-fins, and Scotch linens, and which thereby, and by subsequent acts, have continuance until the first day of August, 1716, be continued, for and upon all whale-fins, to be imported into Great Britain from and after the last day of July, 1716, until the first day of August, 1720.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that from and immediately after the time, that all the principal and interest moneys, which by any former act or acts of Parliament are charged or chargeable upon the like impositions, or duties, thereby granted, or continued, for and upon such wines, vinegar, tobacco, East India goods, and other goods, charged with the said East India goods, and upon the like additional impositions, and the like duties on whale-fins, as aforesaid, shall be fully paid off, and satisfied, or that sufficient money shall be reserved in the

Exchequer for that purpose, then all the moneys, which shall from thenceforth arise by the said impositions, or duties, so granted, or continued, by the said former acts, for the remainders of the terms formerly granted, and therein then to come, and unexpired (except the necessary charges of collecting and levying the same) be appropriated, and applied, towards raising the supply, granted to her Majesty in the present session of Parliament. . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, an additional duty be laid upon all snuff imported, not being the product, or manufacture, of her Majesty's plantations.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said duty be three shillings for every pound weight, over and above the duty now payable.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the quantities of snuff, not being of the product, or manufacture, of her Majesty's plantations, on the eighth day of February, 1709, remaining in the hands of any merchants, or other traders or dealers in snuff, or of any persons in trust for them, or to their use, be charged with the duty of three shillings per pound weight.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in upon the said resolutions, except those, relating to the duties laid upon the stock of pepper in hand, and upon snuff; and that Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Mr. Farrer, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[17] (*C. J.*, XVI. 307-308.)

Feb. 13, HC. The House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa. . . .

The Lord William Powlett reported from the committee, that they had made some further progress in the matter to them referred; and had directed him to move, that the separate traders to Africa may lay before the committee, a scheme, for carrying on the trade to Africa in a free and open trade, with such regulations, and provisions, as may be for the preservation of the trade and settlements, according to the resolutions of the House. . . .[18] (*C. J.*, XVI. 312.)

Feb. 16, HC. The House being informed, that persons of the Royal African Company, and also some separate traders to Africa, attended, according to order;

---

[17] 8 Ann. c. 14 (c. 13 in the common printed editions; *Statutes,* IX. 233). The bill was read Feb. 23 and committed Mar. 20 (*C. J.*, XVI. 335, 374, 376). See under Mar. 22, *post.*

[18] This was ordered, as was the committee's motion that the Royal African Company prepare a valuation of each of its forts and settlements in Africa. Feb. 11 merchants of Edinburgh and a committee of the royal boroughs of North Britain petitioned against the monopoly of the African trade, declaring it to be in violation of the Articles of Union. Feb. 14 a petition of the creditors of the company set forth that they had loaned about £300,000, which amount would be lost if the trade were shared with the independent traders. *C. J.*, XVI. 308, 310, 311.

The persons of the Royal African Company were called in, and they, at the bar, presented to the House, a distinct valuation of the forts and settlements on the coasts of Africa, belonging to the Royal African Company of England:

And being withdrawn;

The title of the said valuation was read.

And the valuation is, as followeth; *viz.* . . . .[19]

15. The said Royal African Company crave leave to lay before this House what other estate they have on the coast of Africa, and in the plantations, the preservation and recovery whereof depends intirely upon their being in possession of their forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, and the trade to the plantations; and, should they be divested of either, they humbly represent, that the said estate will be in the utmost hazard of being lost: the account of which is continued under the following heads, *viz.*

	l.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
100 black canoe men, employed in the sundry occasions, for support of the settlements and factories, valued at 40 *l.* each, being hardy and seasoned negroes.	4,000			
100 blacks, instructed in mechanick arts, as smiths, armourers, carpenters, coopers, bricklayers, brick-makers, masons, stone-cutters, sawyers, gardeners, linguisters, and messengers, will yield in the plantations 100 *l.* per head.	10,000			
500 castle slaves, as well for labour, as soldiery, at 40 *l.* per head.	20,000			
On the north parts about 100 Gromettoes, or castle slaves, for canoes, and working, valued at 40 *l.* per head.	4,000			
Debts owing from the several kings, cabashiers, and traders, for goods, delivered to them on credit.	18,000			
Goods and merchandize remaining in the several factories, by the last account.	52,432			
Owing from the several plantations.	171,123			
		279,555	0	0 . . . .

Ordered, that the said valuation do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

Then the separate traders to Africa were called in, and at the bar, presented to the House their scheme, for carrying on the trade to Africa:

And being withdrawn;

The title of the said scheme was read.

And the said scheme is, as followeth; *viz.*

In obedience to an order of this honourable House, of the 13th of February, 1709, the separate traders to Africa do humbly lay before this House the under-written scheme, for carrying on the trade to Africa in a free and open trade, with such regulations and provisions, as may be necessary for the preservation of the said trade, and maintaining the forts and settlements, according to the resolutions of this honourable House . . . .[20]

---

[19] There is given a list, with description, of the company's forts, settlements, and factories, all having an estimated value of £238,194.

6th, That, in case the said duties shall not be thought sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, a further duty be granted to her Majesty out of the said trade, or a duty of per head be laid upon all negroes, to be imported into any of her Majesty's plantations, to be paid by the importers, to continue for such term, as to this honourable House shall seem meet. . . . .

8th, That the several clauses, provisoes, restrictions, and regulations, relating to the trading to Africa, in the said act, of the 9th and 10th of King William the 3d, be continued.

9th, That all persons be prohibited from planting sugar canes, indica, ginger, cotton, and tobacco, and other plantation commodities, in Africa, under such penalties, as to this honourable House shall seem reasonable.

10th, That all persons be prohibited, under a penalty, from carrying off any free negroes wrongfully from Africa. . . . .

12th, That no governor, nor any other officer, belonging to the said forts and settlements, so appointed by her Majesty, shall have the liberty of the said trade; nor any merchant, or other person whatsoever, shall load negroes on board of any ships or vessels, but such, as belong to Great Britain, or the plantations.

13th, That her Majesty, if she thinks fit, may grant licences to the traders to Africa, as aforesaid, to supply the Spanish or Portuguez settlements in America with negroes, to be carried thither directly from the coast of Africa.

If this foregoing scheme do meet with the approbation of this honourable House, we humbly conceive, that the African trade, being thus immediately under her Majesty's most gracious protection, and the separate traders to Africa freed from the oppressions of the Royal African Company, will be very much improved, and extended over all the coast of Africa: for we humbly hope, that, notwithstanding the obstructions given to the said traders by the African Company, and the discouragements by this calamitous war, we have clearly made it appear, that we have been the chief support of the plantations, by furnishing them with a constant supply of negroes; and that we neither want ships, nor ability, to preserve the said trade to Great Britain. And, for the further securing this trade to Great Britain, we humbly offer, that having now in this trade at least 70 sail of ships, and 500,000 *l.* sterling, 'tis impossible we can desert this trade, without a manifest prejudice to our own interest and effects abroad.

And we humbly add further, that, whilst Great Britain produces manufactures, whilst Africa produces gold, and slaves, and whilst our plantations, and those of the Spaniards, want the labour of negroes, the African trade can never be lost to Great Britain.

For the separate traders to Africa. RD. HARRIS,
HUM. MORICE.

Ordered, that the said scheme do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Saturday next, at twelve a clock, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XVI. 317-320.)

---

[20] The plan suggested incorporation of the traders, and payment to the Royal African Company for its property, the latter to be vested in the crown; payment to the queen of the duties levied by the act of 1698 governing the African trade, and obliging masters of vessels bound for Africa to carry provisions and supplies for the support of the settlements there.

Feb. 18, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa;

Ordered, that the distinct valuation of the forts and settlements on the coasts of Africa, belonging to the Royal African Company of England (presented to the House by the said company) and the scheme, for carrying on the trade to Africa (presented to the House by the separate traders to Africa) be referred to the consideration of the said committee.

Then the House (according to order) resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

The Lord Wm. Powlett reported from the committee, that they had directed him to move the House, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, for settling the trade to Africa.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for settling the trade to Africa; and that the Lord Wm. Powlett, Mr. Poulteney, Mr. Yate, Mr. Dolben, Sir Walter Yong, Mr. Nevill, Mr. Heysham, Sir Gilbert Heathcott, Mr. Ward, Mr. Onslow, and Colonel Lloyd, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[21] (*C. J.,* XVI. 324.)

Feb. 20, HC. A petition of the merchants of London, trading in tobacco, was offered to the House.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the petition be brought up to the table;

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The petition was brought up, and read; setting forth, that there is a clause in the bill, for granting to her Majesty new duties of excise, and upon several imported commodities, to raise 1,000,000 *l.* by sale of annuities, relating to the drawback on goods exported, which will be a great detriment to all foreign trade, and will particularly obstruct the exports of tobacco, by reason the exporter, by this clause, is obliged to give bond to land their goods in foreign parts, which is only to be discharged by certificate thereof, which, in many cases, is utterly impossible to be procured: and praying to be heard against the said clause.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table, until the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed. (*C. J.,* XVI. 327.)

Feb. 20, HC. A petition of several merchants, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the traders to Hamburgh, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there is a clause, relating to the drawback of all goods exported, lately added to the bill, for granting to her Majesty new duties of excise, and upon several imported commodities, and by other ways and means, to raise ten hundred thousand pounds by sale of annuities; which, if it should pass, will greatly prejudice the exportation of our manufacture, and the product of the plantations, and all foreign trade; for that, in many cases, 'tis impracticable to procure such certificates, as the clause directs: and praying, that they may be heard, to shew their reasons against the said clause.

---

[21] The bill was presented Feb. 23 and read Feb. 25, but did not pass (*C. J.,* XVI. 336, 339). Feb. 20 the creditors of the company, in two petitions, asked for relief. A bill was ordered and presented, but was not read. *Ibid.,* pp. 326, 327, 357, 370, 374.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table, until the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill is committed. *(Ibid.)*

Feb. 22, HC. A petition of the poor distressed inhabitants of the island of St. Christophers, sufferers by the late invasion of the French in March, 1705/6, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that they return the House thanks for their generous vote, last session of Parliament, for the petitioners relief,[22] hoping, the House will make it effectual this session; and that, for preventing the petitioners future sufferings in the like nature, her Majesty will, at the conclusion of a general peace, retain to her crown the entire sovereignty of the said island, conquered by her arms, and defended with the daily hazard of the petitioners lives and fortunes.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table. *(C. J., XVI. 333.)*

Feb. 22, HC. A petition of the poor distressed inhabitants of the island of Nevis, sufferers by the late invasion of the French in March, 1705/6, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners have on all occasions signalized themselves, as faithful subjects to the crown of Great Britain; but the French, invading both Nevis and St. Christophers at the same time, with a much superior force, whereby they were prevented from assisting each other, took Nevis, and the greatest part of St. Christophers, and brought the petitioners to so great want of necessaries, to subsist, that they cannot continue there, without the assistance of the House, they having exhausted what they had in England of their own, and the assistance given them by their friends: that the vote of this House last session, in their favour, kept them from deserting their miserable habitations, in certain hopes, the same will be renewed, and made effectual this sessions, whereby they may be supplied by their correspondents with necessaries at the cheapest hand: that, though some gentlemen, that have estates here, may also have estates in England, or elsewhere, as may not render them objects of the consideration of the House, yet the petitioners, residing at Nevis, are real objects of compassion and charity, and hope, the sufficiency of their friend shall be no obstacle to the petitioners necessities: and praying the compassion and relief of the House in their miserable circumstances.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table. *(C. J., XVI. 333.)*

Feb. 22, HC. A petition of several proprietors of plantations in the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, in America, and of several persons, trading to the same, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the sufferers, inhabitants on the said islands, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the House, having formerly considered the petitioners deplorable condition, by reason of the late dreadful invasion of the French, addressed her Majesty, that a commission might go, to examine into the sad circumstances of the said islands; and a return having been made, and laid before this House in the last session, the House granted to her Majesty, for relief of the said sufferers, one hundred and three thousand two hundred and three pounds, for enabling them to re-settle, so as they might become beneficial and useful to this kingdom; but, before that matter could be brought to full effect, the Parliament was prorogued: that many of the said sufferers are reduced to the greatest wants, and stand obliged to the compassion and good offices of their friends for their support, and who, in hopeful assurances of a speedy relief, have in great measure encouraged their stay upon the said ruined islands: and praying the House to commiserate their distressed condition, and to perfect the relief, originally intended them, that so the said islands may be enabled to redound to the honour and advantage of these kingdoms, as formerly they did.

---

[22] See under Feb. 1, Mar. 18, 22, 25, of previous session.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XVI. 333-334.)

Feb. 23, HC. The Lord William Powlett presented to the House (according to order) a bill, for settling the trade to Africa; and the same was received.

Ordered, that the bill be read to-morrow morning. (*C. J.*, XVI. 336.)

Mar. 3, HC. A petition of the Royal African Company was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, should the bill, now depending, intituled, A bill for settling the trade to Africa, pass into a law, the same would be destructive to the rights and properties of your petitioners, and their trade: and praying to be heard by their counsel against the said bill.

Ordered, that the petitioners be heard by their counsel, if they think fit, at the bar of this House, upon Tuesday next.[23] (*C. J.*, XVI. 344.)

Mar. 11, HC. The order being read, for the reading the bill, for settling the trade to Africa, a second time; and for the hearing the counsel of the Royal African Company at the bar;

Ordered, that the separate traders to Africa be also heard at the bar, if they think fit.

Then the counsel for the Royal African Company, and also the separate traders, were called in.

And the petition of the Royal African Company was read: And also the bill was read a second time.

And the counsel, and separate traders, were heard.

And they being withdrawn;

Mr. Speaker opened the bill.

Resolved, that the bill be committed.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the said bill. (*C. J.*, XVI. 356.)

Mar. 11, HC. Mr. Hampden presented to the House (according to order) [24] a bill, to prevent the subjects of the French king, residing in his dominions, from claiming, or enjoying, any estates of their relations, dying in her Majesty's dominions; and the same was received.

Ordered, that the bill be now read.

---

[23] Postponed to Mar. 11.

[24] A petition of French Protestants, Feb. 23, called attention to the practice of French confiscation of estates, which deprived her Majesty's dominions of much property. This bill did not go beyond the present stage. *C. J.*, XVI. 334, 372.

The bill was accordingly read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time upon Thursday morning next. (*C. J.*, XVI. 356.)

Mar. 16, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, for settling the trade to Africa, is committed, that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, to provide for the instructing the negroes, in the plantations, in the knowledge of the Christian religion.

Then the House resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

The Lord William Powlett reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the bill; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Saturday next, at twelve a clock, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the said bill.[25] (*C. J.*, XVI. 372.)

Mar. 21, HC. Mr. Poultney, from the Commissioners of Trade, presented to the House (pursuant to their address to her Majesty) [26] a copy of a representation, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, to her Majesty, relating to the pitch and tar trade.

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said representation do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said representation is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVI. 377.)

Mar. 22, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the bill, for continuing several impositions upon wines, vinegar, tobacco, East India goods, and other goods, and certain additional impositions on several merchandizes, and the duties upon whale-fins imported, to raise money by way of loan, for the service of the year 1710, and for appropriating certain duties upon salt, and rock salt, towards paying the interest of the loan;

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, to repeal part of a clause in the statute, of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign (for continuing several duties therein mentioned upon coffee, chocolate, spices, pictures, and muslins, and additional duties upon several of the said commodities, and certain duties upon callicoes, china wares, and drugs, and for continuing the duties, called the two-third subsidies of tonnage and poundage, for preserving the publick credit, and for ascertaining the duties of coals, exported for foreign parts, and for securing the credit of the Bank of England, and for passing several accounts of taxes, raised in the county of Monmouth, and for promoting the consumption of such tobacco, as shall have paid her Majesty's duties) in order to the taking off 3 *s.* per chaldron upon coals, exported in British bottoms, after all the principal [and] interest, secured by the act, of the first year of her Majesty's reign, for making good deficiencies, and for preserving the publick credit, shall be satisfied.[27] (*C. J.*, XVI. 379.)

---

[25] The bill received no further consideration this session. Apr. 5 an address was ordered for the protection and preservation of the African trade by ships of war. *C. J.*, XVI. 376, 380, 386, 388, 395.

[26] Of Mar. 18 (*C. J.*, XVI. 375). The representation here before the House proposed a reduction of freight charges from America in order to compete with the Swedish monopoly, and the transporting of the Palatines to the plantations, to be employed in the production of naval stores. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 46-49, 65-67; Osgood, *op. cit.*, I. 495-524. See also *post*, p. 253, note 28.

1710.

Mar. 27, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the bill, for continuing several impositions upon wines, vinegar, tobacco, East India goods, and other goods, and certain additional impositions on several merchandizes, and the duties upon whale-fins imported, to raise money by way of loan, for the service of the year 1710, and for appropriating certain duties upon salt, and rock salt, towards paying the interest of the said loan;

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, to prevent frauds in the drawbacks upon certificate goods exported.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, to take off the drawback on tobacco, carried to the Isle of Man.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, for ease of merchants in relation to plantation bonds, and other bonds, given by them. . . . .

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, for a further encouragement for raising naval stores from the growth and product of her Majesty's plantations. . . . .

Then the House (according to order) resolved itself into a committee of the whole House upon the said bill. . . . .[28] (*C. J.*, XVI. 386-387.)

Mar. 27, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, for continuing several impositions upon wines, vinegar, tobacco, East India goods, and other goods, and certain additional impositions on several merchanizes, and the duties upon whale-fins imported, to raise money by way of loan, for the service of the year 1710, and for appropriating certain duties upon salt, and rock salt, towards paying the interest of the said loan, is committed, that they have power to receive a clause, that all foreign merchants, or British merchants commissioned by them, may have further time allowed for the exportation of tobacco, sugar, pepper, cast and bar iron, dying wood, dying wares, and drugs, with the benefit and drawback by such exportation. . . . .[29] (*C. J.*, XVI. 387.)

---

[27] *Ante*, note 17.

[28] Later in the day the committee again considered this bill; see next entry.

[29] The bill was further considered the following day, reported and amended Mar. 30, and passed Mar. 31. It was read by the Lords Apr. 1, committed, reported, and passed Apr. 5, when it also received the royal assent. *C. J.*, XVI. 388, 390, 391; *L. J.*, XIX. 136-137, 142, 144.

Parliament was on Apr. 5 prorogued to Apr. 18, then from time to time until, by proclamation of Sept. 21, it was dissolved.

THIRD PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Session of November 25, 1710–June 12, 1711 (9-10 Ann.).[1]

1710.

Dec. 7, HC. Ordered, that a committee be appointed, to consider of the state of the plantations, and trade there, and of the power and authority of the governors thereof, and how the same have been executed; and to report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House.

And it is referred to Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Harley, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Colonel Byerley, Mr. Ward, Sir Peter King, Mr. Harcourt, Sir Rich. Farrington, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Freman, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Baily, Mr. Treby, Mr. Doddington, Mr. Foley, Mr. Paske, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Henley, Sir Cha. Hotham, Mr. Caesar, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Marsham, Mr. Betts, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Coventry, Mr. Moor, Mr. Lawson, Sir Tho. Mansell, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Colson, Colonel Lee, Lord Duplin, Mr. Oglethorpe, Mr. Dockminique, Serjeant Comyns, Mr. Farrer, Lord Wm. Powlett, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Yeoman, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Herne, Mr. Knight, Mr. Boscawen, Mr. Lutwich, Mr. White, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Gwyn, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Hart, Mr. Blackmore, Mr. Cotton: and they are to meet this afternoon, at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber; and have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they do also consider of the acts of Parliament, relating to the trade and security of the plantations. (*C. J.*, XVI. 423.)

Dec. 7, HC. Mr. Granvile presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty,

An estimate of the guards, garrisons, and land forces, in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and the plantations, and for sea service, with the charge thereof, for the year 1711 . . . .

And the titles of the said estimates were read. . . . .[2]

---

[1] During the recess the dismissal of the Marquess of Kent as Lord Chamberlain and the appointment of the Duke of Shrewsbury in his stead was the beginning of the overthrow of the Whigs which continued until the Tories were in complete power, marking the first period of four years controlled by the latter since 1688 and the last before 1770. Dartmouth succeeded the Earl of Sunderland as Secretary of State; the duties of the Lord High Treasurer, the Earl of Godolphin, were assumed by a commission comprising Earl Poulett, Henry Paget, Sir Thomas Mansel, Robert Benson, and Robert Harley, the last named later to become Chancellor of the Exchequer in place of John Smith. Lord Somers gave way to the Earl of Rochester as President of the Council; the Duke of Buckingham and Normanby succeeded the Duke of Devonshire as Lord Steward; Henry St. John (Bolingbroke) became Secretary of State after the resignation of Henry Boyle; Lord Berkeley, Chancellor of the Duchy; Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; George Granville succeeded Robert Walpole as Secretary at War; Sir Robert Raymond was appointed Solicitor General; Edward Northey, Attorney General; and Arthur Moore, a member of the Board of Trade. William Bromley was chosen Speaker. Morgan, *English Political Parties and Leaders in Reign of Queen Anne*, pp. 355-394; W. F. Lord, "Development of Political Parties during the Reign of Queen Anne", in *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.*, n. s., XIV. 98-121.

[2] These included estimates for four companies, 449 men, at New York, one company of 58 for Bermudas, and one of 93 for Newfoundland. *C. J.*, XVI. 424.

Ordered, that the said estimates be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty. (*C. J.*, XVI. 423, 426.)

Dec. 7, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty, that they do consider of the act of Parliament, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, for the encouragement of the trade to America.[3] (*C. J.*, XVI. 426.)

Dec. 8, HC. Mr. Brydges (from the office of Ordnance) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty,

An estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance, for land service, for the year 1711; and also,

An account of the debt of the office of Ordnance, for stores delivered, and services performed, to the 30th of September, 1710.

And the titles of the said estimate and account were read. . . . .[4] (*C. J.*, XVI. 427.)

Dec. 9, HC. Sir John Leake (from the Commissioners of the Admiralty) presented to the House, an account of the ships, which have been employed as cruisers and convoys in the year 1710, over and above the ships of war for the line of battle, and for convoys to remote parts, prepared in pursuance of an act of Parliament, intituled, An act for the better securing the trade of this kingdom by cruisers and convoys.

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said account do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said account is bound up with the other papers of this session.[5] (*C. J.*, XVI. 428.)

Dec. 9, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolution, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read, and is, as followeth; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that prize goods, taken, and carried into any her Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, shall, upon the importation thereof, be liable to such duties only, as would have been payable for the same, upon the importation thereof into those colonies or plantations respectively, in case the act, of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, had not been made.

The said resolution, being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolution; and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Moor, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[6] (*C. J.*, XVI. 429.)

---

[3] *Ante,* p. 190.

[4] The charge for Jamaica was placed at £456 5 *s.*; engineers at New York and New England, £2345 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; there was due to engineers and storekeepers at New York, Jamaica, Barbados, and for Lord Shannon's expedition, £3920 18 *s.* 6 *d.*

[5] A similar account was delivered to the Lords Dec. 11. *L. J.*, XIX. 173.

[6] Presented Mar. 16, *post.*

Dec. 9, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee, who are appointed to consider of the state of the plantations, and trade there, and of the power and authority of the governors thereof, and how the same have been executed; and to report their opinion therein to the House; that they do examine into the matter of the bonds, given for customs for prize goods, taken in America, and what they amount to; and report their opinion, what is fit to be done in relation to those bonds: and that Mr. Freman, Colonel Byerley, and Mr. Scobell, be added to the said committee. (*Ibid.*)

Dec. 19, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for the preservation of white pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies of New Hampshire, the Massachusets Bay, and province of Main, Rhode Island, and Providence plantation, the Narraganset country, or King's Province, and Connecticut, in New England, New York, and New Jersey, in America, for the masting her Majesty's navy; and that Mr. Moncton, and Mr. Secretary St. John, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[7] (*C. J.*, XVI. 437.)

Dec. 22, HC. Mr. Monckton (according to order) presented to the House a bill, for the preservation of white pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies of New Hampshire, the Massachusets Bay, and province of Main, Rhode Island, and Providence plantation, the Narraganset country, or King's Province, and Connecticut, in New England, New York, and New Jersey, in America, for the masting her Majesty's navy; and the same was received.[8] (*C. J.*, XVI. 441.)

Dec. 23, HC. A bill, for the preservation of pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . . was read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time. (*C. J.*, XVI. 444.)

1710/1.

Jan. 4, HC. A bill, for preserving of white pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . . was read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to Mr. Moncton, Mr. Oldsworth, Sir Gilbert Dolben, Dr. Hutton, Sir Jacob Banks, Mr. Moor, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Baily, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Franklyn, Mr. Cesar, Sir Robert

---

[7] Presented Dec. 22, *post.* The act for the encouragement of the importation of naval stores from America had resulted in bringing down the prices of pitch and tar, the monopoly of which trade was formerly held by the Swedish Company. But for masts, British shipping remained dependent upon the Baltic, while New England timber went to waste by fire or destruction (*Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 28, 34, 82, 142, 253, 340). The proceedings of this day are incorrectly dated Dec. 9 in the *Journals.*

[8] 9 Ann. c. 22 (c. 17 in other editions). A penalty of £100 was provided for the cutting or destruction of any pine tree whose diameter, one foot above earth, was 24 inches. A further penalty of £5 was levied against any person, other than the surveyor general of woods or his deputy, who should mark such trees with the broad arrow used to designate their fitness for masts (*Statutes,* IX. 480). Massachusetts claimed that the exception made in the act to trees growing upon private lands included lands granted to towns, colleges, and schools. The Solicitor General was consulted upon this point, who gave his opinion that while the latter lands could not be termed private, the crown nevertheless had not the right to cut timber therefrom. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 82, 99.

Edon, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Cholmley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burslem, Sir Cha. Turner, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Page, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Dyot, Mr. Vernon, Sir Robert Pollock, Mr. Hern, Mr. Loyd, Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Goring, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Scobell, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Rudge, Mr. Medlicott: and they are to meet this afternoon, at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber. (*C. J.*, XVI. 446.)

Jan. 26, HC. A petition of William Clayton, esquire, James Walker, the Lady Penelope Russel, the Lady Kath. Mathews, the young Lady Stapleton, Margaret Pelling, and others, in behalf of themselves, and other distressed planters, and inhabitants, of the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that in February 1705, the French invaded those islands, and burnt and carried away, of the inhabitants effects, to the amount of 356,026 *l.* 10 *s.* 0½. as appears by an account, taken there upon oath, and returned to her Majesty, in pursuance of an address of the House; which account was laid before the House; who thereupon resolved, that a sum, not exceeding 103,003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted to her Majesty, for the use of such proprietors, or inhabitants, only, as should re-settle in those plantations; but the session being near to an end, no conclusion was put to that affair: that under the hopes of the said bounty, the poor inhabitants of those islands have hitherto continued there, under great hardships, and thereby the trade and navigation of this kingdom are much impaired: and praying such speedy and effectual relief in the premises, as to the House shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty.[9] (*C. J.*, XVI. 467.)

Feb. 1, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same were read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, so much of the subsidy of poundage, and other duties, first granted by an act, of the 12th year of the reign of King Charles the 2d (of blessed memory) on several goods and merchandizes exported, as did remain, and had continuance, until the first day of August now last past, by virtue of an act, for making good deficiencies, and preserving the publick credit, or by virtue of so much of the late act, for uniting the two kingdoms, as had relation to the said subsidy or duties on goods exported (not being taken away, diminished, or altered, by any other act or acts of Parliament, before this time made in that behalf, excepting sea-coals, to be exported) shall be revived, and continued.

2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said subsidies and duties be continued for a term of 32 years. . . . .

---

[9] *Ante,* pp. 217, 218, 221. Mar. 20 the committee on supply voted relief.

9. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said duty for every chaldron (like measure) of coals, which shall be shipped for exportation to any of her Majesty's plantations, be two shillings, and proportionably for any greater or lesser quantity. . . .

The first seven of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . .

The residue of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVI. 473-474.)

Feb. 9, HC. The order being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty;

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they do take into consideration the former acts of Parliament, concerning the post offices in England and Scotland, and how her Majesty's revenue in a general post office may be increased, to the end that part of the said revenue, so increased, may be set apart towards raising her Majesty's supply; and that the said committee have power to consider of altering, or making void, the said former acts, or any the rates, or other matters, therein contained, and of making, instead thereof, one act, for establishing such general post office for Great Britain, and other her Majesty's dominions, and for foreign parts, as may be most conduceable to the service of her Majesty, and her subjects. . . . (*C. J.*, XVI. 485.)

Feb. 14, HC. Mr. Conyers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House: and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where they were read, and are, as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, her Majesty's revenues, both inland and foreign, to arise in the general letter office, or post office, or the office of Postmaster-general, be increased. . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets from London to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antegoa, Mountserrat, Nevis, and St. Christophers, in America, and from any of those places to London, do pay the present rates of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for every single letter, 3 *s.* for every double letter, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* for every treble letter, and 6 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets from London to New York, in North America, and thence to London, do pay the present rates of 1 *s.* for every single letter, 2 *s.* for every double letter, 3 *s.* for every treble letter, and 4 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from any part of the West Indies to New York, do pay 4 *d.* for every single letter, 8 *d.* for every double letter, 12 *d.* for every treble letter, and 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from New York to any places within sixty English miles thereof, and thence back to New York, do pay 4 *d.* for every single letter, 8 *d.* for every double letter, 1 *s.* for every treble letter, and 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from New York to Perth Amboy, the chief town in East New Jersey, and to Bridlington,[10] the chief town in West New Jersey, and from each of those places back to New York, and from New York to any place, not exceeding 100 English miles, and from each of those places to New York, do pay 6 *d.* for every single letter, 1 *s.* for every double letter, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for every treble letter, and 2 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from Perth Amboy, and Bridlington, to any place, not exceeding sixty English miles, and thence back again, do pay 4 *d.* for every single letter, 8 *d.* for every double letter, 1 *s.* for every treble letter, and 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from Perth Amboy, and Bridlington, to any place, not exceeding 100 English miles, and thence back again, do pay 6 *d.* for every single letter, 1 sh. for every double letter, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for every treble letter, and 2 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from New York to New London, the chief office in Connecticute in New England, and to Philadelphia, the chief town in Pensilvania, and from those places back to New York, do pay 9 *d.* for every single letter, 18 *d.* for every double letter, 2 *s.* 3 *d.* for every treble letter, and 3 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from New London, and Philadelphia, to any place, not exceeding sixty English miles, and thence back again, do pay 4 *d.* for every single letter, 8 *d.* for every double letter, 1 *s.* for every treble letter, and 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from New London, and Philadelphia, to any place, not exceeding 100 English miles, and so back again, do pay 6 *d.* for every single letter, 1 *s.* for every double letter, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for every treble letter, and 2 sh. for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from New York aforesaid to Newport, the chief town in Rhode Island, and Providence Plantation, in New England, and to Boston, the chief town in Massachusets Bay, in New England aforesaid, and to Portsmouth, the chief town in New Hampshire, in New England aforesaid, and to Annapolis, the chief town in Maryland, and from every of those places to New York, do pay 1 sh. for every single letter, 2 *s.* for every double letter, 3 *s.* for every treble letter, and 4 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis, aforesaid, to any place, not exceeding 60 English miles, and thence back again, do pay 4 *d.* for every single letter, 8 *d.* for every double letter, 1 sh. for every treble letter, and 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for every ounce.

---

[10] Burlington.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis, aforesaid, to any place, not exceeding 100 English miles, and thence back again, do pay 6 *d.* for every single letter, 1 sh. for every double letter, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for every treble letter, and 2 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from New York aforesaid to the chief offices in Salem and Ipswich, and to the chief office in Piscataway, and to Williamsburgh, the chief office of Virginea, and from every of those places to New York, do pay 1 *s.* 3 *d.* for every single letter, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every double letter, and 3 *s.* 9 *d.* for every treble letter, and 5 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from the chief offices in Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway, and Williamsburgh, aforesaid, to any place, not exceeding 60 English miles, and thence back again, do pay 4 *d.* for every single letter, 8 *d.* for every double letter, 1 *s.* for every treble letter, and 1 sh. 4 *d.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from the said chief offices in Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway, and Williamsburgh, aforesaid, to any place, not exceeding 100 English miles, and thence back again, do pay 6 *d.* for every single letter, 1 *s.* for every double letter, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for every treble letter, and 2 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from New York aforesaid to Charles Town, the chief town in North and South Carolina, and from Charles Town aforesaid to New York, do pay 18 *d.* for every single letter, 3 *s.* for every double letter, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* for every treble letter, and 6 *s.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from Charles Town aforesaid to any place, not exceeding 60 English miles, and thence back again, do pay 4 *d.* for every single letter, 8 *d.* for every double letter, 1 *s.* for every treble letter, and 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for every ounce.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all letters and packets, from Charles Town aforesaid to any place, not exceeding 100 English miles, and thence back again, do pay 6 *d.* for every single letter, 1 *s.* for every double letter, 18 *d.* for every treble letter, and 2 *s.* for every ounce. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the former acts, made in England, and Scotland, relating to the post office, be repealed; and that, in lieu thereof, one general act be made, for establishing a general post office for Great Britain, and other her Majesty's dominions, and for foreign parts.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir Tho. Powys, Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Mr. Lowndes, and Sir Thomas Frankland, do prepare, and bring in, the bill. (*C. J.*, XVI. 495-497.)

Feb. 15, HC. Mr. Conyers presented to the House (according to order) a bill, for reviving, continuing, and appropriating, certain duties upon several commodities, to be exported, and certain duties upon coals, to be water-born, and carried coastwise, and for granting farther duties upon candles, for thirty-two years, to raise 1,500,000 *l.* by way of a lottery, for the service of the year 1711; and the bill was received, and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[11] (*C. J.*, XVI. 498.)

Feb. 16, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee,[12] that they have power to receive a clause, to take off the drawback of the customs, allowed on the exportation of foreign unwrought iron and steel to the plantations. (*C. J.*, XVI. 502.)

Feb. 27, HC. A petition of the adventurers and creditors of the Royal African Company, and others, subscribers for the support and carrying on that trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the said company, considering, the said trade was in danger of being lost to the nation, that they had sustained great losses, and lay under various obstructions in trade, applied to their creditors, to unite with them, and incorporate their debts into stock; and yet a much greater stock being necessary to carry on that trade, they thought fit to invite all persons to join with them by a general subscription, upon a moderate valuation of their respective interests; but yet the petitioners, though joined, are of opinion, that their stock, so united, will still be ineffectual to preserve and carry on the trade, for the honour and interest of the nation, and the plantations, unless they could enjoy the same by act of Parliament, and the company's charter be confirmed by Parliament: they therefore pray, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, to unite all the adventurers, and creditors, of the Royal African Company, and the subscribers, into one joint stock, and to confirm to them the charter of the said company.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon this day sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the said petition.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of Trade do lay before this House, their observations, and the reports they have made since the last session of Parliament, relating to the trade to Africa.[13] (*C. J.*, XVI. 521-522.) [14]

---

[11] 9 Ann. c. 6, embodying the resolutions of Feb. 1, *ante*. The act allowed the exportation beyond seas for 32 years, and disallowed any drawback on iron imported but afterwards exported to America. The bill was committed the following day, was considered Feb. 19, 21, 23, 26, was reported Feb. 28, ordered ingrossed Mar. 1, and passed Mar. 2; it was read by the Lords Mar. 3, committed and reported Mar. 5, and passed the next day, when it received the royal assent. *Statutes,* IX. 366; *C. J.*, XVI. 502, 507, 511, 516, 519, 526, 529, 530, 537; *L. J.*, XIX. 243, 245, 247, 248.

[12] See preceding item and note.

[13] Presented Mar. 6. Many petitions for and against the company were this session again presented, but no action was taken. This same day a petition was presented relating to arrears due Captain Moody's company, which had seen service in Newfoundland for twelve years under Sir John Gibson. *C. J.*, XVI. 520-521.

[14] Feb. 28 an account was presented to the Commons of some charges of the war not provided for by Parliament, in which there is an item of £2930 8 *s.* 8 *d.* for the pay

Mar. 3, HC. Mr. Monckton reported from the committee, to whom the bill, for the preservation of white pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . . was committed; that they had made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report to the House: and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where they were read once throughout, and then a second time one by one, and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.,* XVI. 531.)

Mar. 3, HC. The order, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the bill, for repealing the act, of the third and fourth year of her Majesty's reign (intituled, An act to prohibit all trade and commerce with France) so far as it relates to the importation of French wines, being read;

A petition of the inhabitants, and owners of ships, of the city of Bristol, traders in Newfoundland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, etc. was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners are informed, that a bill is brought into this honourable House, to give leave for the importation of French wines; which, we humbly conceive, will very much prejudice the woollen manufactures, and the fisheries, of Great Britain, and Newfoundland, the greatest part being sold in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, and the products thereof returned mostly in wines, to the great advantage of the trade of these kingdoms, and her Majesty's customs in particular: and praying the consideration of the House therein.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill, for repealing the act, of the third and fourth year of her Majesty's reign (intituled, An act to prohibit all trade and commerce with France) so far as it relates to the importation of French wines . . . .;[15]

It passed in the negative. . . . . (*C. J.,* XVI. 531-532.)

Mar. 5, HC. A petition of divers merchants of London, traders to Africa, and thence to the plantations, in behalf of themselves, and many others, concerned in the said trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that since the laying open the trade to Africa, in the year 1698, the petitioners became large adventurers in the said trade, which they have very much increased, improved, and carried on to a much greater degree, even in time of [war] than formerly, when the African Company had that trade, exclusive of all others, in time of peace, whereby the petitioners humbly conceive, they have preserved this trade, which otherwise must have been lost to the nation by means of the Royal African

---

of Colonel Nicholson and the officers ordered to attend the expedition under his charge, £262 10 *s.* for the pay of Colonel Vetch and Captain Moody at New York in 1709, and £3284 16 *s.* 5 *d.* to satisfy several bills of exchange drawn by Vetch and Nicholson for the service of the forces upon the expedition to New England. *C. J.,* XVI. 527.

[15] The omission is in the *Journals.* It was offered in opposition to this bill that the fishing trade with Newfoundland and New England was supported by freights of wine brought from Portugal and the Straits, consequently the opening of trade with France for wine would prove prejudicial to the fisheries at home and abroad. William Pittis, *Hist. of the Present Parliament* . . . . (London, 1711), pp. 164-166.

Company; and the petitioners understand, that the said Royal Company have petitioned this honourable House, that their charter may be confirmed to them by act of Parliament; and which, if granted, will tend to the ruin of the plantations, and the out-ports of Britain, and be a detriment to the balance of trade abroad, and destructive to our trade in general: and praying, that they may be heard touching the premises; and that the said trade may remain free and open to all her Majesty's subjects.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the petition of the Royal African Company is referred. (*C. J.*, XVI. 534.)

Mar. 5, HC. A petition of the planters, and merchants, inhabiting the island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that since the laying open the trade to Africa, in the year 1698, the island of Jamaica hath been better supplied with negroes by the separate traders to Africa, than at any time before by the African Company, when exclusive: that the continual supplies of negroes, which the separate traders have afforded us, at moderate prices, has produced infinite advantage to this island, in respect to its productions, which have greatly added to the improvement of navigation, the increase of the revenue of the crown, and advancing the balance of the trade of Great Britain; and that, if the African Company should obtain this trade in a joint stock company, exclusive, and if granted, will occasion the ruin of this island, the loss of the Spanish trade, and the decrease of the navigation: and praying, that the trade to Africa may be open and free, for all the subjects of Great Britain to trade thither on equal terms, as shall be thought fit.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the petition of the African Company is referred. (*Ibid.*)

Mar. 5, HC. Mr. Conyers presented to the House (according to order) a bill, for establishing a general post office for all her Majesty's dominions, and for settling a weekly payment out of the revenues thereof, to raise a sum of money for the service of the year 1711; and the same was received.[16] (*C. J.*, XVI. 535.)

Mar. 6, HC. An ingrossed bill, for the preservation of white and other pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . . was read the third time.

An amendment was proposed to be made to the bill, pr 2. l. 31. to leave out "fit for masts."

---

[16] 9 Ann. c. 11 (c. 10 in some editions), which repealed the acts establishing separate post-offices in Great Britain and Scotland and provided for the erection of one general office for Great Britain and all her dominions and colonies, to be administered by a postmaster general and his deputies. The rates given in the resolutions of Feb. 14 (*ante*) were incorporated in the act. The bill was read Mar. 6, committed Apr. 4, considered Apr. 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, reported Apr. 18, ingrossed Apr. 19, passed May 1; in the Lords it was read May 3, committed and reported May 7, and passed May 10. The royal assent was given May 16 (*Statutes,* IX. 393; *C. J.*, XVI. 536, 576, 583, 586, 590, 594, 600, 603, 604, 622, 668; *L. J.*, XIX. 287, 290, 292, 299). The effect of this act upon the colonial postal system is discussed by William Smith in his *Hist. of the P. O. in Brit. N. Am.;* and see references cited in note 28, *ante,* p. 10.

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House; and the bill was amended at the table accordingly.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; . . . .

Ordered, that Mr. Monckton do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence thereunto. (*C. J.*, XVI. 536.)[17]

Mar. 7, HL. *Hodie 1a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the preservation of white and other pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . .

Ordered, that the said bill be read the second time on Monday next, at twelve a clock. (*L. J.*, XIX. 249.)

Mar. 12, HL. *Hodie 2a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the preservation of white and other pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies. . . .

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, on Thursday next, at twelve a clock.[18] (*L. J.*, XIX. 253.)

Mar. 13, HL. Upon reading the petition of the merchants and other traders, in and about the city of Exon, and county of Devon, concerned in the woollen manufacture, and the fishery at Newfoundland, etc.; praying, that this House will take the state of those two beneficial trades, the woollen manufacture and fishery, which are the main support of the said county of Devon, into consideration, before the bill, intituled, An act to repeal the act of the third and fourth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for prohibiting all trade and commerce with France, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the importation of French wines, do pass: it is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the petitioners may be heard, by themselves or counsel, at the bar of this House, on Thursday next, at eleven a clock, what they have to offer in relation to the said bill.[19] (*L. J.*, XIX. 255.)

Mar. 15, HC. A petition of divers shipwrights, rope-makers, sail-makers, gun-smiths, anchor-smiths, joiners, ship-chandlers, braziers, brewers, bakers, butchers, block-makers, compass-makers, and other artificers and tradesmen, concerned in naval architecture, and dealing in the manufactures thereunto belonging, in behalf of themselves, and many thousand others, inhabitants of London, Wapping, Limehouse, Ratcliffe, Deptford, Poplar, Stepney, and the places adjacent, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the African Company's late restless endeavouring to gain that trade, exclusive of all others, is not only a great discouragement to the progress thereof under the separate traders, but a great discouragement to its increase by new adventurers: that an exclusive African Company would become the sole freighter of all the ships employed in the African trade, and of most of those employed in the West India trade; whereby the greatest branch of our navigation, and breed of seamen, and the livelihoods of your petitioners, and many thousand families, depending thereon, would be subject, in effect, to one single trader, who would be enabled to set a price on freight of all ships employed in the said trades; which, 'its humbly conceived, would prove destructive to navigation, and a monopoly, the most grievous of any in the worst of times; and as it hath been found by experience, that a company exclusive never did carry on any trade to that extent, as many private traders, so there is great reason to fear a general decay and decrease of the Western navigation; whereby many of your petitioners, and their families, will be deprived of their livelihoods, if the African trade should not continue open to all persons: and pray, that the African trade may be freed from all discouragements, and remain open to all her Majesty's subjects alike.

---

[17] The Board of Trade this day presented to the House a report concerning the trade to Africa. *C. J.*, XVI. 536.

[18] Consideration was postponed to Apr. 16. *L. J.*, XIX. 256, 259, 273.

[19] See note 15, *ante*.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the petition of the adventurers and creditors of the Royal African Company, and others, subscribers for the support and carrying on the trade to Africa, is referred. (*C. J.*, XVI. 549-550.)

Mar. 15, HC. A petition of the merchants, and inhabitants, of the town of Leverpoole, trading to the coast of Africa, and the West Indies, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that since the laying open the African trade in the year 1698, your petitioners have fitted out many ships for the said trade, to the increase of the West Indies, and improvement of navigation; yet the Royal African Company are endeavouring to bring the said trade into a joint stock, exclusive to all other; whereby the port of Leverpoole, and all other out-ports of Britain, will be debarred from any part or benefit of the said trade: and praying, that the said trade may be free and open to all her Majesty's subjects. . . . .[20] (*C. J.*, XVI. 550.)

Mar. 15, HC. A petition of sundry merchants, and planters, of the province of Carolina, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the inhabitants of the said province, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the settling the province of Carolina, the Royal African Company never supplied the said province with negroes; but that, since the opening the African trade, in the year 1698, great numbers of negroes have been imported by private merchants, as well as by the inhabitants, and planters, residing there, whereby the productions of the said province have been very much increased, to the benefit of Great Britain, and its navigation; and the petitioners being informed, that the African Company, and their creditors, have petitioned for a confirmation of their charter, by an exclusive trade, whereby the petitioners will be debarred from fetching their own negroes, to the great discouragement of that province, which, though the youngest colony on the continent, is the most promising of any, for its great produce of rice, naval stores, and other valuable commodities, matters of great weight in the balance of power and trade, which an exclusive charter would prejudice to the highest degree: and praying, that the trade to Africa may continue open, and that they may have the liberty of fetching negroes for the use of their own plantations. . . . . (*Ibid.*)

---

[20] All the petitions presented this day were referred to the committee of the whole on the petition of the Royal African Company. There were other petitions read from the Birmingham manufacturers of wrought iron, from the manufacturers and traders of Bristol, the woolen manufacturers of Exeter, the merchants of Lyme Regis, the woolen manufacturers and shipwrights of London, from those concerned in the woolen manufactures of Kidderminster, and from the gun manufacturers of London. There was also presented according to order the customs account, 1709-1710, of the number of ships cleared for Africa by the African Company and the separate traders, and the amount of the ten per cent. paid. There were three ships of the company against 44 of the independent traders; the total duty paid by the former was £394 8 *s.* 3 *d.*, by the latter £5000 11 *s.* 3¼ *d.* *C. J.*, XVI. 549-552.

Mar. 15, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Bristol, in behalf of themselves, and the inhabitants of the said city, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the greatest part of the trade of this city is to her Majesty's plantations and colonies in America, which cannot be supported, unless plentifully supplied with negroes from the coast of Africa: that since the act of Parliament, passed in the year 1698, the separate traders have sent great numbers of negroes to the several plantations, by whose labour vast quantities of tobacco, sugar, indigo, and other valuable commodities, have been produced there, and imported into Great Britain, to the great increase of navigation, and advance of her Majesty's revenue, beside the great quantities of gold and silver, import [ed] for the negroes, supplied the Spaniards from Jamaica; and that, if the Royal African Company should obtain an act exclusive, that then the woollen and other manufactures, proper for that trade, will be much lessened in price at home, and in the quantities exported, when there is but one buyer and exporter, and the plantations but ill supplied with negroes, when but one seller and importer; which will be a great discouragement to the planters, and an apparent lessening to the navigation of the united kingdoms, when the whole trade will be confined to a monopoly only, and all the other subjects of Great Britain excluded: and praying, that the trade to Africa may be settled in such manner, that all the out-ports of Great Britain may have liberty to trade. . . . . (*C. J.,* XVI. 550-551.)

Mar. 15, HC. A petition of the merchants, and owners of the ships, in the port of Whitehaven, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners depend wholly upon their trade and navigation, especially to the plantations of Virginia and Maryland, where the tobacco is principally produced by the labour of negroes, furnished hitherto chiefly by the separate and private traders to and from Guinea; but being informed, that the Royal African Company are endeavouring to obtain an exclusive trade, in order to engross and monopolize the said negro trade to themselves, which would, in consequence, subject the plantation trade (so beneficial to this kingdom) to the arbitrary will and pleasure of such a company, and render it so precarious, as would be an entire discouragement to the industry of the petitioners, to the people of the West Indies, and to all others, and greatly prejudice the revenue and navigation: and praying, that the said trade may be open and free to all her Majesty's subjects. . . . . (*C. J.,* XVI. 551.)

Mar. 16, HC. Mr. Conyers presented to the House (according to order) a bill to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America; and the same was received, and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[21] (*C. J.*, XVI. 553.)

Mar. 17, HL. Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations do, on Thursday next, at eleven a clock, lay before this House an account, in writing, of what hath been done, pursuant to the late acts of Parliament, for encouraging the bringing into this kingdom naval stores. (*L. J.*, XIX. 259.)

Mar. 20, HC. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee,[22] that a sum, not exceeding 103,003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted to her Majesty, for the use of such proprietors or inhabitants only of Nevis and St. Christopher's who were sufferers by the French invasion, and who have settled, or shall re-settle, their plantations in the said islands.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVI. 563.)

Mar. 22, HL. The Earl of Stamford, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, pursuant to the order of this House of the seventeenth instant, delivered an account relating to naval stores.

Ordered, that the same do lie on the table.[23] (*L. J.*, XIX. 264.)

Mar. 22, HL. To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Lordships.

In obedience to your Lordships order of the 17th of this month, requiring us to lay before your Lordships an account in writing of what has been done pursuant to the late act of Parliament for incouraging the importation of naval stores from her Majesty's plantations in America, we humbly take leave to observe to your Lord'ps that by our report of the 27th of November 1707 we laid before your Lordships an account of what had been done in regard to the importation of naval stores pursuant to the said act, a copy of which report so far as it relates to naval stores, being hereunto annexed, we pray we may be permitted to refer your Lord'ps thereto.[24]

Since which time (on the 28th of June 1708) we received a letter from Mr. Bridger surveyor general of her Majesty's woods on the continent of America, dated the 13th of March 1707/8, giving an account that the exports of naval stores from New England were less in that time than in the preceding year, and one reason he gave for it was, that the several and respective premiums allow'd by the aforesaid act upon the importation of naval stores, were not paid according to the intent and meaning thereof; which had so discouraged the people in New England, that they chose rather to send any other goods than naval stores to this kingdom.[25]

---

[21] 9 Ann. c. 29 (c. 27 in some editions), which embodied the sense of the resolution of Dec. 9, *ante*. *Statutes*, IX. 495.

[22] On supply. See item of Jan. 26, *ante*.

[23] See next item.

[24] *Ante*, p. 148, note 21.

Upon this the merchants informed us that, they had received bills from the Navy office payable in course, but that those bills carrying no interest (as most of the navy bills do after six months) the importers would not receive above two thirds of the premiums allowed by the said act; that the advantage to this kingdom in the allowance of the said premium, was evident, and for instance, they said, that some Swedish merchants who were under contract with the Navy Board, did upon the passing of the act for allowing the premiums upon American pitch and tar, abate of the prices in their contracts.

After the arrival of the Palatines in this kingdom,[26] we were directed to consider in what manner they might best be disposed of for the service of the publick, and thereupon in August 1709,[27] we humbly proposed that such of the said Palatines as should not otherwise be disposed of, might conveniently be settled upon Hudson's River in the province of New York, where her Majesty has large tracts of waste land, and soon after we laid before her Majesty the following representation. . . . .[28]

Which representation having been approved by her Majesty, three thousand Palatines were accordingly sent with Mr. Hunter to New York, to whom her Majesty was pleased to give an additional instruction, directing him upon his arrival in that province, to take care that the scheme proposed in the foregoing representation, be duly put in execution.[29]

Some time after the said governor's arrival at New York, we received letters from him dated in November 1710, giving an account of what progress had been made in the settlement of the said Palatines there, and were likewise informed thereof by the foresaid Mr. Bridger.[30] Whereupon we did on the 8th of February last lay the following representation before her Majesty. . . . .[31]

---

[25] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, p. 704. The total exported was 6457 bbls., 2900 less than in the preceding year. For premiums offered importers by 3 and 4 Ann. c. 9, see *ante*, p. 89, note 34. Bridger was surveyor of the woods, who went to New York to instruct the German emigrants in the manufacture of naval stores but soon returned to New England, where he became unpopular by his attempts to prevent the cutting of pines on private grounds and because of accusations that he accepted bribes in exchange for permits to cut masts. In 1729 he was succeeded by Col. David Dunbar, afterwards lieutenant governor of New Hampshire. Palfrey, *Compendious Hist. N. Eng.* (1873), III. 366-372; Belknap, *Hist. N. H.* (Farmer ed.), I. 226.

[26] On this movement, which brought 13,000 Germans to London in 1709, see F. R. Diffenderfer in *Proceedings* of the Pennsylvania-German Society, VII. 257-413; concerning the New York project, next mentioned, see H. E. Jacobs, "German Emigration to America," *id.*, VIII., especially pp. 110-132. See also Pittis, *Hist. of Present Parliament*, pp. 171-172.

[27] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1708-1709, pp. 455-457; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, V. 87-88.

[28] This paper, setting out the details of the projected settlement of the Palatines in New York and of their employment in the production of naval stores, is printed in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, V. 117-120, and in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, III. 637-643 (octavo ed.).

[29] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1708-1709, p. 538, *id.*, 1710-1711, p. 21; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, V. 160.

[30] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 253, 256, 260-261; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, V. 174-176, 180-181.

[31] *Ibid.*, pp. 188-190. This paper relates the settling of the emigrants in three towns on the west side of the Hudson, on lands purchased of Robert Livingston, and in two towns on the west side; presents the proposal of Governor Hunter that £15,000 a year

Colonel Dudley governor of the Massachusets Bay and New Hampshire, and the forementioned Mr. Bridger having frequently complained to us by their letters, of the great waste committed in her Majesty's woods, and particularly of white pine fir for masts, we did in December 1709, humbly lay before her Majesty our opinion . . . .[32]

Which representation was approved by her Majesty, and a bill for the purpose before mentioned is now depending before your Lordships.

Colonel Dudley having by his letter of the 15th of November 1710,[33] informed us, that the manufacture of woollen goods in New England, wou'd increase every year, unless due care were taken to employ the people there in building of ships for the navy, in providing masts or spaars [*sic*] and boards, such as neither for length nor breadth are to be had in the Baltick, we transmitted the same to Mr. Burchett for the consideration of the Lords Commiss'rs of the Admiralty, whether it might not be proper, as a further incouragement to the importation of naval stores, over and above what is already allowed by the forementioned act of the 3d and 4th of her Majesty's reign, that a clause be inserted in some act of Parliament, for incouraging the importation of sparrs and boards from the plantations; and in such case what premium would be fit to be allowed upon such importation.[34]

In answer to this, we were informed by Mr. Burchett that the Lords of the Admiralty had discoursed with the Navy Board upon that matter, who had no objections to the importation of such stores as above mentioned, but that they cou'd not advise what premium was proper to be allowed in such case. That the charge thereof ought not to be born by the navy, but by the customs, or in some other manner; and that the Navy Board informed their Lord'ps that they cou'd buy their stores from the East Country, much cheaper than those imported from the plantations, the premiums upon which have been very considerable and no provision made by Parliament for defraying the same.

To the foregoing account of what has been done for incouraging the importation of naval stores from her Majesty's plantations in America, we have only to add the following account of naval stores imported into this kingdom from the plantations, from Christmas 1706, to Christmas 1709. . . .

---

for two years be allowed for their subsistence, until the land could be cleared and the trees made available for the making of tar; and asks that Bridger be returned to New York, at an additional salary of £100, to give further instructions in manufacturing the stores. See H. E. Jacobs, *loc. cit.*, pp. 111-114.

[32] Proposing the passage of an act for the preservation of pine trees (*ante*, p. 241, note 8). *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1708-1709, p. 560.

[33] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, p. 265.

[34] Josiah Burchett was secretary of the Admiralty. For this letter and the reply see *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 337, 340.

Year	Plantations	Pitch and tarr barrills	Rozin			Turpentine			Masts		
			c.	qrs.	lbs.	c.	qrs.	lbs.	large	middle	small
From Xmas 1706 to Xmas 1707.	Antego	107									
	Barbadoes	99									
	Carolina	3582									
	Jamaica	57									
	New England	4947	276	0	15	2921	2	15	48		
	New York	156				113	1	14			
	Virg'a and Maryl..	318									
		9266	276	0	15	3035	0	1	48		
Fr. Chr's 1707 to Xmas 1708.	Barbadoes	20									
	Carolina	1821				2	0	0			
	Jamaica	8									
	New England	3891	256	0	0	6059	2	15	169		
	New York	240				221	2	0			
	Pensilvania					22	2	24			
	Virg'a and Maryl'd	109									
		6089	256	0	0	6305	3	11	169		
From Xmas 1708 to Xmas 1709.	Carolina	4313	2	1	14	39	0	0			
	Jamaica	10									
	New England	2492	402	0	14	5332	0	6	174	19	20
	New York	93				399	2	2			
	Pensilvania					78	0	0			
	Virg'a and Maryl'd	190									
		7098	404	2	0	5848	2	8	174	19	20
And we have been informed by Mr. Bridger, that there has been exported this year from New England		3522	barrills 338			barrills 1225					

All which is most humbly submitted. STAMFORD, PHIL. MEADOWS, J. PULTENEY, ROBT. MONCKTON, CHA. TURNER, GEO. BAILLIE, ART. MOORE.

Whitehal, March the 21st 1710/1711

(MSS. House of Lords.)[85]

1711.

Mar. 29, HC. Mr. Conyers reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolution, they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where the same was read; and is, as followeth; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, a duty be laid upon all skins and hides of any beasts whatsoever, of the produce of Great Britain, or imported into the same, over and above the present duties upon the importation of any of them.

---

[85] Endorsed: "March the 21st 1710/11. Delivered into the House of Peers by the E of Stamford 22 March 1710."

The said resolution, being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.[36] (*C. J.*, XVI. 567.)

Apr. 4, HC. A bill to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, was read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the said bill.[37]

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they do consider the several acts of Parliament, relating to the disposition of prize goods, and make such explanations, or alterations, of the same, as they shall think fit. (*C. J.*, XVI. 576.) [38]

Apr. 10, HC. A petition of Cesar Brookes, late commander of her Majesty's ship the *Vulture* fireship, on behalf of himself, his officers, and ship's company, belonging to the same, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioner was captain of the *Vulture* fireship, under the command of Commodore Wager in the West Indies: that off of Carthagena they met with Spanish galleons, and fought them, till one of the admirals of the galleons blew up: that the said fireship lay ready, with lighted matches, to set her on fire, to destroy the enemy: that at the same time the *Santa Cruize* was taken, and sentence of condemnation was given against the said galleon, in favour of the then Commodore Wager, and Captain Long, and others, leaving out the petitioner, his officers, and company, to their great wrong and prejudice: and pray the relief of this honourable House in the premises.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of Robert Allen, a native of Scotland, is referred.[39] (*C. J.*, XVI. 587.)

Apr. 14, HC.[40] The House proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee, to whom the petition of the minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants, of the parish of St. Olave in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, together with the principal inhabitants of the adjacent parishes, was referred;[41] and who were to enquire, upon what invitation, or encouragement, the Palatines came over, and what moneys were expended in bringing them into Great Britain, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid.

---

[36] These duties were levied for a period of 32 years. A bill in accordance with this resolution and the more detailed ones of Apr. 2 was ordered on that day, was presented Apr. 16, read Apr. 17, committed Apr. 19, considered Apr. 23, 25, reported Apr. 26, and passed May 2; in the Lords the bill was read May 3, was committed and reported May 9, and passed May 10. The royal assent was given May 16. 9 Ann. c. 12 (*Statutes,* IX. 405); *C. J.*, XVI. 570-573, 599, 602, 604, 609, 614, 616, 625, 658; *L. J.*, XIX. 287, 291, 292, 299.

[37] Postponed to May 11. *C. J.*, XVI. 586, 598, 602, 623, 644, 658.

[38] Petitions, Apr. 2, of the merchants of Edinburgh, and this day on behalf of the officers and merchants of Taunton, against the monopoly of the African trade, are given in *C. J.*, XVI. 570, 575.

[39] No further action is noted. The engagement here recounted occurred May 28, 1708. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1708-1709, pp. 40, 57.

[40] Apr. 11 the Royal African Company petitioned to be heard by counsel before the committee charged with the settlement of the African trade, and the wool dealers of Totnes presented a petition against the monopoly of this trade (*C. J.*, XVI. 588, 589). Apr. 14 a similar petition came from the dealers of Ashburton. *Ibid.*, p. 595.

And the said report was read . . . .

Upon the matter of the petition the committee came to the following resolution; *viz.*

Resolved, that the petitioners have fully proved the allegations of their petition, and had just reason to complain.

That, upon the instruction given to the committee, they have endeavoured, as far as they could, to find out, upon what encouragement the Palatines came into England; and,

Upon the examination of several of them, what were the motives, which induced them to leave their native country, it appeared to the committee, that there were books and papers dispersed in the Palatinate, with the queen's picture before the books, and the title pages in letters of gold (which from thence they called the Golden Book) to encourage them to come to England, in order to be sent to Carolina, or other her Majesty's plantations, to be settled there: the book is chiefly a commendation of that country.[42]

What further encouraged them to leave their native country was, the ravages, the French had made, and the damages, the hard frost had done to their vines: and accordingly one Joshua de Cockershall, a Lutheran minister, with some other Palatines, to the number of 61 persons, applied to Mr. Davenant,[43] at Frankfort, for passes; but he refused them passes, moneys, and recommendations, for fear of disgusting the Elector Palatine; and desires to know her Majesty's pleasure therein, how to behave himself: on which Mr. Boyle signifies her Majesty's commands, that, though the desire of those poor people to settle in the plantations is very acceptable, and would be for the publick good, yet she can by no means consent to Mr. Davenant's giving, in any publick way, encouragement, either by money, or passes, to the Elector Palatine's subjects to leave their country, without his consent.

Nevertheless, the above-named Lutheran minister, and 41 persons, came into England in the year 1708; and a petition from them was presented to her Majesty, praying to be taken under her protection, and settled in the plantations; which petition was, by her Majesty's command, referred to the Commissioners of Trade, to find out a fit place to settle them, and how to transport them: the Commissioners of Trade certify, they are too poor to subsist without her Majesty's bounty: which was, by order of the Queen, and Council, referred to the Lord High Treasurer:[44] those people were subsisted, and sent to New York, with the Lord Lovelace, at her Majesty's expence. . . .

---

[41] Jan. 15. *Ibid.*, pp. 456-457.

[42] Probably the work of Rev. Joshua von Kocherthal, who is mentioned below, *Aussführlich und umständlicher Bericht von der berühmten Landschafft Carolina*, which, first printed in 1706, in 1709 had reached its fourth edition. V. H. Todd, *Christoph von Graffenried's Account of the Founding of New Bern* (N. C. Hist. Comm., *Publications*), pp. 13-15, 113, which volume gives an account of the German colony in Carolina.

[43] The resident English agent. Boyle was Secretary of State. The Elector Palatine was Johann Wilhelm, of the house of Neuberg.

The number of Palatines being very great, and few or none disposed of so, as to gain a settlement; a commission under the great seal was given to divers Lords, and others, to distribute her Majesty's bounty, and also the charities collected, to them, and to use their endeavours to settle them here: it was also earnestly recommended to the Commissioners of Trade by my Lord Sunderland, to consider, in what part of England a settlement could be best obtained for them; and his Lordship urged, that the queen was convinced of the benefit it would be to her kingdoms, if a method could be found to settle them here (so as they might get a comfortable livelihood) instead of sending them to the West Indies. . . .[45]

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
It appears, that there has been paid to Mr. Popple, secretary to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, by the Honourable Spencer Compton, esquire,[46] for subsisting and transporting several Palatines to New Yorke, anno 1708	346	0	0 . . . .
It appears, that there has been paid by the aforesaid Mr. Compton, for the subsistence of Palatines here, and sending several to Ireland, and New Yorke with Colonel Hunter	45,904	16	10 . . . .
It appears, there has been paid, or directed to be paid, for the use of the Palatines, or services relating to them, by the treasurer of the Navy, by way of imprests, at two several payments, being part of 10,000 *l.* given by Parliament, for raising naval stores in her Majesty's plantations	8,000	0	0
Colonel Hunter has demanded, as absolutely necessary to complete the settlement of the Palatines at New Yorke	30,000	0	0
Of which he has already drawn bills for 4,700 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.*			

Ordered, that the farther consideration of the said report be adjourned till this day seven-night.[47] (*C. J.*, XVI. 596-598.)

Apr. 16, HL. The House was (according to order) adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee upon the bill, intituled, An act for the preservation of white and other pine trees growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . .

---

[44] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 720, 721, 723, 724, 734; *B. T. Journal*, Feb., 1708/9–Mar., 1714/5, pp. 26, 28, 32, 33, 47; Pennsylvania-German Soc., *Proceedings*, VII. 360, 362, 366.

[45] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1708-1709, pp. 290, 295, 298.

[46] Paymaster of pensions.

[47] No further consideration was given the report this session.

After some time, the House was resumed.

And the Earl of Stamford reported, that the committee had gone through the said bill; and think it fit to pass, with some amendments.

Which being read twice, were agreed to. (*L. J.*, XIX. 275.)

Apr. 17, HC. Mr. Medlycott reported from the committee, to whom it was referred to examine, what laws are expired, and expiring, and what are fit to be revived, and continued; that they had considered the same accordingly, and had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House: and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where they were read; and are, as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the act, made in the 22d and 23d years of the reign of King Charles the Second (intituled, An act to prevent the planting of tobacco in England, and for regulating the plantation trade) which by an act, made in the first year of the reign of the late King James the Second, was continued for seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament; which by an act, made in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, was continued for the space of seven years, from the thirteenth day of February, 1692, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament; which by an act, made in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of the said King William the Third, was continued for the space of seven years, from the 29th of September, 1700, and from thence to the end of the next session of Parliament; being expired, is fit to be revived. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Medlycot, Mr. Attorney-general, and Mr. Cross, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[48] (*C. J.*, XVI. 601.)

Apr. 18, HC. A petition of Elias Pearse, merchant, on behalf of John Williams, a free negro man of the island of Jamaica, and of John and Francis, sons of the said John Williams, residing here in London, by the said Elias Pearse, their next friend, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioner, John Williams, obtained his freedom; and that by an act of the said island, made anno 1707, provision is made, that slaves should not, after that time, be allowed as evidence against the petitioner, John Williams:[49] that the petitioner is legally married to a black woman (who is also a Christian) and has several children by her, and particularly the petitioners, John and Francis, one of which is put forth an apprentice, and the other bred a scholar, in this kingdom, and are both baptized, and educated in the Church of England, and have been naturalized here; but they, as blacks, are not, by the laws of the said island of Jamaica, qualified to be evidence in civil cases; which may be a great prejudice both to themselves, and their employers: and praying, that leave be given for bringing in a bill, that the petitioner, John Williams, and his wife and children (being baptized, and bred up in the religion of the Church of England) may be admitted as witnesses in civil cases; and that no slaves may be evidences against them; and that on all occasions in the said island, and in other her Majesty's dominions, they may be tried by a jury of twelve men, according to the laws and customs of Great Britain.

---

[48] See vol. I. of this series, pp. 371, 428, II. 71, 364. This bill was read Apr. 25, committed May 2, reported May 24, but the question for passing it, June 1, was negatived (*C. J.*, XVI. 613-614, 624, 676, 687). A petition of the merchant adventurers of Minehead concerned in the woolen manufacture petitioned the Commons this day against the African trade monopoly, for the reason that such action would keep "the plantations ill supplied with negroes, and at great prices". *Ibid.*, p. 601.

[49] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1705-1708, pp. 757, 771.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition; and that Mr. Bulteel, and Sir Gilbert Dolben, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XVI. 602-603.)

Apr. 19, HC. Mr. Bulteel presented to the House (according to order) a bill, for enabling John Williams (a free negro of the Island of Jamaica) his wife and children, bred up in the religion of the Church of England, and naturalized, to be witnesses in civil cases, and that no slaves may be witnesses against them, and to provide, that they on all occasions in the said island, and in other her Majesty's plantations, may be tried by a jury, as other her Majesty's subjects are to be tried; and the same was received.[50] (*C. J.*, XVI. 604.)

Apr. 20. HL. *Hodie 3a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the preservation of white and other pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . .

The question was put, whether this bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Commons, by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dormer:

To carry down the said bill; and to acquaint them, that the Lords have agreed to the same, with some amendments, whereunto they desire their concurrence. (*L. J.*, XIX. 277.)

Apr. 30, HC. Mr. Conyers reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, they had directed him to report to the House: which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table; where they were read, and are, as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, for making good the sum of one hundred and three thousand and three pounds, eleven shillings, and four pence, for the use of such proprietors or inhabitants only of Nevis and St. Christophers, who were resettled, or shall resettle, their plantations in the said islands, debentures be made out, and delivered to the said sufferers, or their attorneys, and be payable with interest after the rate of five pounds per cent. from the making forth the same, in the like manner, as the unsatisfied debentures, which were charged on the Irish forfeitures, are to be satisfied and discharged. . . . .

---

[50] This bill was read the next day, was committed Apr. 25, reported May 1, and passed May 7; it was read by the Lords the same day, committed May 9, considered May 25, but was not reported before the end of the session. *C. J.*, XVI. 605, 613, 617, 619, 621, 636: *L. J.*, XIX. 288, 291, 294, 301, 309.

The rest of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVI. 620-621.)

May 1, HC. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the petition of the merchants adventurers, and creditors of the Royal African Company, and others, subscribers for the support and carrying on that trade; and other petitions referred to the consideration of the said committee.[51] . . . .

Mr. Annesley reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the matters to them referred, and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Friday morning next, at twelve a clock, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XVI. 623.)

May 5, HC. The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments, made by the Lords to the bill, intituled, An act for the preservation of white pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . .

And the same, being read, are as follow; *viz.*

Pr. 1. l. 18. For " June " read " September ".

L. 30. After " earth " read " within five miles of the sea, or any navigable river ".

Last line, after " same " read " within six months ".

Pr. 2. l. 19. For " June " read " September ".

The first of the said amendments, being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The 2d of the said amendments, being read a second time;

And the question being put, that the House do agree with the Lords, in the said amendment;

It passed in the negative.

The rest of the said amendments were severally read a second time; and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a committee be appointed, to draw up reasons, to be offered to the Lords, for disagreeing to their Lordships 2d amendment.

And it is referred to Mr. Moncton, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Bayly, Sir Cha. Turner, Sir Ja. Mountague, Mr. Moor, Sir Hum. Mackworth, Mr. Annesley, Mr. Heysham, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Bathhurst, Mr. Churchill, Lord Compton, Sir Tho. Cave, Mr. Bertie, Mr. Peyton, Captain Chapman, Sir Richard Farington, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Auditor Harley: and they are to meet this afternoon, at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber. (*C. J.*, XVI. 628-629.)

May 8, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House, a state of the bonds, and other securities, given for duties upon prize goods in America, in pursuance of an act, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America; and also, an account of what is owing for the said duties, and from whom.

---

[51] The last petition, from the merchants of Plymouth against the charter, was offered Apr. 19 (*C. J.*, XVI. 604). This matter was again considered May 4, but was thereafter postponed. *Ibid.*, pp. 627, 655, 665.

Ordered, that the said commissioners do lay before this House, an account of what duties have been paid for prize goods, taken in America, and what duties would have been otherwise paid for the same goods, imported from America.[52] (*C. J.*, XVI. 644.)

May 10, HC. Mr. Monckton reported from the committee, who were appointed to draw up reasons, to be offered to the Lords, for disagreeing with their Lordships in an amendment, by them made to the bill, intituled, An act for the preservation of white pine trees, growing in Her Majesty's colonies . . . . that they had drawn up the reasons accordingly, which they directed him to report to the House: and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where they were twice read, and, upon the question put thereupon (with an amendment) agreed unto by the House; and are, as follow; *viz.*

The Commons cannot agree to the amendment, made by your Lordships, pr. 1st, line the 30th, by adding, after the word "earth", "within five miles of the sea, or the navigable river";

Because the sea-coasts, and lands lying on rivers, are the parts first planted, and most coveted, both for fertility, and convenience, and are now, by the great increase of people, generally cultivated, and the trees destroyed; and where the ground is not cleared, yet the lands within the compass of five miles are for the most part taken up, and become the property of private persons; therefore, if this restraint should be fixt to those limits only, it would preserve very few trees, fit for the service of the navy.

And the Commons conceive, that, should this bill pass with this limitation, it would rather encourage, than prevent, the mischief complained of; since it might from thence be inferred, that the inhabitants of those colonies had thereby a licence, at least implicitly, granted them to destroy the best trees growing beyond those limits: and since it was thought necessary in the late reign to prevent this abuse, by establishing an officer, to take care of such trees, as were fit for masts, and to keep an exact register of them, in all the colonies, mentioned in the bill, who has ever since been continued at a great expence, and constant salary; therefore they cannot think it proper to restrain the bounds of that officer's charge, and make them less, than the extent of his commission now is.

And since all the masts for ships of the 1st and 2d rate, and the greatest of the 3d rate, are now brought from her Majesty's plantations, and stand from 24 to 39 inches diameter in the Navy contract, and length proportionable, whereas those from Norway, and the Baltic, are only from seven to 28 inches diameter; and few countries producing any so large, and tall, as that part of America belonging to the crown of England; but such trees, fit for masts, and of the largest dimensions, being very scarce in those plantations; the Commons conceive, it is both reasonable, and necessary, that the licentiousness of those inhabitants should be restrained, and they not suffered to cut such trees on her Majesty's lands for lumber, when there is plenty of others, fit for that purpose, that are allowed them.

---

[52] Presented May 14, *post.*

And therefore the Commons hope, your Lordships will agree, that the officer, appointed for that purpose, may (by the provisions in this bill) be enabled to preserve the trees of the dimensions specified, and not insist on that amendment.

Ordered, that the said reasons be delivered to the Lords at a conference.

Ordered, that a conference be desired with the Lords upon the subject-matter of the said amendment.

Ordered, that Mr. Monckton do go to the Lords, and desire the said conference. (*C. J.*, XVI. 656-657.)

May 10, HL. A message was brought from the House of Commons, by Mr. Monckton and others:

To desire a conference with this House, upon the subject-matter of the amendments made by this House to the bill, intituled, An act for the preservation of white and other pine trees, growing in her Majesty's colonies . . . .

To which the House agreed.

And the Commons were called in; and told, that the Lords do agree to a conference, as is desired; and appoint it presently, in the Painted Chamber.

Then the Lords following were named managers of the conference; (*videlicet,*)

Dux Devonshire, *Comes* Northampton, *Comes* Stamford, *Comes* Scarsdale, *Comes* Abingdon, *Comes* Orford, *Comes* Godolphin, *Comes* I'lay, *Ds.* Delawar, *Ds.* Halifax, *Ds.* Gernsey, *Ds.* Cowper. . . . .

The Commons being come to the conference, the managers names were read.

Then the House was adjourned during pleasure; and the Lords went to the conference.

Which being ended, the House was resumed.

And the Earl of Stamford reported, that the Lords had attended the conference; and that the Commons have agreed to all the amendments made by this House to the aforementioned bill, except to the amendment in pr. 1. line 30th; to which they disagree, and gave their reasons for it.

Which being considered:

It was agreed by the House, not to insist on the said amendment.

Then, a message was sent to the House of Commons, by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Meller:

To acquaint them, that the Lords do not insist on their said amendment, disagreed to by the Commons.[53] (*L. J.*, XIX. 293.)

May 11, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the bill, to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for encouragement of the trade to America;

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, that the bonds, and all other securities, obtained for payment of duties upon prize goods in America, by virtue of a clause in the said act of Parliament, of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, may be discharged.

---

[53] *C. J.*, XVI. 657, 659. The bill received the royal assent May 16. *Ibid.*, p. 668; *L. J.*, XIX. 300.

Then the House resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

Sir Robert Davers reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the bill; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the said bill. (*C. J.*, XVI. 659.)

May 14, HC. The House being acquainted, that some of the Commissioners of the Customs attended, they were called in, and presented to the House, the return of the Commissioners of the Customs to an order of the eighth instant, in relation to the securities given for duties upon prize goods in America, and to the duties paid for prize goods, taken in America, and what duties would have been otherwise paid for the same goods, imported from America.

And then they withdrew.

And the title of the said return was read.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said return be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for encouragement of the trade to America, is committed.

The said return is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVI. 661.)

May 14, HC. Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, upon the said resolutions, agreed unto by the House, and upon the resolutions of the House on the last of April, relating to hackney coaches, and hackney chairs, and also relating to the proprietors and inhabitants of the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers; and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Powys, Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Sollicitor-general, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Annesley, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[54] (*C. J.*, XVI. 663.)

May 14, HC. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider farther of the bill, to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America. . . . .

Sir Robert Davers reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made some amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the said report be received upon Wednesday morning.[55] (*Ibid.*)

---

[54] The resolutions agreed to concerned additional supply to be raised through the use of stamps, and increased duties on wire, salt, etc. The bill, which became 9 Ann. c. 16 (c. 23 in some editions), was read May 16, committed the following day, considered May 18 and 29, reported May 30, the report further considered May 31 and June 1, and passed June 4; in the Lords it was read and committed June 5, reported and passed June 7. The royal assent was given June 12. *Statutes*, IX. 447; *C. J.*, XVI. 668, 669, 670, 672, 681, 682, 685, 688, 690; *L. J.*, XIX. 319, 320, 322.

[55] Postponed to May 22. *C. J.*, XVI. 670.

May 17, HC. A bill, for making good deficiencies, and for satisfying the publick debts, and for erecting a corporation, to carry on a trade to the South Seas, was read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[56] (*C. J.*, XVI. 670.)

May 22, HC. Sir Robert Davers (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, was committed, the amendments, they had made to the bill, and directed him to report to the House: and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table; where they were once read throughout, and then a second time one by one, and, upon the question severally put thereupon (with an amendment to one of them) agreed unto by the House.

A clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that all prize goods, which after the day of [57] shall be imported, shall be liable to the same duties, as if not prize.

And the same was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up.

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, for taking off the 5 *l.* per man, given by an act *6° annae* (for the better securing the trade of this kingdom by cruisers and convoys) for taking any of the enemy's ships.

And the said clause was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up.

And the question being put, that the clause be made part of the bill;

It passed in the negative.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.*, XVI. 674-675.)

June 1, HC. The House resumed the farther consideration of the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bills, for raising one million five hundred thousand pounds . . . . were committed.[58]

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, to impower the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to administer an oath touching the settlements of sufferers by the invasion of the French, to be at the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers.

And the same was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up.

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be make part of the bill. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVI. 688-689.)

---

[56] 9 Ann. c. 15 (c. 21 in other editions), which continued forever the impositions of 8 Ann. c. 14 (*ante*, p. 231) on tobacco, whale-fins, etc., restricted the trading privileges of the South Sea Company in South America, and permitted trade in unwrought iron with Spain and her subjects. The bill was read this same day, was committed the next day, considered May 21, 23, 24, reported May 25, and passed May 28; it was read by the Lords May 30, committed, reported, and passed May 31. The royal assent was given June 12. *Statutes*, IX. 428, 430, 442-446; *C. J.*, XVI. 670, 671, 674, 676, 677, 678, 680; *L.J.*, XIX. 313, 315, 322.

[57] June 1, 1711.

[58] *Ante*, note 54.

June 2, HC. An ingrossed bill, to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for encouragement of the trade to America, was read the third time.

And a debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, that the debate be adjourned until Monday morning. (*C. J.*, XVI. 689.)

June 4, HC. The House resumed the adjourned debate upon the ingrossed bill, to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for encouragement of the trade to America.

An ingrossed clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that the respective officers, or other persons, with whom the bonds, or other securities, undischarged, shall remain, shall certify to the Commissioners of the Customs the tenor of the bonds and securities, and for what they were taken; and that the Commissioners of the Customs do make a report to the House of Commons thereof the next session of Parliament.

The clause was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up.

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, to be made part of the bill.

An amendment was proposed to be made to the bill, pr. 3. l. 16. to leave out " are hereby discharged, and made void ", and to insert, instead thereof, " shall remain without any prosecution thereupon, until the end of the next session of Parliament ".

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House; and the bill was amended at the table accordingly.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; and that the title be, An act to repeal part of an act, made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for encouragement of the trade to America.

Ordered, that Mr. Cholmondley do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence thereunto. (*C. J.*, XVI. 690.)

June 5, HL. A message from the House of Commons, by Mr. Cholmondeley and others:

With a bill, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

Hodie 1a vice lecta est billa, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

Upon reading the petition of several merchants trading to America, praying to be heard, by their counsel, against the bill, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America:[59]

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the petitioners shall be heard, according to the prayer of the said petition, on Thursday next, at twelve a clock, before the second reading of the said bill; at which time any persons concerned may be heard, by their counsel, for the said bill. (*L. J.*, XIX. 319.)

[*June 5*], HL. To the Right Hon'ble the Lords Spirituall and Temporall in Parliament assembled.

The humble peticon of severall merch'ts trading to America.

Sheweth that when the bill for repealing part of an act made in the sixth year of her Maj'ties reign was depending before the hon'ble the

---

[59] See next entry.

House of Commons, that by a clause brought in upon the report of the said bill it is incerted that all prize goods and commodities upon the importation into any of the parts of Great Brittain shall pay the same duty those goods would have paid in case they had not been prize

That yo'r pet'rs find themselves lye under great hardships by the aforesaid clause, by reason of the large quantitys of prize cocoa already bought beyond sea upon the encouragement of the importing the same into Great Brittaine upon the present duty, and some being already upon the sea, and the remainder ordered to be shipt by the next oppertunity, all which have paid a duty to the queen in America by virtue of the act for incouraging the trade to America in the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty.

That yo'r pet'rs therefore humbly pray what prize goods as have paid the queen's duty in America may be imported into Great Brittain upon the present duty, bringing a certificate that they have paid the said duty in America, otherwise yo'r pet'rs will be great sufferers by the same the said clause being only to serve the turn of some present ingrossers here in London.

Yo'r pet'rs therefore humbly pray to be heard by their council against the said bill or otherwise releived as yo'r Lordsh'ps in yo'r great wisdom shall think fitt. And yo'r pet'rs shall ever pray etc.

Isaac Millner
Fran: Chamberlayne
Joseph Tolley
Alexander Parris
John Yaldwyn
George Hegus
J's Miranda

Henry Soames
Cuhun [60] Haynes
Benja. De La Conseillere
Wm. Hyde
James Crane
John Lea
Wm. Rhett
Samuel Baron

(MSS. H. of L.)

June 7, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be made to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to take such measures, as her Majesty shall judge to be most proper, for supporting the settlements in Africa, and preserving the African trade, till some other provision be made by Parliament for the same; and that her Majesty will take into consideration the nature of that trade, and how it may be best carried on for the service of the kingdom.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House, as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[61] (*C. J.*, XVI. 691.)

June 7, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be made to her Majesty, that an account be laid before this House, the beginning of the next session of Parliament, of the distribution intended to be made of the debentures, directed to be delivered by the Commissioners of Trade and

---

[60] Christopher? The names of several of these merchants appear in the *B. T. Journal* for this period. The petition is endorsed, "reade 5th June 1711 Ordered to be heard Thursday next".

[61] June 12 it was reported that the queen had agreed to comply with this and the following address. *C. J.*, XVI. 692.

Plantations, for relief of the sufferers in the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, and of re-settlements made there by the said sufferers.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House, as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*Ibid.*)

June 9, HL. *Hodie 2a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

Ordered, that the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, on Tuesday next, at eleven a clock.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs shall have a copy of the said bill; and do lay their opinion thereupon, in writing, before this House, on Tuesday next, at eleven a clock. (*L. J.*, XIX. 321.)

June 12, HL. The House being informed, that some of the Commissioners of the Customs attended, they were called in; and delivered, at the bar, pursuant to the order of this House of Saturday last, their report, in relation to the bill for the encouragement of the trade to America.

And, being withdrawn, the same was read, as follows; (*videlicet,*)

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to your Lordships commands, by your order of the 9th instant, directing that the Commissioners of the Customs shall have a copy of the bill, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, and to lay their opinion thereupon, in writing, before your Lordships as on this day;

The commissioners crave leave to inform your Lordships, that, upon several memorials to her Majesty, of the owners and commanders of private men of war belonging to Jamaica, and of the merchants and traders, inhabitants of the said island, which were referred to this board, they did, in their reports in May and August 1710, lay before the Treasury the several steps that had been taken, for putting in execution the act made in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, with respect to the duties charged by that act on prize goods taken in America;[62] and therein acquainted the Treasury, that the commissioners were informed, by several letters they received from the officers of the customs in the plantations, of the difficulty the said officers found, and the obstructions they met with, in putting the said act in execution, particularly at Jamaica; where the collector at first received about £1200 for the duties; but was afterwards obliged, by an order of the council there, to take security: that the said duty being so great a discouragement to the captors, it occasioned great numbers of the seamen to desert the ships set out at Jamaica for annoying the enemy, which reduced them from twenty-five to two sail, and likewise occasioned divers of the inhabitants to leave the said island: upon which, this board were of opinion, that, if security could be taken to answer the said duties till the persons concerned had an opportunity of applying to Parliament, it would very much conduce to the encouragement of captors, the benefit of the trade, and security of that island.

---

[62] *B. T. Journal*, pp. 148-154, *passim*, 178.

And, as the design of this bill is, to release prize goods from payment of the duties in America, charged by the said act of the sixth of the queen, and to subject all prize goods imported into Great Britain to the payment of the same duties as the said goods would have paid in case they had not been prize; we are humbly of opinion, that this bill will not only be a great encouragement to the captors in America, but also put the trade at home upon a more equal foot, and be an advantage to her Majesty's revenue.

All which is humbly submitted to your Lordships consideration.

T. Newport.
Will. Culliford.
Jo. Werden.
M. Dudley.
J. Stanley.

Custom-house, London, 12th June, 1711.

Then the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee upon the bill, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

And, after some time spent therein, the House was resumed.

And the Earl of Winchilsea reported, that the committee had gone through the said bill; and think it fit to pass, without any amendment.

Hodie 3a vice lecta est billa, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America.

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was sent to the House of Commons, by Mr. Meller and Mr. Orlebar:

To let them know, that the Lords have agreed to the said bill, without any amendment.[68] (*L. J.*, XIX. 321-322.)

Session of December 7, 1711–June 21, 1712 (10-11 Ann.).

1711.

Dec. 7, HL. The Lord Keeper reported her Majesty's speech.[1]

And the same being afterwards read by the clerk;

It was moved, that an humble address be prepared, to return her Majesty the humble thanks of this House, for her Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

And a question being stated thereupon:

It was moved, that these words be added to the said question: (*videlicet,*) ["And to represent it to her Majesty, as the humble opinion and advice of this House, that no peace can be safe or honourable to Great Britain or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies are to be allotted to any branch of the House of Bourbon"].

---

[68] *C. J.*, XVI. 692. The act received the royal assent this same day, when Parliament was prorogued to July 10, then to Aug. 21, Oct. 9, Nov. 13, Nov. 27, finally to Dec. 7 when the new session opened. *L. J.*, XIX. 322, 323-334.

[1] Relating to the peace negotiations soon to open at Utrecht. The brackets in this entry appear in the *Journals*.

And a debate arising thereupon:

This previous question was proposed, and put, whether a question, for making those additional words part of the main question, shall be now put?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the question was put, whether these words; (*videlicet,*) ["And to represent it to her Majesty, as the humble opinion and advice of this House, that no peace can be safe or honourable to Great Britain or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies are to be allotted to any branch of the House of Bourbon"] shall be part of the main question?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main question, with the said addition, being put . . . .

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the Lords following were appointed a committee,[2] to prepare an humble address, to return her Majesty the humble thanks of this House, for her Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne; and to represent it to her Majesty, as the humble opinion and advice of this House, that no peace can be safe or honourable to Great Britain or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies are to be allotted to any branch of the House of Bourbon; and report to the House. . . . .

Their Lordships, or any seven of them; to meet to-morrow, at eleven a clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please. (*L. J.*, XIX. 336-337.)

Dec. 7, HL. . . . . The earl of Ferrers having made a motion for an address of thanks to the queen for her speech,

The *Earl of Nottingham*[3] rose up, and very copiously set forth the insufficiency and captiousness of the late preliminaries . . . .[4] He concluded with offering a clause to be inserted in the address of thanks . . . .[5]

The *Lord Guernsey,* brother to the earl of Nottingham, said, that such a clause was foreign to an address of thanks: that, in all probability, few of the members of the house were prepared to speak to it; but that it might be debated at a more convenient time, when according to custom, the House should take into consideration the state of the nation.

He was seconded by the lord North and Grey, and another peer; and the *Lord Treasurer*[6] added, that, according to the rules and orders of the House, this was not the proper time to debate such a motion. Upon this,

The *Earl of Wharton* appealed to the House, whether there were any such order? and, the *duke of Buckingham,* the most versed in parliamentary proceedings, having over-ruled the treasurer's objection, the *earl of Wharton* proceeded; spoke with great zeal against the preliminary articles offered by France; and insisted upon the necessity of inserting in the address the clause offered by the earl of Nottingham. He was supported by

---

[2] To the number of 117.

[3] "Lord Nottingham, a famous Tory and speech-maker, is gone over to the Whig side: they toast him daily, and Lord Wharton says, It is Dismal (so they call him from his looks) will save England at last." Jonathan Swift, *Journal to Stella,* ed. Frederick Ryland (*Prose Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D.,* ed. Temple Scott, vol. II.), p. 294.

[4] See F. G. Davenport, *European Treaties,* vol. III.; Boyer, *Hist. of Queen Anne* (1735), pp. 518-523.

[5] See preceding item.

[6] Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

The *Earl of Sunderland,* who answered the objection raised by some peers of the opposite side, namely, that they were not prepared to speak to that motion; " What, my lords["], said he, ["]is it possible, that any member of this illustrious house should be unprepared to debate an affair, which, for these ten years past, has been the principal subject-matter of our consultations? do not we sit in the same house? and are we not the peers, who have constantly been of opinion, and have often represented to her majesty, that no safe and honourable peace can be made, unless Spain and the West-Indies be recovered from the House of Bourbon? [7] It is true, I see some new faces among us: but even that lord, who sits on the woolpack (meaning the lord treasurer) may well remember, that, in the late reign, four lords were impeached for having made a partition-treaty." [8]

The *Earl of Anglesey,* (who, with the duke of Ormond, was just come into the House, having that morning travelled above 30 miles in their return from Ireland) represented the necessity of easing the nation of the burden of this expensive war, and said, they ought to leave it to her majesty's wisdom to conclude a peace, when she thought it convenient for the good of her subjects: adding, that we might have enjoyed that blessing soon after the battle of Ramillies,[9] if the same had not been put off by some persons, whose interest it was to prolong the war.

The *Duke of Marlborough,* who could not but perceive that this suggestion was levelled against him, made a long and pathetic speech, wherein, among other things, he said, he thought himself happy, in having an opportunity given him of vindicating himself on so material a point, which his enemies had so loudly, and so unjustly, laid to his charge, before a person (meaning the queen, and making a bow towards the place where her majesty was) [10] who knowing the integrity of his heart, and the uprightness of his conduct, would not fail doing him justice. That he referred himself to the queen, whether, whilst he had the honour to serve her majesty, as general and plenipotentiary, he had not constantly informed her, and her council, of all the proposals of peace, that had been made, and had not desired instructions for his conduct on that subject? That he could declare with a safe conscience, in the presence of her majesty, of that illustrious assembly, and of that supreme Being, who is infinitely above all the powers upon earth, and before whom, according to the ordinary course of nature, he must soon appear, to give an account of his actions, that he ever was desirous of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace; and that he was always very far from any design of prolonging the war for his own private advantage, as his enemies had most falsely insinuated. That his advanced age, and the many fatigues he had under-gone, made him earnestly wish for retirement and repose, to think of eternity the remainder of his days; the rather, because he had not the least motive to desire the continuance of the war, having been so generously rewarded, and had honours and riches heaped upon him, far beyond his desert and expectation, both by her majesty and her parliaments. That he thought himself bound to this public acknowledgment to her majesty and his country, that he should always be ready to serve them, if he could but crawl along, to obtain an honourable and lasting peace: but that, at the same time, he must take the liberty to declare, that he could, by no means, give into the measures, that had lately been taken to enter into a negotiation of peace with France, upon the foot of the seven preliminary articles;[11] for, he was of the same opinion with the rest of the allies, that the safety and liberties of Europe would be in imminent danger, if Spain and the West-Indies were left to the house of Bourbon; which, with all humility, and as he thought himself in duty bound, he had declared to her majesty, whom he had the honour to wait on, after his return from Holland: and, therefore, he was for inserting in the address the clause offered by the earl of Nottingham.

---

[7] *Ante,* pp. 162, 299.

[8] The Earls of Portland and Orford, Lords Somers and Halifax.

[9] Twenty-nine miles southeast of Brussels, where Marlborough defeated Villeroy May 23, 1706.

[10] Her Majesty, having ended her speech and removed her royal robes, returned to the House to hear the debates. Timberland, *Hist. and Proc. of the House of Lords,* II. 350; Cobbett, VI. 1036.

This speech, delivered with a most hearty concern, had the greater weight, as it was supported by the lord Cowper, the bishop of Sarum, the lord Halifax, and some other peers. On the other hand, the *lord North and Grey* and some other officious courtiers said, that, since peace and war belonged, as prerogatives to the crown, it was not proper to offer any advice in those matters, until it was asked: but this was rejected with indignation, since it was a constant practice, in all sessions of parliament, to offer advices; no prerogative could be above advice; this was the end specified in the writ, by which a parliament was summoned; nor was the motion for a delay received. The eyes of all Europe were upon the present session; and this was a post-night: so it was fit they should come to a present resolution, in a matter of such importance. . . .

This debate (in which the dukes of Shrewsbury and Buckingham were observed to say little or nothing) having lasted till near seven in the evening, the question was put, whether the earl of Nottingham's advice should be part of the address; and the previous question being first put, it was carried by the single vote of that earl; but the main question was carried by 62 against 54: so this point was gained, though by a small majority.[12] (Tindall, *Continuation of Mr. Rapin's Hist. of Eng.,* V. 420-423.)

Dec. 7, HC. A motion being made, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, returning her Majesty the humble thanks of this House, for her Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne . . . .

An amendment was proposed to be made therein; *viz.*

After the word "view", to insert these words, "not doubting but effectual care will be taken to prevent the kingdom of Spain, and the

---

[11] See references given in note 4, *ante.*

[12] Swift wrote that this result was due to Harley's neglect, "who did not take timely care to make up all his strength, although every one of us gave him caution enough. Nottingham has certainly been bribed". See his *Journal,* p. 295. The substance of this debate is also given in Boyer, *Hist. of Queen Anne,* pp. 526-527; Stanhope, *Hist. of Eng., Reign of Queen Anne,* pp. 500-501; Cobbett (VI. 1036-1039) prints it in full.

West-Indies, from remaining in the possession of a prince of the House of Bourbon; which must be destructive to the safety of her Majesty's person and government, the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover, and the liberties of Europe:"

And the question being put, that those words be made part of the question;

The House divided.

The yeas go forth.

Tellers for the yeas, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Walpole: 106.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Caesar, Mr. Bathurst: 232.

So it passed in the negative. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 1-2.)

Dec. 8, HL. The Earl of Nottingham reported from the Lords committees appointed to prepare an address to her Majesty, upon the resolution of this House yesterday, that they had prepared an address accordingly, as follows; (*videlicet,*)

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do, with hearts full of gratitude and loyalty to your sacred Majesty, beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble and hearty thanks and acknowledgments, for your Majesty's most tender and affectionate concern for all your people, expressed in your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne; and for imparting to us your Majesty's desires of ending this present war, by a peace advantageous to your subjects, and just and honourable for your majesty and all your allies; as also for your Majesty's expressing so particular a regard for the interest of the States General, as inseparable from your own; and that your Majesty is graciously pleased to assure us, it is your chief concern, that the Protestant religion and the laws and liberties of these nations may be continued to your people, by securing the succession to the crown as it is limited by Parliament to the House of Hanover; and that your Majesty is pleased to shew so just a resolution to procure a satisfaction for all the allies, being by treaties entitled to have their several interests secured at a peace, and to unite them in the strictest engagements, in order to render the peace secure and lasting.

And we do beg leave to represent it to your Majesty, as the humble opinion and advice of this House, that no peace can be safe or honourable to Great Britain or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies are to be allotted to any branch of the House of Bourbon.

Which address, being read by the clerk entire, was afterwards read, and agreed to, paragraph by paragraph.

Then it was proposed, that the said address, so agreed to, be presented to her Majesty.

After debate;

The question was put, whether this address shall be presented to her Majesty?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

We dissent to the address, because the nature of it is changed by the insertion of the last clause, from that of an address of thanks: neither have we had any thing parliamentarily, from the throne, or otherwise, laid before us, whereon to ground such advice as is therein contained.

And we look upon it as an encroachment on the royal prerogative, in so hasty a manner to declare our opinions, and on no better grounds, in a thing so essentially belonging to the crown, as making of peace and war.

BEAUFORT, CLARENDON, SUSSEX, OSBORNE, DENBIGH, THANET, P. ST. DAVID'S, T. CHICHESTER, NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH AND GREY, HATTON, JOH. BRISTOL, C. P. S.,[13] YARMOUTH, SCARSDALE, PLIMOUTH, WILLUGHBY DE BROKE, CARDIGAN, DELAWARR, BERKSHIRE, STAWELL.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the aforementioned address be presented to her Majesty by the whole House. . . . . (*L. J.*, XIX. 339.)

Dec. 12, HL. The Lord Keeper reported, that the House did yesterday present to her Majesty their humble address; and that her Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer; (*videlicet,*)

My Lords,

I take the thanks you give me kindly.

I should be sorry any one could think I would not do my utmost, to recover Spain and the West-Indies from the House of Bourbon.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the address of this House presented to her Majesty yesterday, and her Majesty's most gracious answer thereunto, be forthwith printed and published. (*L. J.*, XIX. 341.) [14]

Dec. 18, HL. The House being informed, that a person from the Admiralty Office attended; he was called in, and delivered, at the bar, an account of the ships which have been employed as cruizers and convoys in the year 1711, over and above the ships of war for the line of battle, and for convoys to remote parts; prepared in pursuance of an act of Parliament, intituled, An act for the better securing the trade of this kingdom, by cruizers and convoys.

And the title thereof being read:

Ordered, that the said account do lie on the table, to be perused by the Lords.[15] (*L. J.*, XIX. 344-345.)

1711/2.

Jan. 17, HL. The Lord Keeper acquainted the House, that her Majesty had commanded him to deliver a message to this House, under her royal sign manual.

---

[13] Dr. John Robison, bishop of Bristol, Lord Privy Seal.

[14] The Ordnance estimate for 1712, presented Dec. 17, proposed £456 5 *s.* for an engineer and storekeeper at Jamaica, and £2345 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for an engineer at New York and for the pay of an engineer, bombardiers, matrosses, or gunners' assistants at New England and Annapolis Royal; also deficits were shown of £815 7 *s.* for an engineer and gunners at Barbados, £500 for an engineer and storekeeper at Jamaica, and £1410 4 *s.* for an engineer at New York and the train at Annapolis Royal. *C. J.*, XVII. 11-12.

[15] A similar account was presented in the Commons. *Ibid.*, p. 13.

Which his Lordship read, and is as follows; (*videlicet,*)

Anne R. . . . .

Her Majesty can now tell you, that her plenipotentiaries are arrived at Utrecht; and have begun, in pursuance of their instructions, to concert the most proper ways of procuring a just satisfaction to all in alliance with her, according to their several treaties, and particularly with relation to Spain and the West Indies. . . . .[16] (*L. J.*, XIX. 358.)

Jan. 23, HC. A petition of several merchants, trading to America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, by an act of Parliament, made the last sessions, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, it is enacted, that all prize-goods and commodities, after the 1st of June 1711, shall be subjected to the same duties as they would have been liable to, had they not been prize: that, before the said act, those prize-goods which had paid the queen's duty there, were subjected here only to pay half those duties: that the petitioners are importers of prize-cocoa, which hath paid her Majesty's duties in the plantations: that if the same is liable to pay the whole duties here, according to the said act, it will not be worth freight, custom, and charges: that the Lord Treasurer hath, with the opinions of the Attorney-General, and the Commissioners of the Customs, upon the hardness of the case, ordered such cocoa as is already imported to be locked up in warehouses, under the queen's locks, till application can be made to the Parliament: and praying relief against that part of the said act as charges prize-cocoa, which hath already paid her Majesty's customs in America, with the same duties, upon its importation hither, as in case it had not been prize.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same to the House . . . .[17] (*C. J.*, XVII. 35.)

Jan. 29, HC. A petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, the petitioners trading to her Majesty's plantations in America, their agents have shipped home several parcels of sugar, and other commodities, taken as prize from the enemy; which, by a clause in an act, passed in the last sessions, for the encouragement of trade to America, the officers of her Majesty's customs demand 2 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* for each hundred weight of muscavado sugar; which is about double the value of what it will sell for, and is an entire prohibition to the consumption thereof in Great Britain; and, there remaining after all allowances deducted, if shipped for foreign parts, 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* with the addition of freight, makes it equally impracticable for exportation: and praying relief therein.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to America is referred. (*C. J.*, XVII. 50.)

---

[16] The same message was delivered to the Commons. Both Houses the following day reported appropriate addresses in reply (*C. J.*, XVII. 28, 31; *L. J.*, XIX. 360).

The Exchequer accounts, presented to the Commons Jan. 17, contain several American items, including charges for four companies of 449 men at New York, one company of 58 at Bermudas, and one of 93 at Newfoundland. *C. J.*, XVII. 27.

[17] The names of this committee are in the *Journals*. *Cf.* petition to the Lords June 5, 1711. A bill was ordered this session for the relief of merchants importing prize goods from America.

Feb. 1, HC. A petition of divers merchants of London, traders to Africa, and thence to the plantations, in behalf of themselves, and many others concerned in the said trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the trade to Africa is under great discouragements by the company's not paying their debts, carrying on the trade, nor supporting their settlements, nor supporting the petitioners, and other separate traders: that the act for settling the trade to Africa is near expiring: and praying the consideration of the House upon the state of the said trade.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Tuesday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the trade to Africa.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the said committee.[18] (*C. J.,* XVII. 55.)

Feb. 1, HC. A petition of the planters, and other inhabitants, of the island of Barbadoes, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the commodities of that island are produced by labour of the negroes brought from Africa, and rise or fall according to the supply of negroes: that a free and open trade to Africa will be the best means to bring negroes to the said island in greatest plenty: and praying the said trade may remain free and open to all her Majesty's subjects.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.,* XVII. 55-56.)

Feb. 2, HC. Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty, of the 31st of January last, and by her Majesty's command, a copy of the treaty of concert for the fleets of England, concluded at Whitehall, the 29th of April 1689; and a translation thereof: and also,

A copy of the treaty of renewal of treaties between England and Holland, concluded at Westminster the 9th day of June 1703; and a translation thereof:

And acquainted the House, that they are all the treaties relating to the proportions for sea or land-service which are not before the House.

And the titles of the said copies were read.

The said copies are bound up with the other papers of this session.

And the translations of the said treaties are as follows; *viz.* . . . .

XIV. That their Majesties shall give orders, that in all the instructions to the captains of their ships of war, appointed, or to be appointed, to convoy the merchant-ships to any place; and also, such as shall go from time to time to the West Indies; an article be inserted, injoining them, very expressly, to protect, against the insults or attacks of any one whatsoever, the merchant-ships belonging to the subjects of the said Lords the States-General, which shall steer the same course as the said ships of war, and desire to put themselves under their protection: and that another article shall be inserted therein, commanding also, very expressly, the said captains, in case the plantations, colonies, or other dominions whatsoever, which the said Lords the

---

[18] Consideration was postponed to Feb. 26 (*C. J.,* XVII. 69, 77, 93, 112). When the bill to establish the African trade in a regulated company had been read the third time it again failed to pass. But an act was passed this session to enable the company to make a settlement with its creditors (see *post*).

States-General possess at present or may possess hereafter, in the West-Indies, want any assistance to defend themselves against the attacks or insults of their enemies; that, as soon as they shall be required, they shall give all help and assistance for the defence of the said plantations, colonies, or other dominions, against all the attacks or insults aforesaid, as far as the state of the plantations, colonies, or other dominions, of their Majesties, can afford it: And the said Lords the States-General shall also direct, that in all the instructions to the captains of their ships, appointed, or to be appointed, to convoy the merchant-ships to any place; and also such as shall go, from time to time, to the West-Indies; like articles be inserted, and very positive, as well in respect to the protection which the said captains shall give to the merchant-ships belonging to the subjects of their Majesties, as in respect to the succour and assistance which they shall give for the defence of the plantations, colonies, or other dominions, which their Majesties possess at present, or which they may possess hereafter, in the West-Indies; all according to the form and manner above-mentioned. . . . .[19] (*C. J.*, XVII. 57-59.)

Feb. 9, HC. Sir Robert Davers reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to America was referred,[20] the matter, as it appeared to them; which report he read in his place; and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

Upon the petition of several merchants trading to America:

That the committee having taken into consideration the petition of the said merchants, who pray to be relieved against the act, passed the last session, for encouraging the trade to America, which charges prize-cocoa, which hath already paid her Majesty's customs in America, with the same duties, upon its importation in England, as in case it had not been prize;

That it appeared to the committee, by *Mr. Bursfield,*[21] surveyor-general of the customs of North America, that a Spanish ship, called *St. Xto. De Burgo,* upwards of 300 tons, taken as prize, and brought into New-York, in September 1710, which had on board 250 tons of cocoa, and was entered at the custom-house at New-York, and paid 6,000 *l.* custom at 2 *d.* per pound, and 2½ per cent. upon the real value:

And that he knows the certificates that were produced to the committee, and the officers hand-writing that signed them; and believes, those certificates are for part of the said cocoa that came out of the aforesaid ship.

Mr. Wm. Hyde, merchant, of South Carolina, likewise saith, that, when he was in Carolina, in 1710, there were two Spanish ships brought in as prize, and condemned there, whose ladings was chiefly cocoa: the name of the one was the *Sancta Cruize,* burden about 250 tons; the other was called the *St. John,* burden about 200 tons: and that they paid between 5 and 6,000 *l.* custom, in specie, for the said cocoa, at 2 *d.* per pound, and 2½ per cent. upon the value: and believes, that some of the cocoa, now in her Majesty's warehouses, is part of the cocoa which came in those two ships to Carolina.

---

[19] These treaties are printed in full in Davenport, *European Treaties,* vols. II. and III.
[20] Jan. 23, *ante.*
[21] Maurice Birchfield. For this case see *N. Y. Col. Docs.,* V. 232.

Mr. Burchfield and *Mr. Hyde* further declared, that they knew the hand of the collector of her Majesty's customs at Carolina; and believe it to be the said collector's hand that hath signed the certificates which came from Carolina.

That it appeared to the committee, by the Attorney-General's opinion, that prize-goods condemned in Great Britain, in the same vessels as it was taken in, are subject but to our own plantation-duties.

That an instance also was given to the committee, of prize-cocoa entered at the custom-house at London, which was taken in a French ship, by the *Leghorn* gally, since the passing of the act the last session, which paid the plantation-duty only; being but a moiety of what the petitioners are now obliged to pay by the said act.

That the petitioners also produced a copy of the Commissioners of the Customs report to the Lord High Treasurer; and a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion; with a copy of the Lord Treasurer's warrant to the Commissioners of the Customs, for the landing of such prize-cocoa as is now imported; and directing the same to be put into warehouses, until the petitioners could apply to Parliament for relief.

And a debate arising in the House upon the said report;

Ordered, that the debate be adjourned until this day sevennight. (*C. J.*, XVII. 75.)

Feb. 9, HC. Sir Robert Davers reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of the merchants trading to America was referred; and to whom the petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol was also referred; the matter, as it appeared to them, upon the said petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol;[22] which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table.

Ordered, that the said report be taken into consideration upon this day sevennight. (*C. J.*, XVII. 75.)

Feb. 12, HC. A petition of the merchants and inhabitants of the port of Leverpoole, trading to the coast of Africa, and thence to the West-Indies, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the laying open the said trade, the petitioners have fitted out many ships for the said trade, and supplied the plantations with great numbers of negroes, to the benefit of the said plantations, and the improvement of navigation: that, if the said trade should be confined to the port of London only, this, and all other out-ports, would lose the benefit of the said trade, and the manufactures fit for Africa be confined to one buyer: and praying, that the petitioners, and all other out-ports of Great Britain, may have the freedom of the said African trade.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[23] (*C. J.*, XVII. 76.)

---

[22] Jan. 29, *ante.*

[23] A similar petition was presented from Birmingham and, on the previous day, one from the merchants of Bristol. *C. J.*, XVII. 76.

Feb. 12, HC. A petition of the Royal African Company of England, and their creditors, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, upon the encouragement of a charter granted to the Royal African Company, raised a considerable sum of money, for carrying on the trade to Africa, in a joint-stock: that the said trade has laid under great discouragements, during this and the late war: that, in 1697, the said trade was laid open, for 13 years, upon paying to the company 10 *l.* per cent. upon their exports: and praying a parliamentary establishment of their charter, in such manner as shall support the said trade.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[24] (*C. J.*, XVII. 76.)

Feb. 13, HC. Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty, and by her Majesty's command . . . .

Extracts of letters from Mr. Boyle to the Lord Viscount Townshend, concerning the Barrier-Treaty: [25] and also . . . .

Copy of the preliminary articles to a general peace, signed at the Hague the twenty-eighth May 1709; and a translation of the same.[26]

The titles of the said copies and extracts of letters were read. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 77.)

Feb. 14, HC. Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty, and by her Majesty's commands, extracts of two letters from the Lord Viscount Townshend; *viz.* of a letter from the Lord Townshend, to the Earl of Sunderland, concerning the Barrier-Treaty, dated at the Hague, the first of November 1709, N. S.; and also, of a letter from the Lord Townshend, to Mr. Boyle, concerning the Barrier-Treaty, dated at the Hague, the 26th of November 1709, N. S.;

And the titles of the said extracts were read. . . . .[27] (*C. J.*, XVII. 87.)

Feb. 15, HL. The House was moved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express the just indignation of this House, at the dishonourable treatment of her Majesty . . . . at the terms of peace offered to her Majesty and her allies, by the plenipotentiaries of France; and to assure her Majesty, that this House will stand by and assist her Majesty, with their lives and fortunes, in carrying on this war, in conjunction with her allies, till a safe and honourable peace can be obtained for her Majesty and her allies.[28]

---

[24] The company in an earlier petition of this day sought support for the African settlements. *Ibid.*

[25] Nov. 18, 1709: "And as her Majesty cannot but think this to be a most signal proof of her friendship; so she has reason to expect, at the treaty of peace, that, besides what your Excellency mentioned in yours, of the 1st instant, N. S. concerning the pretensions of Great Britain in the West Indies, the States will readily and vigorously concur in obtaining such other advantages from France for her subjects, as are suitable to her just demands . . . . " *C. J.*, XVII. 79.

[26] Article V. agreed that his Most Christian Majesty should withdraw from the Indies as soon as possible; article VII. forbade France ever becoming master of the Spanish West Indies, or exercising any trade there; article XVI. yielded to Great Britain what France possessed in Newfoundland and restored the *status quo ante bellum* of all the "countries, islands, forts, and colonies, which have been possessed by the arms of either side, during the present war, in what part soever of the Indies situated . . . . " *C. J.*, XVII. 84.

[27] Much of this matter concerns restrictions of the Spanish trade. In the first letter Townshend wrote: "At the signing of the treaty, I told the deputies, that her Majesty expected more favourable conditions, in regard to the West-Indies, at the renewal of the negotiations for peace, than what was agreed in the last; in which she hoped they would give their assistance: and I particularly mentioned, that France should renounce their right to that part of St. Christopher's they formerly possessed, and make an entire restitution of Hudson's Bay: upon which, they unanimously gave me their assurances of their hearty endeavors to serve their Majesty in these points. . . . . " *C. J.*, XVII. 88.

To which the House agreed. . . . . (*L. J.*, XIX. 379.)

Feb. 16, HC. The House, according to order, resumed the adjourned debate upon the report from the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to America was referred.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the relief of the petitioners: and that Sir Robert Davers and Sir Robert Eden do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XVII. 92.)

Feb. 18, HC. The House took into consideration the report from the committee, to whom the petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol was referred:

And the same was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

Upon the petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol:

That, upon examination of the matters complained of in the said petition, the committee find, that by an act made the last session of this present Parliament for encouragement of the trade to America, it is, among other things, enacted, that all prize-goods, and commodities, which, after the 1st day of June 1711, shall be imported into any of the ports of Great Britain, shall be subject and liable to the payment of the same duties, as those goods and commodities would have paid in case they had not been prize:

That it appeared to the committee, by certificates, under the hand and seal of the officer of the custom-house in Barbadoes, dated the 27th of October 1711, that the petitioners agents have shipped home several parcels of sugar, and other goods; *viz.* 178 tierces, and 30 barrels, of muscovado sugar, shipped on board the *Tyger* galley; and 178 tierces, and 18 barrels, of muscovado sugars, shipped on board the *Peterborough*; which said goods were taken as prize from the enemy, by her Majesty's ship of war the *Panther*.

That it also appeared, that the officers of the customs at Bristol, by virtue of the said act of Parliament, insist upon the duties following; *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For muscovado sugar, per hundred	2	10	2
For indigo, per pound weight	0	1	9¼
For cotton, per pound weight	0	0	2½
Whereas, before the said act passed, the duties were as follow; *viz.*			
Muscovado sugar, per hundred	0	3	4
Indigo, per pound	0	0	2
Cotton		Free	

---

[28] In the proposals from Utrecht the French plenipotentiaries consented to yield to Great Britain St. Christopher, Hudson Bay and Strait, and Newfoundland, excepting Placentia and the fishing rights. Acadia, with Port Royal and the fort, was to be restored to the French (Cobbett, VI. 1106; Timberland, *Hist. H. of L.*, II. 365). The address here ordered was presented the next day. *L. J.*, XIX. 380, 381.

That the petitioners made it appear, to the satisfaction of the committee, that the high duty demanded by the commissioners, is double the value of what the goods will sell for; and is an entire prohibition to the consumption thereof in Great Britain; and there remaining, after all allowance deducted, if shipped off for foreign parts, 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* with the addition of freight, makes it equally impracticable for exportation.

That it appeared, that the Commissioners of the Customs did send an order to their collector at Bristol to permit the said goods to be unladen, and put into warehouses at the charge of the proprietors, upon the petitioners entering into bond to pay the duties, with interest from the time of landing thereof, in case they should not, before the 25th day of March next, be relieved by act of Parliament against the high duties charged on the said goods.

Ordered, that the members who are to prepare, and bring in, the bill for the relief of several merchants trading to America, do likewise provide in the same for sugar and indigo, mentioned in the said petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol. (*C. J.*, XVII. 92-93.)

Feb. 18, HC. The act of the ninth year of her Majesty's reign, for the encouragement of the trade to America, being read;

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the bonds taken for prize-goods brought into Jamaica, which were unsatisfied upon the first day of June 1711, according to the directions of the said act.[29] (*C. J.*, XVII. 93.)

Feb. 22, HC. Sir Robert Davers presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the relief of the merchants importing prize-goods from America: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[30] (*C. J.*, XVII. 104.)

Feb. 23, HC. The House being informed, that some of the Commissioners of the Customs attended;

They were called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House the return of the Commissioners of the Customs, touching bonds given at Jamaica for the duty on prize-goods: and,

An account of bonds transmitted from Jamaica: and,

An extract of the account of bonds transmitted from Jamaica: and,

A certificate of the case and circumstances of the securities in the Jamaica bonds: and also,

Mr. Beckford's [31] letter from Jamaica to the Commissioners of the Customs.

And the title of the said return, and other papers, were read.

---

[29] Presented Feb. 23, *post.*

[30] 10 Ann. c. 30 (c. 32 in other editions). Because of conditions explained in the foregoing petitions which prompted this bill, the act of 9 Ann. c. 29 (*ante,* p. 252) was made applicable only to prize goods brought into Great Britain before May 29, 1712; if imported after that date the act required certification that the imports were the same goods as were condemned by the admiralty court of the colony from which they were shipped. *Statutes,* IX. 697.

[31] Peter Beckford, collector of the customs, who exacted payment of the duties provided by the act governing prize goods. These payments often exceeded the intrinsic value of the goods taken.

The return, and other papers, are bound up with the other papers of this session.

Ordered, that the said return, and other papers, do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 105.)[32]

Feb. 29, HC. The House being informed, that one attended from Mr. Howe, paymaster of her Majesty's guards and garisons;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address, and by her Majesty's command, a distribution of the monies granted for the service of the year 1711, for the general officers, garisons, contingencies, independent companies, and invalids, in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and the plantations.

And then he withdrew.

And the title of the said distribution was read. . . . .[33] (*C. J.*, XVII. 115.)

Mar. 1, HC. A petition of divers merchants trading to and from the West-Indies was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners have paid the full duty for sundry parcels of cocoanuts, imported from the West-Indies, as prize-nuts: that others, who have imported the like goods, and lodged them in her Majesty's warehouses, are like to be relieved by the House: and praying, that they may have a drawback for what duties they have overpaid, in such sorts as others shall be relieved whose goods are in her Majesty's warehouse.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill for the relief of the merchants importing prize-goods from America is committed.[34] (*C. J.*, XVII. 118.)

Mar. 1, HC. Sir Thomas Hanmer reported from the committee, to whom it was referred to draw up a representation to be made to her Majesty,[35] that they had drawn up the same accordingly; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where it was twice read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

Most gracious Sovereign.

. . . . In order to take the more perfect view of what we proposed; and that we might be able to set the whole before your Majesty in a true light; we have thought it necessary to go back to the beginning of the war; and beg leave to observe the motives and reasons upon which his late Majesty King William engaged first in it: the treaty of the grand alliance explains those reasons to be, for the supporting the pretensions of his imperial Majesty, then actually engaged in a war with the French king, who had usurped the entire Spanish monarchy for his grandson the Duke of Anjou; and for the assisting the States-General, who, by the loss of their barrier against France, were then in the same, or a more dangerous condition than if they were actually invaded; as these were the just and necessary motives for undertaking this war; so the ends proposed to be obtained by it were equally wise and honourable: for, as they are set forth in the eighth article of the same treaty, they appear to have been, the procuring an equitable and reasonable satisfaction to his imperial Majesty, and sufficient securities for the dominions, provinces, navigation, and commerce, of the King of Great Britain, and the States-General; the making effectual provision, that the two kingdoms of France and Spain should never be united under the same government; and, particularly, that the French should never get into the possession of the Spanish West-Indies, or be permitted to sail thither, upon the account of traffick, under any pretence whatsoever; and, lastly, the securing to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, and the States-General, all the same privileges, and rights of commerce, throughout the whole dominions of Spain, as they enjoyed before the death of Charles the Second, king of Spain, by virtue of any treaty, agreement, custom, or any other way whatsoever. . . . .

---

[32] Feb. 26 petitions were read from the merchants of Exeter and Minehead asking that the African trade be kept free, one benefit being that the plantations would then be supplied with negroes at cheap rates. The African business was then considered, and further consideration postponed to Mar. 18. *C. J.*, XVII. 112, 113, 125, 132.

[33] For the plantations the following allotments were made: the four companies at New York, commanded by Col. Robert Hunter, Col. Richard Ingoldesby, Capt. Peter Mathews, and Capt. James Weems, £7093 3 *s.* 4 *d.*; the company at Bermudas, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Bennett, £991 11 *s.* 8 *d.*; the company at Newfoundland, £1801 2 *s.* 6 *d.* This distribution was referred to the committee on supply. *C. J.*, XVII. 116, 117.

[34] The bill was this day committed to a committee of the whole House.

[35] Relating to the state of war ordered Feb. 18 (*C. J.*, XVII. 94). The queen's answer was reported Mar. 5. *Ibid.*, p. 125.

The service at sea, as it hath been very large and extensive in itself, so it hath been carried on, through the whole course of the war, in a manner highly disadvantageous to your Majesty, and your kingdom. . . . . This also hath been the occasion, that your Majesty hath been streightened in your convoys for trade; your coasts have been exposed, for want of a sufficient number of cruisers to guard them; and you have been disabled from annoying the enemy in their most beneficial commerce with the West-Indies, from whence they have received those vast supplies of treasure, without which they could not have supported the expences of this war. . . . .

With regard to the other dominions and territories of Spain; your Majesty's subjects have always been distinguished in their commerce with them; and, both by ancient treaties, and an uninterrupted custom, have enjoyed greater privileges and immunities of trade, than either the Hollanders, or any other nation whatsoever: and that wise and excellent treaty of the grand alliance provides effectually for the security and continuance of these valuable privileges to Britain, in such a manner, as that each nation might be left at the end of the war upon the same foot as it stood at the commencement of it: but this treaty we now complain of, instead of confirming your subjects rights, surrenders and destroys them; for although by the sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Munster, made between his Catholick Majesty and the States-General, all advantages of trade are stipulated for, and granted to, the Hollanders, equal to what the English enjoyed; yet, the crown of England not being a party to that treaty, the subjects of England have never submitted to those articles of it; nor even the Spaniards themselves ever observed them: but this treaty revives those articles in prejudice of Great Britain, and makes your Majesty a party to them; and even a guarantee to the States-General for privileges against your own people. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 119, 120, 122.)

Mar. 5, HC. A petition of John Becher, of Bristol, on behalf of himself, and several other merchants concerned in the trade to Newfoundland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioner, and several others, merchants of Bristol, have, at their own charge, fitted out several ships, carrying letters of marque, to annoy the enemy on the coast of Newfoundland: and took several prizes; one of which, named *L'Excellent,* arrived at Bristol in November last, laden with Bank cod-fish, and was condemned as prize: that the fish being perishable, and the duties demanded being more than the same was worth, the petitioners left the money for the said duties in the officers hands, as a pledge, and thereby have the liberty to sell the same fish; and hoping to be relieved by this honourable House: and praying such relief in the premises as shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for the relief of the merchants importing prize-goods from America is committed. (*C. J.,* XVII. 125.)

Mar. 11, HC. A petition of the planters and inhabitants of her Majesty's island and colony of Nevis was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the constant supply of negroes at moderate rates is the main support of that island, and enables them to preserve the staple of sugars, and other commodities, and afford them cheaper than other nations: that they have not, both by the company, and separate traders, of late years, been supplied with a sufficient number of negroes; and those that they have had have been at great prices: and praying, that the African trade may be so settled, as the petitioners may be supplied with negroes at reasonable rates.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.,* XVII. 131.)

Mar. 18, HC. Mr. Secretary St. John also acquainted the House, that he was commanded by her Majesty to acquaint this House, that, pursuant to their address of the last session, her Majesty had given directions for taking care of the settlements in Africa, for the preservation of the trade thither; which she hoped would be preserved accordingly; and that her Majesty had been pleased to direct the state of that trade to be laid before her; which had been done by the Commissioners of Trade: and that he was commanded by her Majesty to lay before the House a representation, and several papers, relating thereunto:

And he presented the same to the House.

And the titles of the said representation, and other papers, were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

Representation from the Council of Trade concerning the settlement of the trade to Africa:

Copy of the answer of the separate traders to Africa to the queries sent them by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations:

Copy of some additional proposals from the separate traders touching the maintenance of the African settlements:

Copy of a letter from the separate traders containing an account of their stock, and proposals for managing the trade to Africa in a regulated company:

Copy of some farther proposals from the separate traders to Africa relating to the trade thither:

Copy of the account of the ten per cent. duty paid by the separate traders for maintaining the African settlements in three years of peace, and in the two last years of war:

Rules and provisions proposed by the separate traders as necessary for the better carrying on, improving, and increasing, the trade to Africa:

Names of fifty-six ships of separate traders lost between 1707 and 1711:

Extract of the minutes of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the trade to Africa:

Copy of the company's observations upon three queries sent by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to the separate traders:

Copy of a memorial from the Royal African Company, setting forth the absolute necessity of a joint-stock for carrying on the trade to Africa:

Particular valuation of the company's forts, castles, and factories, in Africa:

Copy of an account of the annual charge of the company's forts and settlements in Africa:

Copy of an account of eight years exports of the African Company, and eight years exports of the separate traders.

Ordered, that the said representation, and other papers relating thereunto, be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of the trade to Africa.

The said representation, and other papers relating thereunto, are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVII. 140.)

Mar. 18, HC. A petition of Colonel Francis Alexander, in behalf of himself, and the officers and soldiers in the regiment under his command, now in her Majesty's Leeward Islands in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that his regiment being dispersed in several islands, it is very difficult to get complete sets of muster-rolls thereof: that the paymaster-general, for want of proper vouchers, cannot issue the pay of the said regiment; which is prejudicial to the merchants that furnish the subsistence thereof, and ruins the credit of the same: and praying relief in the premises.

Ordered, that, leave be given to bring in a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition: and that the Earl of Hertford, Mr. Oglethorp, and Mr. Manley, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[36] (*C. J.*, XVII. 140.)

Mar. 20, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will please to direct the proper officer to lay before this House such account as he has received of the effective men in the regiment of Colonel Francis Alexander, late Colonel Jones's, in the Leeward

---

[36] The bill was read Mar. 20, committed Apr. 23, considered May 24, and reported May 28, after which there are no further references to it. *C. J.*, XVII. 143, 197, 239, 243-244.

Islands in America, for the two last years; and that she will be pleased to direct, that a copy of a letter, sent by the governor of the Leeward Islands to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the same, may also be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[37] (*C. J.*, XVII. 143.)

Mar. 21, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will please to give directions to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to lay before this House the address from Jamaica, in June last, relating to the trade to Africa.[38]

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. (*C. J.*, XVII. 146.)

Mar. 24, HC. Mr. Gwyn, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to their addresses to her Majesty, and by her Majesty's commands, extract of a letter from Colonel Parke, late governor of the Leeward Islands, to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, dated the 4th of May 1709:[39] and

A copy of a letter from Colonel Parke to Colonel Jones, dated the 8th of April 1709:

Extract of a letter from Colonel Parke, late governor of the Leeward Islands, to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, dated the 24th of April 1710; with the copy of a petition from the soldiers to Colonel Parke:[40]

Extract of a letter from Major Douglas, present governor of the Leeward Islands, to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, of the 28th of November 1711:[41] and also,

Extract of the minutes of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations of the third of March 1711:[42] and also,

A copy of an address to her Majesty from the governor, council, and assembly, of Jamaica, relating to the benefit of an open trade to Africa.[43]

And the titles of the said extracts, and copies, and address, were read.

Ordered, that the said extracts and copies of letters, and minutes, and copy of the petition, do lie upon the table until the bill for relief of Colonel Francis Alexander, and his regiment, in the Leeward Islands, in America, shall be read a second time.

The said extracts, and other papers, are bound up with the other papers of this session.

---

[37] See preceding entry and note. Many papers showing Governor Parke's relations with Col. James Jones are calendared in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 81-152, *passim*; the letter here mentioned is on p. 81. The papers here requested were delivered Mar. 24 and 28 (*post*).

[38] Included with papers presented Mar. 24; see next item.

[39] *B. T. Journal,* Feb. 1708/9–Mar. 1714/5, p. 54.

[40] *Ibid.*, pp. 163-164; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 81-82.

[41] Walter Douglas. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1711-1712; pp. 167-169.

[42] These concern the rebellion in Antigua which resulted in the murder of Governor Parke. *B. T. Journal,* p. 346.

[43] June 2, 1711. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, p. 541.

Ordered, that the copy of the said address from Jamaica be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XVII. 149.) [44]

1712.

Mar. 27, HC. A petition of Thomas Coventrey merchant, owner of the ship *Successe,* was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioner's factor abroad brought the said ship at Smirna, as a New-England built ship; but the petitioner apprehends, the proofs transmitted to him, relating thereto, are not sufficient to exempt the same from the act made for preventing frauds, and regulateing abuses, in the plantation-trade: that the said ship is coming from Smirna and Lisbon; the chiefest lading of which consists in dyers goods; which must be sent into Holland, unless leave be given to bring in a bill for making the said ship a free ship: and praying leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition: and that Sir Wm. Whitelocke and Sir Richard Onslow do prepare, and bring in, the same.[45] (*C. J.*, XVII. 157.)

Mar. 27, HC. A petition of sundry merchants and planters of the province of Carolina, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the inhabitants of the said province, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the said province hath always been supplied with negroes imported by private merchants, as well as by the inhabitants and planters residing there; whereby the product thereof hath been much increased, to the benefit of Great Britain: that the petitioners are informed, that the African Company, and their creditors, have petitioned the House for a confirmation of their charter, by an exclusive trade; which, if granted, will greatly prejudice the petitioners, by debarring them from fetching their own negroes: and praying, that the trade to Africa may continue open, and the petitioners have liberty to fetch negroes for the use of their own plantations, etc.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of the trade to Africa. (*C. J.*, XVII. 157.)

Mar. 27, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider farther of the trade to Africa. . . .

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider farther of the said trade. . . .

Mr. Farrer reported from the committee, that they had heard the separate traders, and also some in behalf of the Royal African Company; and had come to several resolutions; which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received upon Monday morning next. (*C. J.*, XVII. 158.)

---

[44] Among the resolutions of the committee on supply this day passed by the Commons was one imposing a duty of £30 per cent., *ad valorem,* on all books, prints, and maps, printed or made in any parts beyond the seas and imported into Great Britain. *C. J.*, XVII. 151.

[45] An act declaring the *Success* a free ship was passed. *C. J.*, XVII. 158, 165, 171, 174, 180, 235; *L. J.*, XIX. 421, 423, 424, 456.

Mar. 28, HC. The House being acquainted, that Mr. Merill, from the paymaster of her Majesty's guards and garisons, attended;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty,[46] and by her Majesty's command, an account of the effective men in the regiment of foot in the Leeward-Islands, in America, lately commanded by Colonel James Jones, and now by Colonel Francis Alexander, according to the muster-rolls returned to the paymaster-general of her Majesty's guards, garisons, etc. since the time the said regiment was cleared, in the year 1709, to the time of the last muster-rolls received from the regiment.

And then he withdrew.

And the title of the said account was read.

The said account is bound up with the other papers of this session.

Ordered, that the said account do lie upon the table until the bill for relief of Colonel Francis Alexander, and his regiment, in the Leeward-Islands, in America, shall be read a second time. (*C. J.,* XVII. 158.)

Mar. 31, HC. Mr. Farrer reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the trade to Africa, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the trade to Africa ought to be free to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations, in a regulated company.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, for the preserving, better carrying on, and improveing, the trade to Africa, it is necessary, that forts and settlements be maintained, and inlarged, on that coast.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the charge of maintaining the said forts and settlements be borne out of the said trade.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that it is necessary the contracts already made with the natives be maintained, and other alliances from time to time made for the inlargement of the trade to Africa.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the plantations ought to be supplied with sufficient quantities of negroes at reasonable rates.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a considerable stock is necessary for the carrying on the trade to Africa to the best advantage of her Majesty's subjects, and for preserving and improving the same.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that it is necessary an export of one hundred thousand pounds at least, in merchandize, be annually made from Great Britain to Africa.

The first six of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The last of the said resolutions being read a second time;

And the question being put, that the House do agree with the committee in the said resolution;

It passed in the negative.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in upon the said resolutions agreed unto by the House: and that Mr. Farrer, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Heysham,

---

[46] See under Mar. 20, *ante.*

Sir Thomas Powys, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[47] (*C. J.*, XVII. 164-165.)

Apr. 5, HC. The order being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for the relief of the merchants importing prize-goods from America;

Ordered, that the report from the Commissioners of the Customs, touching bonds given at Jamaica for the duty on prize-goods, and other papers relating thereunto, which were ordered to lie upon the table, be referred to the consideration of the said committee.

Then the House resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

Sir Robert Davers reported from the committee, that they had considered the petitions referred to the committee, and the Commissioners of the Customs report, and other papers referred; and had made some amendments to the bill; which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received upon Monday morning next. (*C. J.*, XVII. 172.)

Apr. 7, HC. Sir Robert Davers reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for the relief of the merchants importing prize-goods from America was committed, the amendments they had made to the bill, and had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where the same were once read throughout; and then a second time, as far as clause A, one by one; and the same were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Clause A being read a second time, that sixty-one hundred and twelve Bank cod-fish, imported at Bristol by John Becher and Company, in the prize-ship *Excellent,* be liable to pay no other duties than if British taken;

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the House do agree with the committee in the said amendment;

It passed in the negative.

Another amendment being proposed to be made to the bill;

And a debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, that the debate be adjourned till Saturday morning next. (*C. J.*, XVII. 174.)

Apr. 10, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Francis Lynn, from the Secretary at War, attended;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, an account of some extraordinary charges of the war, for which no provision hath been yet made by Parliament. . . . .[48] (*C. J.*, XVII. 177-178.)

---

[47] See note 18, *ante.* The bill was read Apr. 7, committed Apr. 11, considered Apr. 24 and May 23, reported May 27, and read the third time June 3, when the question to pass it was negatived. *C. J.*, XVII. 174, 181, 191, 194, 200, 204, 212, 213, 220, 232, 238, 242, 248, 251-252.

[48] "For the pay of several officers in New England, sent under the command of Brigadier Nicholson, and of other officers and soldiers of the troops formed in that country, pursuant to the resolutions of councils of war held there for the taking of Port Royal; and for divers incident charges relating to that expedition", £23,637 13 *s.* 2½ *d.* See under Apr. 15, *post.*

Apr. 11, HC. A petition of the Royal African Company of England was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the bill, brought into the House, for establishing a trade to Africa in a regulated company, tends to the destruction of the petitioners franchise of being a body politick, and takes away their rights and properties: and praying to be heard, by their counsel, against the same.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the said bill is committed.

Ordered, that the said bill be printed. (*C. J.*, XVII. 181.) [49]

Apr. 12, HC. The House, according to order, resumed the adjourned debate upon the amendment proposed to be made to the bill for the relief of the merchants importing prize-goods from America:

And several amendments were made by the House to the bill.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed.[50] (*C. J.*, XVII. 185.)

Apr. 15, HC. Mr. Conyers reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as followeth; *viz.* . . . .

2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding twenty-three thousand six hundred thirty-seven pounds thirteen shillings and two pence halfpeny, be granted to her Majesty, for the pay of several officers in New England, sent under the command of Brigadier Nicholson, and of other officers and soldiers of the troops formed there, for the taking of Port-Royal, with the incident charges relating to that expedition. . . . .

13. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding five thousand six hundred sixty-three pounds eleven shillings and eight pence, be granted to her Majesty, for the pay of the several officers employed with the troops in New-England, sent thither with Brigadier Nicholson in 1710, and of thirty lieutenants, sent thither in 1711, upon ensigns pay, for the year 1712. . . . .

The first, second, and third, resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

The rest of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 190.)

Apr. 16, HC. Mr. Gwyn, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, by her Majesty's command, presented to the House a representation touching the distribution of the money allowed, by a late act of Parliament, to such proprietors, etc., as should re-settle at Nevis or St. Christophers.[51]

---

[49] The Commons to-day accepted a resolution from the committee on supply that, of the duties on tobacco, 2*d.* per lb. be retained upon exportation of any tobacco from Great Britain into Ireland or the isles of Man, Jersey, or Guernsey over and above the half-subsidy already in force. *C. J.*, XVII. 181-182.

Apr. 12 the creditors of the Royal African Company asked to be heard by counsel against the African bill. *Ibid.*, p. 184.

[50] The bill was passed Apr. 21. It was read by the Lords Apr. 28, committed Apr. 29, considered, reported, and passed May 5. May 22 it was given the royal assent. *C. J.*, XVII. 194, 235; *L. J.*, XIX. 432, 433, 436, 437, 455.

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said representation do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 191-192.)

Apr. 23, HC. A bill for the relief of Colonel Francis Alexander, and his regiment, in the Leeward-Islands, in America, was read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Tuesday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.

Ordered, that the account of the effective men in the regiment of foot in the Leeward-Islands, in America, lately commanded by Colonel James Jones, and now by Colonel Francis Alexander, according to the muster-rolls returned to the paymaster-general of her Majesty's guards, garisons, etc. since the time the said regiment was cleared, in the year 1709, to the time of the last muster-rolls received from the regiment; and also, the extract of a letter from Colonel Parke, late governor of the Leeward-Islands, to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, dated the 4th of May 1709; and a copy of a letter from Colonel Parke to Colonel Jones, dated the 8th of April 1709; the extract of a letter from Colonel Parke, late Governor of the Leeward-Islands, to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, dated the 24th of April 1710; with the copy of a petition from the soldiers to Colonel Parke; which were ordered to lie upon the table till the said bill was read a second time;[52] be referred to the consideration of the said committee. (*C. J.*, XVII. 197.)

May 3, HC. Ordered, that the representation of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to her Majesty, touching the distribution of the money allowed, by a late act of Parliament, to such proprietors as should re-settle at Nevis and Saint Christopher's, be taken into consideration upon Wednesday morning next.[53]

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to direct, that the return made to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations by the commissioners appointed by her Majesty to inquire into the losses upon the French invasion of the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's, may be laid before the House.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[54] (*C. J.*, XVII. 209.)

May 5, HC. A petition of several of the creditors of the Royal African Company of England, on the behalf of themselves, and the rest of the creditors of the said company, whose debts amount to three hundred thousand pounds, and upwards, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the common reputation and opinion, that the African

---

[51] 9 Ann. c. 16; *ante,* p. 264.

[52] See note 36, *ante,* and entry of Mar. 24. This bill was reported but was not passed. *C. J.*, XVII. 239, 243.

[53] Postponed to May 14. *Ibid.*, p. 213.

[54] The queen's acquiescence was reported May 5. *Ibid.*, p. 211.

Company were intitled to the sole trade to Africa, granted to them, in consideration of their undertaking to gain a trade there at their own expence; which they acquired after the attempt of others, for that purpose, proved unsuccessful; induced the petitioners to lend them great sums for carrying on the said trade: that the company, by reason of many misfortunes, are not at present able to pay their debts; but will be well able so to do, as the petitioners conceive, if they had a reasonable time given them for that purpose: that the greatest part by much of the creditors, in number and value, do consent to give the company a reasonable [time] but, in regard some few creditors are executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, no such agreement can be made effectual: and praying leave to bring in a bill to make such agreement effectual.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition: and that Mr. Annesley and Mr. Ward do prepare, and bring in, the same.[55] (*C. J.*, XVII. 210-211.)

May 6, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Popple, secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, attended;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House the return made by the commissioners appointed by her Majesty to inquire into the losses upon the French invasion of the island of Nevis: and also,

The return made by the commissioners appointed by her Majesty to inquire into the losses upon the French invasion of the island of St. Christopher's.

And then he withdrew.

And the titles of the said returns were read.

Ordered, that the said returns do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said returns are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVII. 211.)

May 14, HC. Ordered, that the Royal African Company of England do lay before this House a list of the members of the said company; and of the names of their creditors; with an account of the sums owing to them.[56] (*C. J.*, XVII. 223.)

May 14, HC. The orders of the day being read;

The House proceeded to take into consideration the representation of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to her Majesty, touching the distribution of the money allowed, by a late act of Parliament, to such proprietors as should re-settle at Nevis and St. Christopher's.

And the said representation was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

By a clause, in an act, passed last session of Parliament, for licensing and regulating hackney coaches, etc., the sum of one hundred and three thousand

---

[55] 10 Ann. c. 34 (*Statutes*, IX. 703), An act for making effectual such agreement as shall be made between the Royal African Company and their creditors. The bill was read May 6, committed May 23, considered May 26, reported May 27, and passed June 3. In the Lords it was read June 4, committed, reported, and passed June 5. The royal assent was given the following day. *C. J.*, XVII. 211, 238-239, 242, 243, 252, 257; *L. J.*, XIX. 467, 468, 470.

[56] Presented May 15. *C. J.*, XVII. 225.

and three pounds eleven shillings and four pence is to be distributed to and amongst such proprietors and inhabitants only of the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's, who have re-settled, or shall re-settle, their plantations in the same islands respectively: and that your Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations are to cause a proportionable part of the said sum for every one of the said proprietors and inhabitants, who suffered by a late invasion of the French, and who have re-settled, or shall re-settle, their plantations in the said islands, according as the loss sustained by every such proprietor and inhabitant shall appear, by the return of a commission for that purpose formerly issued, to be carefully computed and adjusted: and that her Majesty's said Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do, on or before the 25th December 1711, make forth debentures for the said proportionable sums, as will more fully appear by the annexed copy of the aforesaid clause:[57]

Upon consideration of which clause, and the execution thereof, several difficulties did arise:

First, it is not determined by the clause what shall be deemed a re-settlement; or when such as have not already re-settled shall be obliged to do the same; or in what manner such obligation shall be entered into:

Secondly, for that the clause hath restrained the bounty intended, to such inhabitants and proprietors only who should re-settle their plantations; and consequently excludes all that had not plantations to re-settle; whereas, in the returns of the losses sustained, there appears to be considerable numbers of persons who had no plantations; such as merchants, shopkeepers, and other dealers and inhabitants:

Whereupon, we advised with your Majesty's Attorney and Sollicitor-General, who agree with us, that it is proper to lay these matters before the House of Commons, that the said sufferers may apply for an explanation of the said clause; and for inlarging the time of their making proof accordingly:

And the House of Commons having, on the 7th June last, humbly addressed your Majesty, that an account be laid before their House, the beginning of the next session of Parliament, of the distribution intended to be made of the debentures directed to be delivered by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, for relief of the sufferers in the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's, and of re-settlements made there by the said sufferers; we therefore humbly lay the state of this matter before your Majesty:

Which is most humbly submitted.

WINCHELSEA, PHIL. MEADOWS, ROBERT MONCKTON, GEO. BAILLIE, ARTH. MOORE, FRANCIS GWYN, CHA. TURNER . . . .

Whitehall, December the 3d, 1711.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain the clauses in an act, passed the last session of Parliament, intituled, An act for licensing and regulateing hackney coaches and chairs; and for charging certain new duties on stamped vellom, parchment, and paper; and on cards and dice; and on the exportation of rock-salt for Ireland; and for securing thereby, and by a weekly payment out of the post-office, and by several duties on hides and skins, a yearly fund of one hundred eighty-six thousand six hundred and seventy pounds, for thirty-two years, to be applied to the satisfaction of such orders as are therein mentioned, to the contributors of any sum, not exceeding two millions, to be raised for carrying on the war, and other her Majesty's occasions, for relief of the sufferers by the French invasion on the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's: and that Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Monckton, Sir Charles Hedges, and Mr. Gwyn, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[58] (*C. J.*, XVII. 224-225.)

---

[57] A copy of the two clauses of the act concerning this fund follows in the *Journals*. The substance of this representation is also given in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1711-1712, p. 171.

May 17, HC. Mr. Conyers, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, farther duties be laid upon all . . . . coffee, tea, and drugs, dyeing-drugs excepted, which shall be imported into Great Britain, over and above all duties already chargeable on the said commodities, or any of them. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said farther duty upon coffee imported be after the rate of twelve pence per pound weight avoirdupoise. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said farther duties upon drugs imported, except as aforesaid, be after the rate of twenty per cent. as they are valued in the books of rates.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said farther duties be granted to her Majesty for the term of thirty-two years.

The first resolution being read the first time;

And a debate arising thereupon;

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the debate be adjourned until Tuesday morning next . . . .

So it was resolved in the affirmative.[59] (*C. J.*, XVII. 229.)

May 22, HC. Mr. Conyers reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, further duties be laid upon all coffee, tea, and drugs, dyeing-drugs excepted, which shall be imported into Great Britain, over and above all duties chargeable on the said commodities, or any of them.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said further duty upon coffee imported be after the rate of 12 pence per pound weight avoirdupoise. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said further duties upon drugs imported, except dyeing-drugs, be after the rate of 20 per cent. as they are valued in the book of rates.

---

[58] 10 Ann. c. 41 (c. 34 in other editions). The bill was read May 19, committed May 23, considered June 2, reported June 5, and passed June 7; it was read by the Lords June 7, committed June 9, reported June 10, and passed June 11. The royal assent was given June 21. *Statutes*, IX. 710; *C. J.*, XVII. 231, 238, 250, 256, 260, 274; *L. J.*, XIX. 473, 475, 476, 477, 488.

[59] On the day set the resolutions were recommitted and were again reported May 22. *C. J.*, XVII. 232.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said further duties upon coffee, tea, and drugs, be granted to her Majesty for the term of 32 years.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all stock of coffee, tea, and drugs, except as aforesaid, in the hands of persons trading or dealing therein for sale, be chargeable with the like duties.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, certain additional rates or duties be laid upon all hides and skins, and pieces of hides and skins, and upon all vellom and parchment, to be imported into Great Britain, or to be tanned, tawed, or dressed, within the same, to be paid, over and above all duties already charged or chargeable upon the same commodities, respectively.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty upon deer-skins imported, being dressed in oil or alum, or otherwise perfectly dressed, be after the rate of three pence for every pound weight avoirdupoise.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty upon all loshee, bufalo, elke, or any other hides dressed in oil, to be imported as aforesaid, be after the rate of five pence for every such pound weight. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty to be laid on all beaver-skins to be tawed in Great Britain, be after the rate of one shilling for every dozen. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty to be laid upon all deer-skins, goat-skins, and beaver-skins, which shall be dressed in oil, within Great Britain, be after the rate of four pence for every pound weight avoirdupoise. . . . .[60] (*C. J.*, XVII. 235-238.)

May 27, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for establishing a trade to Africa, in a regulated company, was committed, the amendments they had made to the bill, and had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were once read throughout; and then a second time, one by one; and, upon the question severally put thereupon, were agreed unto by the House. . . . .

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that, from and after the 24th day of December 1712, all planters, owners or proprietors of any negro, male or female, which shall be born in any of her Majesty's plantations or colonies in America, shall be obliged to cause all such negro children, within three months after their birth, to be baptized by the minister of the parish; and that no proprietor or owner of any negro shall lose his property or ownership in any negro, by such negro's professing the Christian religion, or being baptized into the same:

---

[60] These resolutions were agreed to and a bill ordered thereon (10 Ann. c. 19), which was read May 30, committed May 31, considered June 2, 6, 11, reported June 12, further considered June 13 and 14, and passed June 18. It was read and committed by the Lords June 19, reported and passed June 21, on which day it was given the royal assent. *Statutes*, IX. 640; *C. J.*, XVII. 247, 248, 249, 257, 264, 265, 267, 268, 271, 274; *L. J.*, XIX. 485, 487, 488.

And the same was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up:

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House to be made part of the bill.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed.[61] (*C. J.*, XVII. 242-243.)

June 6, HC, HL. Then her Majesty spake as follows; (*videlicet,*)

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The making peace and war is the undoubted prerogative of the crown: yet, such is the just confidence I place in you, that, at the opening of this session, I acquainted you, that a negotiation for a general peace was begun; and afterwards, by messages, I promised to communicate to you the terms of peace, before the same should be concluded.

In pursuance of that promise, I now come to let you know upon what terms a general peace may be made. . . . .

The apprehension that Spain and the West Indies might be united to France, was the chief inducement to begin this war; and the effectual preventing of such an union, was the principle I laid down at the commencement of this treaty. . . . .

As to Spain and the Indies; the succession to those dominions, after the Duke of Anjou and his children, is to descend to such prince as shall be agreed upon at the treaty; for ever excluding the rest of the House of Bourbon. . . . .

The division of the island of St. Christopher between us and the French having been the cause of great inconveniency and damage to my subjects, I have demanded to have an absolute cession made to me of that whole island; and France agrees to this demand.

Our interest is so deeply concerned in the trade of North America, that I have used my utmost endeavours to adjust that article in the most beneficial manner. France consents to restore to us the whole bay and streights of Hudson; to deliver up the island of Newfoundland, with Placentia; and to make an absolute cession of Annapolis, with the rest of Nova Scotia or Accadie. . . . .

The trade to Spain and to the West Indies may, in general, be settled as it was in the time of the late King of Spain, Charles the Second; and a particular provision be made, that all advantages, rights, or privileges, which have been granted, or which may hereafter be granted, by Spain, to any other nation, shall be in like manner granted to the subjects of Great Britain.

But, the part which we have borne in the prosecution of this war entitling us to some distinction in the terms of peace, I have insisted, and obtained, that the assiento, or contract for furnishing the Spanish West Indies with negroes, shall be made with us for the term of thirty years, in the same manner as it has been enjoyed by the French for ten years past. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 258; *L. J.*, XIX. 471-472.)

June 7, HL. The Lords took afterwards into consideration the advantages offered by France to Great-Britain, particularly in settling the trade to Spain, and to the West Indies, as it was in the time of the late King of Spain Charles.

---

[61] *Ante,* note 18.

The *Earl of Godolphin* said, that he did not pretend to any great knowledge in trade; but that, during the time he had the honour to be in the administration of affairs, he had observed, and he might easily make it out by the books of the custom-house, that the single trade to Portugal brought to England, in times of war, double the wealth of the trade to Spain, in times of peace: so that, whatever might be suggested to cast a mist before the eyes of the people, it was to be presumed that the trade to Spain would still yield less for the future, because the French had made themselves absolute masters of it. . . . . (Timberland, *Proc. H. of L.*, II. 375-376.) [62]

[*June 7*], HL. As to Port Mahon, Gibraltar, the assiento, and the other advantages to Britain proposed by France, (besides that they are all precarious, and in the power of France and Spain to take from us when they please) considering the situation of those kingdoms, and the vast wealth and strength which will be left to them, we conceive it impossible for any man to look on those as a compensation to Britain in any degree, for the leaving Spain and the Indies in the possession of the House of Bourbon; which, besides other manifestly fatal consequences, must be extremely prejudicial to our woollen manufacture, if it does not entirely ruin it. . . . .[63] (Timberland, II. 378.)

Session of April 9–July 16, 1713 (12 Ann.).[1]

1713.

Apr. 16, HL. The House being informed, that Mr. Fawler, from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, attended; he was called in, and delivered, at the bar, an account of the ships which have been employed as cruisers and convoys in the year 1712, over and above the ships of war for the line of battle, and for convoys to remote parts, prepared in pursuance of an act of Parliament, intituled, An act for the better securing the trade of this kingdom, by cruizers and convoys.

And withdrew.

Then, the title thereof being read;

Ordered, that the said account do lie on the table, for the perusal of the Lords.[2] (*L. J.*, XIX. 518.)

Apr. 18, HC. A petition of Benjamin Withall was presented to the House, and read; praying, that his account, as he was agent-victualler in Newfoundland, might be stated:

---

[62] Also in Cobbett, VI. 1146-1147; and Torbuck, *Parl. Debates*, VI. 58-59. The Lords were considering the queen's speech of the day previous.

[63] In a protest against rejecting a clause to be added to the address upon the queen's speech of June 6, asking that the allies join in a mutual guaranty. This protest was expunged from the *Journals* (XIX. 474, 479, 481). It is also printed in Cobbett, VI. 1149; Torbuck, VI. 62-63.

[1] There were eleven prorogations since the last session. The peace of Utrecht had been signed with France Mar. 31, O. S., under which Great Britain had been ceded the portions of territory in North America mentioned in the queen's speech of June 6, *ante*. The following July the treaty with Spain was concluded, by the terms of which Great Britain received the monopoly for thirty years of importing negroes into Spanish America, and the British merchants were accorded the right of sending one ship a year to trade in Spanish-American ports. Since the last session Lord Harcourt had been made Lord Chancellor, and George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, succeeded Cholmondeley as Treasurer of the Household.

[2] A similar account was this day presented to the Commons. *C. J.*, XVII. 284.

But the said petition was, by leave of the House, rejected. (*C. J.*, XVII. 292.)[3]

Apr. 21, HC. A petition of divers merchants of London, traders to Africa, and thence to the plantations, in behalf of themselves, and many others concerned in the said trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, by encouragement of the act of Parliament, made in 1698, for laying open the trade to Africa, the petitioners have become great adventurers in the said trade, and have supported and inlarged the same: that notwithstanding this honourable House was pleased, last session, to repeat their former resolution, that the said trade should be free and open, the African Company have threatened to sue the petitioners: that the petitioners have many ships fit only for the said trade, and no other; which will be all lost, if the petitioners be excluded the said trade; to the ruin of many families: and praying, that the said trade may be continued free and open to all her Majesty's subjects, and the petitioners be relieved, as the House shall think fit.

Resolved, that this House will, upon this day sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the trade to Africa.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the said committee.[4] (*C. J.*, XVII. 297.)

Apr. 23, HC. A petition of the merchants and inhabitants of the town of Leverpool trading to the coast of Africa, and the West-Indies, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the opening of the trade to Africa, the petitioners have built and fitted many ships proper for the said trade; which, if the said trade should be carried on by a company exclusive of all others, would become wholly useless: that the woollen manufacture, and the out-ports of Great Britain, would greatly suffer thereby: and praying, that the trade to Africa may be continued free and open to all her Majesty's subjects.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the trade to Africa.[5] (*C. J.*, XVII. 299.)

May 1, HC. A petition of the merchants in London trading in tobacco, on behalf of themselves, and the planters of Virginia and Maryland, was presented to the House; and read; setting forth, that the custom of six pence and one-third of a peny per pound on tobacco is more than it can bear: that the planting of tobacco in Europe so vastly increases, that the American tobacco sells in foreign markets for less than the custom and freight: these discouragements have obliged several merchants trading in tobacco to leave it off; and forced many planters upon manufactures;

---

[3] This day also was presented an account of the numbers and disposition of all her Majesty's forces now in pay, which contained the following items: the regiments of Colonel Handasyd and Colonel Alexander, at Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, each 725 men; four companies at New York, 449; one company at Bermuda, 58; four companies at Annapolis Royal, 364; four companies at Placentia, 364. *C. J.*, XVII. 295.

[4] There was a petition also from Bristol, and the next day two from Exeter and Ashburton (*C. J.*, XVII. 297, 298). This session a bill for free trade with Africa passed the Commons but failed in the Lords.

[5] Similar petitions were presented from Kingsbridge, Bristol, Crediton, Modbury, and Lancaster. Apr. 30 the committee received a petition from Birmingham, and drew up a resolution which was presented May 2. *C. J.*, XVII. 307.

insomuch that some counties in Virginia and Maryland make shoes, hats, linen, woollen, etc. not only for their own, but for the use of their neighbours; others sow corn, and send great quantities to several parts of Europe: that the petitioners are apprehensive their bonds for customs, dischargeable by debentures, will be prosecuted before the time allowed by law for exportation requires: and praying the said duty on tobacco may be lessened; and such other relief as shall be thought fit.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of William Smith senior, Walter Stewart, and Thomas Shefford, merchants, in behalf of themselves, and other manufacturers of sail-cloth in Great Britain, is referred:[6] and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same to the House.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they do consider of ways to secure the duties of her Majesty's customs, and to prevent the running of tobacco. (*C. J.*, XVII. 308.)

May 1, HC. A petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol to Virginia and Maryland was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the trade to these colonies daily diminishes, by the planting tobacco in Europe, and the discouragements traders lie under, being obliged to pay the new subsidy in three months, the additional duty and one-third subsidy in nine months; whereas eighteen months are allowed by law for exportation; and also the retaining part of the duty when exported; by which means, and by the heavy duty lyon thereon, our tobacco is rendered dearer in foreign parts: and praying, that the said duties may be lessened, and eighteen months allowed for payment thereof, and a drawback of all duties when exported; and such other relief as shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of William Smith senior, Walter Stewart, and Thomas Shefford, merchants, in behalf of themselves, and others, manufacturers of sail-cloth in Great Britain, is referred: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same to the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 308.)

May 2, HC. Mr. Ferrier, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the trade to Africa, the resolution they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same was read; and is as follows; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the trade to Africa ought to be free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations, under such proper regulations as shall subject the trade to duties, for maintaining the forts and settlements on the coast of Africa.

The said resolution being read a second time;

And a debate arising in the House thereupon;

---

[6] This same day these petitioners averred that British sail-cloth was not given the same encouragement as foreign, since the former was not allowed the drawback upon exportation to the plantations granted to the cloth of foreign manufacture. Appropriate bills were ordered. *C. J.*, XVII. 308, 432.

A motion was made, and the question was put, that the debate be adjourned till Monday morning next:

It passed in the negative.

Resolved, that the House do agree with the committee in the said resolution . . . .

Ordered, that a bill be brought in upon the said resolution: and that Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Heysham, Sir Robert Davers, Colonel Byerley, and Mr. Earle, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XVII. 310.)[7]

May 6, HC. Mr. Ferrier presented to the House, according to order, a bill for establishing the trade to Africa, free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations:

And the bill was read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time upon Saturday morning next.[8] (*C. J.*, XVII. 315.)

May 7, HC. General Hill, from the Board of Ordnance, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty, an estimate of the charge in the office of her Majesty's Ordnance, for the year 1713, for land-service:

And the title thereof was read. . . . .[9] (*C. J.*, XVII. 316.)

May 9, HC, HL. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, that he had a message from her Majesty, signed by her: and he presented the same to the House: and the same was read by Mr. Speaker; and is as followeth;

Anne R.

As it is the undoubted prerogative of the crown to make peace and war, I have ratified the treaties of peace and commerce with France, which had been signed by my order; and have concluded a treaty with Spain, which will be signed at Utrecht as soon as the Spanish ministers are arrived there.[10]

I determined, from the first, on this extraordinary occasion, to communicate these treaties to my Parliament; and have therefore now ordered them to be laid before this House.

And Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House, pursuant to the said message, by her Majesty's command, several treaties, with a list of them; *viz.*

---

[7] In the estimate presented May 4 of her Majesty's land forces, with the charge thereof from Dec. 22, 1712, to June 23, 1713, the usual references to the companies at New York, Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and the Bermudas are given. *C. J.*, XVII. 313.

[8] Postponed to May 12, when the Royal African Company was to present its charter and was to be heard by counsel on its petition of May 9, which protested that the bill "tends to the utter destruction of their rights and properties". *C. J.*, XVII. 319, 344.

[9] This estimate, which was referred to the committee on supply, contained items: for the charge of an engineer and storekeeper at Jamaica, Apr. 1–Sept. 30, 1713, £228 5 *s.*; the yearly charge of an engineer at New York, £182 10 *s.*; the yearly charge of an engineer, gunners, etc., at Annapolis Royal, £2162 12 *s.* 6 *d.*; stores for Placentia, £5473 10 *s.* 11 *d.*; engineer, storekeeper, gunners, etc., for same place, £1076 15 *s.*

[10] See note 1, *ante*. The translations of the treaties here presented are given in *C. J.*, XVII. 319-344. But see Davenport, *op. cit.*, vol. III. The Commons resolved to consider, May 21, the 8th and 9th articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France.

Copy of a treaty of peace and friendship between Great Britain and France:

Copy of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France:

Copy of an act declaring the particulars referred, by the 9th article of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France, to the discussion of commissioners:

Copy of an act, explaining the general terms of the 9th article of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France, relating to the four species excepted out of the tariff of 1664:[11]

Copy of a treaty of peace and friendship between Great Britain and Spain:

And translations of the several treaties and acts above-mentioned.

And the translations of the said treaties were read . . . . (*C. J.,* XVII. 319; *L. J.,* XIX. 533-534.)

May 11, HC. Sir Thomas Hanmer reported, from the select committee, who were appointed to consider and examine the estimate for the ordinary of the Navy, for the year 1713, the matter, as it appeared to them; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where it was read; and is as follows; *viz.* . . . .

The article of the officers of the out-ports is higher in the present establishment than in 1702, by the following particulars. . . .

New-England.	*l.*
Surveyor of her Majesty's woods increased	150
Besides the former salary; which, as well as the increase, is acknowledged to be useless	50 . . . .

(*C. J.,* XVII. 344-345.)

May, 12, HC. Then the counsel were called in, to be heard upon the bill for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations:

And the bill was read a second time:

And the petition of the Royal African Company was read:

And the counsel for them were heard thereupon:

And they praying, that the charter, granting to the company the territories and lands in Africa, and trade thither, might be read;

The counsel of the other side admitted such charter.

Then the counsel for the company producing the deed of union of the company, and their creditors, pursuant to the act of Parliament, of the last session, dated the 22d of July 1712; and praying the same might be read;

Which the counsel of the other side opposing;

The counsel on both sides were heard, touching the same.

And then they withdrew.

Ordered, that the said deed of union be read.

And then the counsel were called in again; and Mr. Speaker acquainted them with the said order:

---

[11] The "manufactures of wool, sugar, salted fish, and the product of whales".

And the deed of union was read; and other evidence was given:

And the counsel on both sides were farther heard.

And then they withdrew.

And Mr. Speaker opened the bill.

Then a motion being made, and the question being put, that the bill be committed;

The House divided.

The yeas go forth.

Tellers for the yeas, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Heysham: 75.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Finch, Mr. Dockminique: 46.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Thursday sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill.[12] (*C. J.*, XVII. 349-350.)

May 14, HC. Mr. Monckton, from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, according to order, the representations made to that board from the merchants, and several corporations, of Great Britain, in relation to trade, while the Gertruydenburg treaty was depending, and afterwards; and also the petitions and memorials that have been lately laid before the said commissioners, relating to the trade of this kingdom; and what directions and commands they have received from her Majesty thereupon; with a list of the said papers; and also the commissioners answer to the said order, referring to the several representations, petitions, and memorials, directions, and commands; and to the several papers mentioned therein:

And the said answer was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

Answer of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to an order of the honourable the House of Commons.

. . . . In December 1711, the Earl of Dartmouth referred to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by her Majesty's command . . . . a petition from the Hudson's-Bay Company, praying that, at a treaty of peace, the French may be obliged to renounce all right to the said bay:[13] upon consideration of which petitions the board reported, that their desires were reasonable; as will more fully appear by the papers, numbered 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. . . . .

On the 9th of January last, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Harris, with some other planters in the West-Indies, attending us,[14] a memorial (no. 16), signed by several of them; setting forth, their apprehensions, that sugars, and other West-India commodities would be prohibited in France; was read: whereupon we asked them, where they had their information? And they desired to be excused the naming of persons: but, after some discourse with them, they said, they had several letters of it from Holland; and that it was the common discourse among the French here, and upon the Exchange: upon which we acquainted them, that they might be satisfied her Majesty would not agree to any treaty of commerce with such prohibitions: and we communicated to them some restrictions to be made upon granting the tariff of 1664 to the Dutch; in which sugar refined, in loaf or otherwise, sugar-candy white and brown, was to pay the duties mentioned in the tariff of the 7th of December 1699: to which these gentlemen replied, that if we were to be upon the same foot as the Dutch, they were afraid, that that article would affect all our sugars, except those from Jamaica; for, the Barbados and Leeward-Islands sugar being clayed, they would pass for refined, and do pay custom here as such: and therefore they desired, that some explanation might be made in favour of the Barbados and Leeward-Islands sugar: whereupon we desired them to consider, whether this dispute did not relate to the Dutch more than to England; and, whether, by stirring in that matter, they might not prejudice themselves: upon which, the said merchants desired, that we would not do any thing on the said memorial until they considered farther thereof; and they would attend us again, in a short time, with their thoughts thereupon; but they never thought fit so to do.

---

[12] A petition, ordered to lie upon the table, was this day presented from several tradesmen interested in the woolen manufacture, in favor of the company's monopoly. Further consideration of the bill was postponed to May 26, when the report was ordered for June 1. *C. J.*, XVII. 373, 379, 387.

[13] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1711-1712, pp. 178-179.

[14] Thomas Onslow, Richard Thompson, Richard Harris, and others listed in *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1712-1714, p. 125.

Ordered, that the said answer, representations, petitions, memorials, and other papers, be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to take into consideration the eighth and ninth articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France.

The said representations, petitions, memorials, and other papers, are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVII. 352-353.)

May 14, HC. Then the order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the eighth and ninth articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France;

Ordered, that the said treaty, and the act explaining the ninth article of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France, relating to the four species excepted out of the tariff of 1664, be referred to the consideration of the said committee.[15]

Ordered, that the treaty with Portugal, of the 27 of December 1703, be referred to the consideration of the said committee.

Then the House, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

Sir Gilbert Dolben reported from the committee, that they had directed him to move, that leave be given to bring in a bill to make effectual the eighth and ninth articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France.

And he moved accordingly.

Ordered, that candles be brought in.

And they were brought in accordingly.

---

[15] *Ante*, note 11.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that leave be given to bring in a bill to make effectual the eighth and ninth articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France;

The House divided.

The yeas go forth.

Tellers for the yeas, Sir Geo. Beaumont, Mr. Medlycot: 146.

Tellers for the noes, Sir John Cope, Mr. Strickland: 12.

So it was resolved in the affirmative:

Ordered, that Sir Gilbert Dolben, Mr. Moor, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Auditor Harley, Sir Thomas Powys, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the bill.[16] (*C. J.*, XVII. 533-534.)

May 18, HC. A petition of the merchants, sugar-bakers, and distillers, of the city of Bristol, in behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the materials made use of in distilling brandies in this kingdom are of its own growth, as perry, cyder, and malt; or imported from its plantations, as coarse sugar, and molosses; by the vast consumption whereof, tillage and husbandry are encouraged; navigation promoted; and many families employed: that the distillery brings in a great revenue to the crown; every c. wt. of molosses paying 8 *s.* and every c. wt. of sugar 10 sh. besides custom at importation; cyder, perry, and malt, also paying a large duty, when distilled, above the other excise they are charged with: that the English brandies excel some foreign, and are equally as wholsome, and but little inferior to French brandies: that the consuming coarse sugars, and molosses, enables the sugar-bakers to make refined sugars cheap, and to supply foreign markets: that if the use of coarse sugars be discouraged here, they will be exported to foreign markets, there to be refined; and the crown lose the custom by drawbacks, and the excise also they would have paid, had they been distilled: that, if any of the duty be taken off foreign brandies, it will destroy the distilling-trade of Great Britain, unless the duties on home brandies be proportionably abated; both which will prejudice her Majesty's revenue: and praying their case may be considered; and such relief in the premises, especially in preventing the running the duty of foreign brandies, as shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XVII. 357.)[17]

May 21, HC. Mr. Bertie reported, from the committee, to whom the several petitions of the merchants in London and Bristol, trading in tobacco, on behalf of themselves, and the planters of Virginia and Maryland, were referred,[18] the matter as it appeared to them; which the committee had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the same was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

---

[16] Article VIII. granted the rights of a favored nation to all subjects of either country; article IX. restored the tariff of 1664, with the four exceptions noted. The bill was presented May 30, committed June 4, considered June 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, and was reported June 18, when a motion to ingross it failed to carry. *C. J.*, XVII. 333, 386, 402, 410-411, 416, 417, 422, 425, 430. See D. A. E. Harkness, "Opposition to the 8th and 9th Articles of the Commercial Treaty of Utrecht", in *Scottish Hist. Rev.*, XXI. 219-226.

[17] May 20, in the petition of appeal of John Cary to the House of Lords, carpenters' wages in Antigua and Jamaica are given at 6 *s.* per day. MSS. H. of L.

[18] May 1, *ante.*

That the committee had, according to the order of the House, examined the matter of the said petitions; and find the same to be as followeth, etc.

That the Commissioners of the Customs attended the committee, and agreed; that tobacco imported pays six pence and one-third of a peny per pound for customs; and that the merchants give bond to pay the new subsidy in three months; and the additional, and one-third, subsidy in nine months; and that eighteen months are allowed, by law, for exportation, as set forth in the said petitions:

That to prove the other allegations of the petitions;

Mr. Richard Perry, merchant, said, that the high duties, payable on tobacco imported and sold in this kingdom, are more than it can bear: to prove which, he presented a list of 24 bankrupts who had been of late years considerable merchants and planters:

That himself, and others, must have been in the like condition, if they had not lessened their trade in tobacco; for that it would have been impossible for them to have paid the duties: and it appeared to the committee, by 15 several accounts produced, for the years 1709, 10, 11, and 12, that our Virginia and Maryland tobacco sells in foreign markets; *viz.* in Holland, and Spain; for less than the customs, freight, and charges, amounts to, considerably, besides the prime cost in the plantations:

That this has caused divers other merchants utterly to leave off trading in tobacco; so that that trade, which was formerly carried on, and encouraged, here, by merchants, is fallen into the hands of the planters, who cannot subsist by it; and consequently the plantation-trade, and navigation, of this nation, will be very much lessened:

That the high duties, and freight on tobacco, in the reign of the late King Wm. was one great cause of lessening our plantation-trade; for this put the Dutch upon planting vast quantities of tobacco; who can afford to sell it cheaper than the petitioners by one-half, and supply those foreign markets which the petitioners formerly served; *viz.* Stockholm, Hamburgh, Bremen, and many other places, and even the Hollanders themselves: and they now mix three-fourths of their own tobacco with one of ours in rolls; though formerly it was one-fourth of theirs to three-fourths of her Majesty's plantations: and Mr. Perry said, he has now 1,800 hogsheads of tobacco on shore, and there are now on board, in the river of Thames, above 6,000 hogsheads, which, one with another, will not yield 20 sh. per hogshead, after customs, and other charges, paid; though the duties amount to above 120,000 *l.*: and that he has lessened his trade, by two-thirds, for 10 years last past; and must continue so to do, unless encouragement be given. . . . .[19]

That, to prove that planters now make woollen, linen, and other manufactures;

---

[19] The report then showed that during the past five years 93,800 hhds. of tobacco, of 500 lbs. each, had been raised in Holland and Germany, and that these plantations were increasing because of the high duties in England.

Mr. Doyley[20] said, he is a native of Virginia, and came from thence but a month ago; that he lived on James River for six years; and that the planters there have left off planting tobacco, and apply to themselves to the making of shoes, linen, planting cotton, and making of druggets, in Surry county; and almost every house has a loom: and said, that Captain Boling lost 50 *l.* per cent. in returning tobacco hither.

Mr. Charles Chiswell, merchant, said, he lived in Virginia and Maryland for above 10 years last past; and came from thence about six months since: that in ten counties they have left off planting tobacco, and, instead thereof, sow wheat and barley, which they export to Lisbon, and other places; and most families now spin linen, woollen, and cotton, and keep sheep, who used to have none:

That the high duties on tobacco have caused the decrease of the plantation-trade; and has heard it generally said, that the planters will ship no more for England; and, if the planters could make but 3 *l.* per hogshead, he believes they would rather turn their hands to the tobacco-trade than any other.

Mr. Micajah Perry produced 10 several policies of insurance, within three years last, for several ships lading of wheat that was exported from Virginia, and other places on that continent, to Lisbon, and the Madera's; and that their corn is much better than our English corn, and is bought there from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per bushel; and sells for more than our English wheat at Lisbon, and the Madera's.

Mr. Tobias Bowles said, that, about nine years since, he was in Virginia; and then their corn was better, harder, and heavier, than English corn; and that little or none was then exported from the plantations.

John Falkner said, that Virginia corn will keep better than English; and that 'tis within four or five years that corn has been exported from the plantations; and, as a proof of its goodness, he said, they export it in bulk from the plantations, whereas the English corn is exported in bags. . . . .

That, in pursuance of the instruction from this House to the committee, that they do consider of ways to secure the duties of her Majesty's customs, and to prevent the running of tobacco, the committee thought it proper to have the assistance of the Commissioners of the Customs, and also of the tobacco-merchants, therein; which they severally delivered to the committee in writing; and which the committee have ordered to be presented to the House; *viz.*

The return of the commissioners, pursuant to an order of the committee, no. 1.:[21]

Patent-officers of the customs proposal for securing the duties on tobacco, no. 2.:[22]

---

[20] See *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.,* XII. 300-301.

[21] Containing proposals for better securing the customs and for preventing the running of tobacco. It was especially proposed that the tobacco be kept in government warehouses until all duties were paid. *C. J.,* XVII. 369.

[22] "We cannot think of any better way to preserve the trade, and secure the duties than . . . . by lessening the duties." *Ibid.*

Tobacco-merchants answers to the proposals of the Commissioners of the Customs, no. 3.: [23]

The commissioners observations on the tobacco-merchants answers, no. 4.: [24]

And the tobacco-merchants reply to the commissioners observations, no. 5.[25] . . . .

Ordered, that the said report be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty.[26] (*C. J.*, XVII. 368-369, 372.)

May 25, HC. A petition of several planters, inhabitants of, and merchants trading to, the island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that by a clause in an act, of the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, such duties were demanded on prize-goods brought into the said island, as often exceeded the value of the prize; and several captors, their agents, or securities, were obliged to enter into bonds with excessive penalties: that these excessive duties have been since taken off; and proceedings on such bonds ordered to be staid: that though penalty of such bonds amount to 54,830 *l.* there is no more due than 9,043 *l.* 0 *s.* 1 *d.* current money of Jamaica; which, when all charges, with the exchange, are deducted, amounts to about 5,000 *l.* sterling: that, though the bonds were given at Jamaica, the greatest part of those prize-goods have been imported into Great Britain; paid here so high a duty, that they sold for but little more than those duties, and the charges, amounted to: that, if those bonds be not remitted, it will be a discouragement to the seafaring-men of the island; and also a prejudice to the securities on such bonds: and praying the consideration of the House, and relief in the premises.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same to the House . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 378.)

May 25, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will please to direct, that an estimate of the forces in the plantations, the island of Minorca, Gibraltar, and Dunkirk, for the last six months of this year, may be laid before this House.[27] (*C. J.*, XVII. 378.)

---

[23] The proposal that tobacco be impounded in warehouses until the full duty was paid was objected to for the following reasons: this practice would prevent resorting and repacking; it would interfere with the sales of small lots; it would destroy the roll and cutting trade, which requires much room and many hands besides the secrecy of the operation; it would give the buyers a great advantage by exposing the quantity remaining in the importer's hands—it was customary for merchants to sell goods on long credits; it would prevent exportation of the part unsold in the kingdom, etc. The counter-proposals urged the security of the duties by one bond payable at eighteen months, the allowance of a drawback on exportation, and the reduction of the existing duties. These answers were signed by Robert Dunckley, Tho. Corbin, Richard Lee, Geo. Hatley, John Linton, Wm. Dawkins, Tho. Cary, Richard Perry, Henry Offley, John Maynard, Henry Dee, Humphry Bell, Micajah Perry, John Hyde, John Falconer, Phil. Smith, Tho. Warton. *C. J.*, XVII. 369-370.

[24] The commissioners agreed with the merchants in some of the particulars offered but thought it necessary to keep tobacco under lock until sufficient security was given for the payment of the duties. Certain modifications were proposed. *Ibid.*, pp. 370-371.

[25] This paper, taking issue with the commissioners' observations, is signed by Micajah Perry, Tho. Warton, Isaac Milner, Geo. Hatley, John Hyde, Richard Perry, Henry Offley, Tho. Bond, Benj. Hatley. *Ibid.*, pp. 371-372.

[26] June 17 the report was taken from this committee and referred to the ways and means committee, who reported resolutions of relief June 19, upon which a bill was ordered (see *post*).

May 28, HC. Mr. Shackerly reported from the committee, to whom it was referred to consider what laws are expired, or near expiring, and which of them are fit to be revived and continued, that they had considered the matters to them referred; and had come to several resolutions; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the act, made in the sixth year of her present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the importation of cochineal from any ports in Spain during the present war, and six months longer, be continued.[28]

3. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the act, made in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, An act for preventing of theft and rapine upon the northern borders of England, and the several subsequent acts for continuing the same having been found very useful and necessary, and are near expiring, be made perpetual.[29]

4. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act, made in the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, An act for encouraging the importation of naval stores from her Majesty's plantations in America; which is near expiring; be continued. . . . .[30]

The second of the said resolutions being read a second time;

An amendment was proposed to be made to the same, by leaving out "continued", and inserting, instead thereof, "made perpetual":

And the said amendment was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, that the House doth agree with the committee in the said resolution, so amended . . . .

The third resolution being read a second time;

An amendment was proposed to be made to the same, by leaving out "made perpetual", and inserting, instead thereof, "continued":

---

[27] This estimate, presented May 27, for the period June 24–Dec. 24, 1713, contained the following items for the plantations: Col. Handasyd's regiment at Jamaica, and Colonel Alexander's in the Leeward Islands, each 445 men; four companies at New York 449, four at Annapolis Royal 364, four at Placentia 364, one company at the Bermudas 58—a total of 2125 men at a charge of £20,217 11 *s.* 4 *d.* The garrisons of Annapolis Royal and Placentia were each charged with a cost of £564 1 *s.* These estimates were referred to the committee on supply. *C. J.*, XV. 382-383.

[28] *Ante*, pp. 176, 190. The new bill here ordered (12 Ann. c. 18) was presented June 8, read June 13, committed June 18, reported June 27, and passed July 6; it was read by the Lords July 9, committed, considered, and reported July 10, and passed July 16, on which day it was given the royal assent. *Statutes*, IX. 796; *C. J.*, XVII. 407, 422, 428, 430, 442, 452; *L. J.*, XIX. 604, 613, 614.

[29] This act provided for transportation to America, in certain cases, of those found guilty. See vol. I. of this series, pp. 336, 423, vol. II.., pp. 142, 412. The continuing bill (12 Ann. c. 9) was presented June 8, read June 10, committed June 15, reported June 25, and passed June 29; in the Lords it was read July 1, committed July 3, reported and passed July 4. The royal assent was given July 6. *Statutes*, IX. 770; *C. J.*, XVII. 406, 416, 425, 440, 444, 451; *L. J.*, XIX. 593, 595, 596, 599.

[30] *Ante*, p. 89. The new bill was presented June 5.

And the same amendment was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, that the House do agree with the committee in the said resolution, so amended . . . .

The fourth resolution, being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . .

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, upon the said resolutions: and that Mr. Shackerly, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Lutwich, do prepare, and bring in, the same. . . .

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the members who are appointed to bring in the said bill or bills, that they do provide, that an encouragement be given for the importation of naval stores from North Britain, as well as from her Majesty's plantations in America. (*C. J.*, XVII. 384-385.)

May 28, HL. The Lord Guilford, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to the orders of the 19th and 20th instant,[31] several papers, relating to a treaty of commerce with France, before the treaty of peace at Ryswick, and since the year 1708; as also papers relating to the treaty in 1709, between her Majesty and the States General, for securing the succession of the crown of Great Britain, and for settling a barrier for the said States General, with lists thereof; (*videlicet,*)

1696/7, January 4th. 1. A letter from Mr. Tucker, by order of Mr. Secretary Trumbull, to inquire about the readiness of the merchant ships designed for Barbadoes, Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands; and to consider of matters fit for a treaty of commerce between England and France.[32] . . . .

February 1st. 4. Memorial from the merchants of Exeter, relating to the treaty of commerce with France.[33] . . . .

[March] 24th. 8. Letter from Mr. Heron, secretary to the African Company, dated the 23d of March 1696/7, about their losses by the French; with a paper, intituled, "The Case of Sir Richard Levet, etc." [34]

9. Memorial from Mr. Seignoret,[35] relating to the trade with France.

1697, April 5th. 10. The Council of Trade's letter to Mr. Secretary Trumbull; with a copy of a draught of a treaty of commerce with France, and other papers relating thereunto.[36] . . . .

---

[31] *L. J.*, XIX. 543, 545.

[32] MSS. H. of L.

[33] This asked that the duty of 20*s.* per lb, levied on tobacco about the year 1674 be taken off, and that liberty be given to import into any port of France fish taken in Newfoundland, when regained, and elsewhere. MSS. H. of L.

[34] States that by the French invasion of Jamaica the company had lost £16,000, and cites the case of the *Avarilla*, the particulars of which are given in vol. II. of this series, pp. 11-12. MSS. H. of L.

[35] Estienne Seignoret, who protests against the proposed terms concerning the importation of fish, sugar, Virginia tobacco, etc., into France. *Ibid.*; *cf. B. T. Journal*, p. 356.

[36] MSS. H. of L. Complains of the duties laid by France upon colonial products; enumerates French territorial conquests in America, the fort at Pemaquid, Port Royal in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc.; encloses a memorial from the commissioners of the Leeward Islands urging the retention of St. Christopher; also a letter from Samuel Clark, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, giving particulars of conquests in that territory; and the state of the Royal African Company, which paper is missing.

[1709, May] 23d. 2. Copy of a memorial from several merchants concerned in the tobacco trade; proposing, that, by a treaty with France, tobacco may be allowed to be imported into that kingdom, under an easy duty, without farm or monopoly.[37]

27th. 3. Memorial from Mr. Galdie, relating to a treaty of commerce with France, etc.[38]

4. Memorial from Mr. Harris, about the French settlements at Hispaniola, etc., and the ill consequences they are of to Jamaica.[39] . . . .

[31st.] 6. Copy of a letter from Mr. Spicer, mayor of Exeter, of the 28th of May, 1709; inclosing a memorial from the merchants of that city, relating to a treaty of commerce with France;[40] and particularly the customs received at Rouen since 1654. . . . .

1709, June 1st. 8. Copy of a memorial from several North British merchants, relating to a treaty of commerce with France.[41] . . . .

September 1st. 10. Copy of a letter from Mr. Hollidge, of Bristol, of the 25th of May, 1709, relating to the high duties on English manufactures in France.[42]

11. Copy of a memorial from Mr. Gualtier;[43] containing considerations on the benefit of an open trade with France, etc. . . . .

October 18th. 17. Letter to the Earl of Sunderland; enclosing the project of a treaty of commerce with France, together with other papers relating thereunto.[44] . . . .

---

[37] Signed by Micajah Perry, Arthur Bailey, Thomas Lane, John Hyde, James Bradley, Abraham Spranger, Richard Perry, John Falconer, and Benjamin Bradley, Virginia merchants. MSS. H. of L.; *B. T. Journal*, p. 36.

[38] Laurence Galdy, who urged the right to import Newfoundland fish into France under reasonable duty, and suggested that men-of-war be continued in the West Indies, especially at Jamaica, in order to assure freedom of trade with Spain and as protection against pirates. MSS. H. of L.; *B. T. Journal*, pp. 38, 68.

[39] *Ibid.*, p. 39; MSS. H. of L. In *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1708-1709, p. 319, this letter from Richard Harris, colonial trader, to Popple, is also printed.

[40] The signers of this memorial thought that they should be permitted to import plantation tobacco into France upon payment of a reasonable duty, that the Newfoundland fisheries and trade should be closed to foreigners, and that fish should be admitted into France on as good terms as it was before 1654. MSS. H. of L.; *B. T. Journal*, pp. 40, 68.

[41] This concerns the importance of the fishing trade of Newfoundland and offers as means of improving this trade the retaking of Canada and Newfoundland and a stipulation in the treaty that fish imported into France shall pay no higher duty than was paid in 1660 or 1662. MSS. H. of L.

[42] James Hollidge, who wrote for the Bristol merchants that "if all traders in France were tolerated to buy and sell tobacco as in England under the restriction of a moderate custom, it would increase the consumption there and very much improve our plantations, and encourage our navigation here ". MSS. H. of L.

[43] Our copy of this paper, from MSS. H. of L., gives this name as Henry Gautier, who calls attention to the heavy duties paid on furs, fish, tobacco, and sugar under the tariff of 1664.

[44] Enclosed in this letter from the Board of Trade, which concerns the importation of tobacco into France at a reasonable rate, is a paper offering reasons why the treaty of neutrality for America, Nov. 16, 1686, is not conceived to be in force: 1, because the French violated it during the late war; 2, because the treaty of Ryswick did not renew nor revive it; 3, because articles 3 and 10 prohibit assistance to the Indians, which could not have been understood as applying to the Five Nations; 4, because the French had violated article 4 by their seizure of Hudson Bay and the northern parts of New England and New York; 5, because article 5 was misinterpreted when the French disturbed the English fishery in America; lastly, such a treaty is against the queen's service and the good of the kingdom. MSS. H. of L.

[1711, December.] 21st. 20. Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth; enclosing two memorials of the merchants, trading to Turkey and Hudson's Bay; and desiring to know what is proper to be offered at a treaty of peace, in relation to those trades.[45] . . . .

22. Petition of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, to her Majesty; praying, that, at a treaty of peace, the French may be obliged to renounce all right to the said bay.[46]

1711/12, February 8th. 23. Memorial from the Hudson's Bay Company, containing what they desire may be stipulated for them, at the ensuing treaty of peace.[47] . . . .

[February 19.] 25. Letter from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to the Earl of Dartmouth, on the petition of the Hudson's Bay Company; containing what they desire may be stipulated for them, at the ensuing treaty of peace.[48] . . . .

[1712, April 9th.] 31. Memorial from Sir William Johnson and Mr. Smith, in behalf of North Britain; in answer to a letter writ them, relating to a treaty of commerce with France.[49]

32. Memorial from Mr. Lawrence Galdie; in answer to a letter writ him the 26th of March, 1712, about a treaty of commerce with France.[50]

15th. 33. Letter to Mr. Secretary St. John; with observations of the Commissioners for Trade upon the project of a treaty of commerce with France.[51] . . . .

---

[45] The latter paper reviews the history of French depredations in that country and of subsequent negotiations, shows the value in imports of 30,000 to 40,000 skins each year with the possibilities of increasing this and other trades, and prays that in the treaty of peace the French may be obliged to renounce all right to that country, to surrender all posts, and to make restitution of the £108,514 19*s.* 8*d.* "of which they robb'd and dispoil'd your petitioners". MSS. H. of L.; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1711-1712, pp. 178-179; *B. T. Journal*, p. 324.

[46] See preceding note.

[47] The bounds of the country claimed by the company are described, and the appointment of commissioners is suggested to consider the losses and damages sustained through French aggressions. *Ibid.*, p. 333; MSS. H. of L.; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, p. 218.

[48] They believed that the company "have a good right and just title to the whole Bay and Streights of Hudsons". *Ibid.*, p. 237; MSS. H. of L.

[49] Mar. 26 the Board of Trade ordered that letters be written to Sir Patrick Johnson, Sir William Johnson, and Thomas Smith, of North Britain, to ask what they had to offer in relation to the treaty. Their memorial proposed that it be stipulated that cod and all other fish imported from the dominions and by subjects of Great Britain into France be charged with no higher duties than the native subjects of France are made to pay; that Nova Scotia and Newfoundland be entirely ceded to Great Britain, granting no access to any parts of these countries for the use of French fishing; and that restrictions placed on plantation tobacco by the French be taken off and a moderate duty be substituted. *B. T. Journal*, pp. 351, 355; MSS. H. of L.

[50] *Ibid.* See *ante*, note 38.

[51] Draft of an article to be added to the treaty is sent, that cod and other fish be permitted to be imported into France at no higher tariff than that provided by the treaty of 1664; and the following substitution for article 13 is proposed: "It is further agreed that it shall be free to the Subjects of the Queen of Great Britain to import and sell in France, Goods of the Growth, Product or Manufacture of any other Foreign Country, as well as of Great Britain, and likewise that the Duties on Tobacco either in Leaf or wrought, to be brought into France, shall from hence forward be reduced to the same moderate Rate which the Tobacco of the Growth of any Country of Europe or America, does or shall enjoy. Neither shall the British Merchants be prohibited for the time to come, to sell their said Tobacco to any Buyer they shall think fit: Nor shall there be for the future in either Kingdom, any Farm or Monopoly of any Goods, Commodities or Merchandizes whatsoever." MSS. H. of L.

1712/13, January 9th. 36. Memorial from several West India merchants and planters, relating to a treaty of commerce with France.[52]

37. Restrictions to be made upon granting the tariff of 1664 to the Dutch.[53] . . . .

51. Extract of the minutes of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to a treaty of commerce with France, since the year 1708.[54] . . . .

Then several of the aforementioned papers delivered from the Commisoners of Trade were read; and ordered, that the remainder thereof be read on Saturday next.[55] (*L. J.*, XIX. 549-552.)

May 30, HC. A petition of the makers of English brandy and vinegar from malted corn, and also of the makers of brandy from sugar and molosses, the produce of her Majesty's plantations, in and about the cities of London and Westminster, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the encouraging the consumption of malted corn, and the materials the produce of her Majesty's plantations, the petitioners have erected many works for that purpose; and have consumed great quantities: that there hath been great quantities of foreign brandies clandestinely imported, to the prejudice of her Majesty's revenue, and the petitioners trade: and praying, that the running of foreign brandies may be prevented, and the duties of our own materials lessened, answerable to the duty on such foreign brandies.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XVII. 385-386.)

June 1, HC. The orders of the day being read;

Mr. Ferrier reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations, was committed, the amendments they had made to the bill, and directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read:

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the farther consideration of the said report be adjourned until Friday morning next;

It passed in the negative.

The said amendments, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

And another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, for allowances to be made for merchandizes lost or destroyed;

And the same was once read:

---

[52] Respecting provisions prohibiting the importation of sugars and other West India products. "Should such prohibition take place, the same would not only greatly discourage the British Plantations in South America, and be a means of raising those of France, but must of Consequence lessen the Western Navigation, her Majesty's Customes and in the Ballance of Trade prove of very great weight on the side of France." MSS. H. of L.; *B. T. Journal*, p. 401; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1712-1714, p. 125.

[53] Whalebone, fins, oil, and sugar in all forms to pay the same duties as specified in the tariff of Dec. 7, 1699; nor were the Dutch to be allowed to import into the kingdom any fish save when salted in cask and upon payment of the duties of importation and consumption settled before the tariff of 1664. MSS. H. of L.

[54] May 23, Sept. 1, 1709, Dec. 19, 21, 1711, Feb. 8, 1711/2, and Jan. 9, 1712/3, referring to the matters already noted in this entry. *B. T. Journal*, pp. 36, 68, 324, 333, 401.

[55] *L. J.*, XIX. 553.

And a debate arising in the House thereupon;

Ordered, that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow morning.[56] (*C. J.*, XVII. 387.)

June 1, HC. Ordered, that Mr. Annesley have leave to make a motion; it being after one of the clock.

And he moved accordingly, that an humble address be made to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to direct, that the contract for the assiento may be laid before the House.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give directions, that the contract of the assiento, which was made and concluded at Madrid, the 26 day of March last past, may be laid before this House.[57]

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. (*Ibid.*)

June 2, HC. Mr. Corrance reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of several planters, inhabitants of, and merchants trading to, the island of Jamaica, was referred,[58] the matter, as it appeared to them; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered the report in at the clerk's table: where the same was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

That it appeared to the said committee, by an extract of minutes, containing an address from the governor, council, and assembly, of Jamaica, dated the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of March one thousand seven hundred and ten, delivered to the committee by Mr. Popple, secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, that the duties demanded on prize-goods, by virtue of an act, *6° Annae Reginae*, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, often very much exceeded the value of the prize.[59]

That it further appeared by the said address, and the instances annexed to it; and by the examination of Richard Rigby esquire, a member of the council in that island, who had been present at the examination of those matters in Jamaica; that the demand of those duties had been a great discouragement to that colony: that the seafaring-men had deserted in great numbers; and were not likely to return, unless those duties, and the bonds entered into, were remitted.

That it also appeared to the committee, that those duties were taken off, for the time ensuing, by a clause in an act, *9° Annae Reginae*, intituled, An act for the encouragement of trade to America; and all proceedings upon the bonds entered into were ordered to be stayed till the end of the then next session of Parliament:

---

[56] Then other clauses were added, and after division it was voted to ingross the bill. *C. J.*, XVII. 389.

[57] By this contract, which was to continue for 30 years, the South Sea Company was to import into Spanish America 4800 negroes per annum, 144,000 in all. For 4000 of this annual importation a duty of 33⅓ pieces of eight was to be paid per negro; but on consideration of an advance of 200,000 pieces of eight, by way of loan to the King of Spain, the duty on the remaining 800 was to be remitted. June 2 it was reported that the queen would give the necessary directions, and on June 9 the contract was presented. *C. J.*, XVII. 389, 411. See Davenport, *European Treaties*, vol. III.; *True and Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress of the South Sea Company; wherein the Assiento Contract is particularly considered. . . .* By a Gentleman now resident in Jamaica (London, 1743).

[58] May 25, *ante*.

[59] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 64-65.

And by the account of the collector of Jamaica, delivered to the committee by Mr. Carcasse,[60] secretary to the Commissioners of Customs here, it appeared, that though the penalty of the bonds amounted to 54,830 *l.* there was really due no more than 9,043 *l.* 0 *s.* 1 *d.* current money of that island.

That the said *Richard Rigby,* upon his examination, further informed the committee, that, since the act *9° Annae Reginae,* he knew some of the agents had paid a duty, laid by the act of assembly upon prize-goods, which had always been laid for the support of that government, and which was confirmed by the aforesaid act to be paid; and therefore had so much less in their hands now to answer the British duties; which even at first had not been sufficient:

And that the prize-goods brought into Jamaica, except goods of Europe, were generally sent to Great Britain; where they paid a duty, which, together with the charges, very near amounted to the value of them:

And that many of the privateers belonging to Jamaica afterwards carried their prizes to New-York, and other parts, without returning to Jamaica: and, the war being ended, he feared, unless they were invited to return, by the discharge of these bonds, many of them would turn pirates; besides, that the payment of them would not only prove a great hardship to the securities, by being answerable for more than they have, but also to many poor families, still inhabitants of the island, who expect their shares upon the remittance.

Ordered, that the said report be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty. (*C. J.,* XVII. 388-389.)

June 2, HC. A motion being made, and the question being proposed, that the exclusive right of trading to Africa, mentioned and intended to be granted by the letters patents of King Charles the Second to the Royal African Company, is an invasion on the freedom of trade, and of dangerous consequence to the commerce of this kingdom;

The previous question was put, that that question be now put:

The House divided. . . . .[61] (*C. J.,* XVII. 389.)

June 4, HC. A petition of the merchants, sugar-bakers, and distillers, of and in the borough and corporation of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, on behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, if the duties on French and other foreign brandy be taken off, it will be of great prejudice to her Majesty's plantations, and discourage navigation; and greatly lessen the distilling sugar, molosses, and British corn: and praying the consideration of the House, that the duties on French and foreign brandy may be continued; which will tend very much to the encouragement of her Majesty's plantations, and navigation; and greatly increase the consumption of sugar, etc. in distilling brandy, or spirits, at home.

---

[60] Charles Carkesse.

[61] It passed in the negative. It was then agreed to consider the company's charter on June 9.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table until the bill to make effectual the 8th and 9th articles of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France be read a second time. *(C. J.,* XVII. 392.*)* [62]

June 5, HC. A petition of divers planters, on behalf of themselves, and others who have sugar-plantations in her Majesty's colonies, in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners have perused the bill, now depending, intituled, A bill for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations: that no supply of negroes is provided for the sugar-colonies, or any stock obliged to be exported; and should the said bill pass into a law, to the pleasure of some designing persons, who would impose greatly on the petitioners, and engross that trade wholly to themselves, the petitioners cannot depend on certain supplies, unless from substantial security, by a large stock appropriated for that end; for want of which, the plantations will become uncultivated, and the trade and navigation from Great Britain be lost: and praying to be heard, by their counsel, against the said bill.

Ordered, that the said petitioners be heard, by their counsel, upon the third reading of the said bill. (*C. J.,* XVII. 403.)

June 5, HC. A petition of the Royal African Company was presented to the House, and read; praying to be heard against the bill for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations:

And the said petition was, by leave of the House, withdrawn. (*C. J.,* XVII. 403.)

June 5, HC. Mr. Shackerly presented to the House, according to order, a bill for continuing an act, made in the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, An act for encouraging the importation of naval stores from North America; and for encouraging the importation of naval stores from that part of Great Britain called Scotland to that part of Great Britain called England: and the same was received.[63] (*C. J.,* XVII. 403.)

June 6, HC. A petition of Robert Aston, Simon Francia, merchants, and other owners and proprietors of the two prize-ships, to wit, the *Rebecca,* and the *Cecilia,* taken in the late war from the subjects of the French King, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, on their purchase of the aforesaid ships, have been at great expences in refitting the same, and loaded them with proper cargoes to different markets, from whence they are returning, with various species, from the Streights, West-Indies, and East-Country trade; which if not permitted to import into Great Britain, her Majesty will lose greatly by the customs, the said ships being taken from the enemy, and condemned as prize, as by sentence of condemnation in the Court of Admiralty appears: and praying leave to bring in a bill for making the said ships free to import their cargoes into any the ports of Great Britain.

---

[62] The Commissioners of Customs this day presented several accounts of exports to France and Portugal and of imports from the former country, in which appear items of tobacco and other plantation products (*C. J.,* XVII. 394–402). Similar accounts, listed by title only and including Holland, Italy, and other places, were delivered to the House of Lords (*L. J.,* XIX. 561.)

[63] *Ante,* pp. 89, 308. This bill, which became 12 Ann. c. 9, was read June 6, committed June 12, considered June 20 and 22, reported June 24, and passed June 29; it was read by the Lords July 1, committed the following day, considered, reported, and passed July 4. It was given the royal assent July 6. *Statutes,* IX. 768; *C. J.,* XVII. 406, 420, 434, 436, 444, 452; *L. J.,* XIX. 591, 592, 593, 596, 599.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition: and that Mr. Aldworth, and Sir George Beaumont, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[64] (*C. J.*, XVII. 405.)

June 8, HC. The order being read, for the third reading of the ingrossed bill for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations;

The counsel for the planters, who have sugar-plantations in her Majesty's colonies in America, were called in:

And the bill was read the third time:

And their petition was also read:[65]

And the counsel were heard.

And then withdrew.

And the bill was opened by Mr. Speaker.

A motion being made, and the question being put, That the bill do pass;

The House divided.

The yeas go forth.

Tellers for the yeas, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Ferrier: 135.

Tellers for the noes, Sir Chr. Hale, Mr. Duncomb: 102.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the title be, An act for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the plantations.

Ordered, that Mr. Ferrier do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence. (*C. J.*, XVII. 407.)

June 9, HC. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House, pursuant to their address to her Majesty, the translation of the assiento contract:

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said contract do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said contract is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVII. 411.)

[*June 9, 15, or 17?*] HL.[66] May it please yo'r Lords'ps

I beg leave to lay before your Lordships the dammage it would be of, to the Spanish and other trades of this kingdome if the 8th and 9th articles of the treaty of commerce should be rendred effectuall. My Lords, I hope the 8th article will not be rendred effectuall: because that article, by imposing no higher dutys upon the products and manufactures of France than on those of Spain and other countreys, the most favoured, is highly detrimental to this kingdome, especially with respect to the Spanish trade, which I shall shew yo'r Lords'ps is much more advantageous to us than that of France. . . . .

---

[64] This bill was read June 11, when the question for a second reading failed to carry. *C. J.*, XVII. 417.

[65] Of June 5, *ante*.

[66] The *Journals* do not mention this petition, but it was no doubt before the Lords during their consideration of the trade between England and France, mentioned in *L. J.*, XIX. 568, 575, 577. The petition is endorsed, "Delivered me by Mr. Toriano at the House of Peers 8 June 1713 J. Walker". See *ante* under May 14, and note 16. Torriano was a merchant who frequently appeared before the committees of the Lords on matters of trade. See *MSS. H. of L.*, 1706-1708, index.

They [67] take off great quantitys of Newfoundland fish; which is so beneficiall a trade for breeding our seamen. . . . .

The next thing in this article to be considered, my Lords, is the exceptions made to four comoditys of Great Britain out of the tariff of 1664 which are referred to the comissaries, but if they doe not adjust them, they are to remain as in the French specifications. They are,—manufactures of wooll, sugar, salted fish and the products of whales. . . . .

The 3d exception my Lords, in the 9th article is salted fish; every sort of which is absolutely prohibited except barrill fish. . . . .

Wee are by this exception of all salted fish, but barrill fish, hindred from furnishing the French with any Newfoundland fish; neither are they restrained from fishing upon the Great Banks for wett fish: they are wee find to have Cape Bretton yeilded to them to fortify and doe what they please with; which is the most convenient place for carrying on the fishery of dry fish. By their scituation at Cape Bretton 'tis very much to be feared, if ever another warr should happen, they will be able to destroy all our fisheries both at Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, unlesse wee should keep large garrisons and the ports well fortified, which would cost us a vast summe of money: they are also to have the liberty of fishing and erecting stages along the coast from Bonavista to Point Riche for drying and curing their fish without paying any thing for it.

In King Charles the first's time they paid five per cent. upon all the fish they caught for the liberty of fishing there, and before the tenth of that king's reigne, as I am informed, they had no liberty of fishing there at all; and then they had no fleet at sea, 'tis from that time that the maritime power of France has kept pace with their improvement in this fishery.

'Tis the fishery that has enabled them to cope with the maritime powers of England and Holland united.

The French had in Newfoundland in the year 1711, one hundred and eighteen ships, besides about two hundred and fifty upon the Great Banks; whereas our whole number was but ninety three, where formerly wee used to have between two and three hundred sayle.

The French have taken care to have the liberty of fishing and erecting stages for curing and drying their fish upon such parts of Newfoundland as are to the northward of Cape Bonavista: 'tis great pitty that priviledge should be yielded them without at least an equall liberty to us, of fishing and erecting stages to cure and dry our fish at such ports and places of Cape Bretton as they shall not actually inhabit in; this is the rather to be wonder'd at, because by the liberty the French have of setting up stages etc. to cure and dry their fish any where to the northward of the Cape of Bonavista, they will be at liberty to doe it in the harbour of Bonavista which is three leagues to the northward of that cape, and is one of the chiefest settlements the English have there. This equall liberty of fishing and drying etc. our fish on Cape Bretton is the more necessary because the New England men (whose fishery is very considerable and who serve Bilboa and the hither parts of Spaine with fish) used alwayes to fish about Cape Bretton and thirty leagues to the eastward of the island of Sable. Just exactly the very place where the French are to be, by which the New England fishery will be extreamly prejudiced.

---

[67] The Spaniards.

Moreover should the Biscayners obtain a liberty of fishing and erecting stages on Newfoundland, where 'tis said they have formerly sent some ships, they would undoubtedly furnishe themselves and the rest of Spain with dry fish, to our irreperable damage. Should they obtain this liberty, we shall loose abundantly more by it than we shall gett by the assiento.

It can hardly be supposed that the Parliament when they addressed her Ma'tie that Newfound Land should be re[s]tored her could mean the forts and country only; but that the fishery there should be preserved to us entire, and that the French should not fish there at all. Much less could they mean that a better place, as Cape Bretton is, should be granted them, and that too exclusive of ourselves. It had been less detrimental to the fishery by a great deal to have had them kept where they were before. The reason I am the longer upon this exception of salted Newfound Land fish, is because, now I have shewn your Lords'ps the prodigious advantages the French will reap by the cession of Cape Bretton, and the liberty of fishing on the main island: it will, I hope, be judged a good reason why the high duty should continue on all French comodityes, as they are; and that no act may pass to render the treaty effectual till such time as the French can be prevailed with to alter it in our favour, and relinquish to us the whole entire fishing for dry fish: since they are not debarr'd from fishing for wett fish, on the Great Banks of Newfound-Land; which have been always esteemed, as belonging to the proprietors of Newfound Land.

There is all the reason in the world to believe, that if yo'r Lord'ps will be pleased to lay before her Ma'tie the inconveniencys attending the exception as to New-found Land fish, and the cession of Cape Bretton, her Ma'tie will out of her compassionate tenderness and concern for her people, procure such alterations to be made therein as shall be necessary.

The last exception in this 9th article is to sugar, which, by the French specification, is said to be refined sugar, in loaffe or in powder etc. by the specification, in case the French commissioners shall not agree to moderate them. The dutys are fixed down to the tariff of 1699, which is £22 10 tournois,[68] or 33 / 9 *d* sterling, for every £100 which according to the prizes of several sorts of clayed and refined sent thither, will come out in an average at near 60 per cent. of their value, shipt off here, and is therefore a total prohibition.

---

[68] The livre tournois was worth about 9½ *d.* or 19 cents.

The reason why I say 'tis a total prohibition, is because they have a vast importation of coarse sugars from their own colonies in America as Martinico, Guadalupa, St. Domingo, and others; which they can refine as cheap as we can ours; so that we shall not be able to send them any from hence, by near 60 per cent. so cheap as their own. . . . .

The ballance of the trade at that time was pounds £965,128 17/04 in favour of the French; to which it's said . . . . that there are no plantation goods mencioned in it. . . . .

And as to the objection about plantation goods, 'tis not enough to say they were omitted, unless it can be shewn there were any sent; the plantation goods must be in great quantities indeed that can over ballance £965,128 17 4.

And unless it can be shewn, that there were so many plantation goods, and other goods, sent as to sink that ballance; the moral will still remain: that that trade is a destructive one, unless it be carreyd on by high dutys.

There is indeed, my Lords, one article that is not in that scheme . . . . I mean the article of French salt, sent directly from France to Newfound Land, w'th w'ch there were in the year 1699, above 20 ships that went only from the single port of St. Martins; which makes the trade still more in favour of the French. . . . .

The 10th article relates to tobacco, but I think doth not very well agree with that part of the 9th whereby it is provided " that the dutyes payable in France by the subjects of Great Britain for good[s] imported and exported, shall be paid according to the tarriffs of 1664 within two months after a law shall be made in Great Britain, whereby it shall be sufficiently provided["] etc., for this article saith " the dutys on tobacco, imported into France either in leafe or prepared shall be reduced hereafter " but no time is fixt when that hereafter shall take place; so that our tobacco which is so beneficial a trade to this kingdom, from the great employment it gives to our shipping is not by this article to enjoy the priviledge of other goods of Great Britain.

Nor is this matter mended by the specification about tobacco, fo[lio] 50, because that specification hath no relation to the dutyes on tobacco, but only to the sale of it. . . . . And as to the liberty granted to her Ma'ties subjects, to sell tobacco equally with the subjects of France: that will be of no use if the commissarys should not agree; as 'tis possible they may not: because then the form will still subsist, and the French subjects be thereby debarr'd any liberty of selling, so that an equal liberty with them, will be no liberty at all. . . . .

French salt pays custome but 7 *s.* 10¼ *d.* per weigh which is but 2 *d.* ¼ per bushell—and altho it pays a great excise, yet there is also a great drawback on the exportation of the fish that is cured with it. Besides that all the salt wee carry directly from France to our fisheries in Newfoundland etc. New England pays neither duties nor excise. . . . .

NATHANAEL TORRIANO (MSS. H. of L.)

June 12, HC. Ordered, that the said committee[69] be discharged from the consideration of the report upon the petition of William Smith senior, and others, manufacturers of sail-cloth in Great Britain; and also of the report upon the petition of several planters, inhabitants, and merchants, trading to the island of Jamaica: and that the said reports be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty. (*C. J.*, XVII. 421.)

---

[69] On supply. See under May 25 and June 2, *ante.*

June 15, HC. Mr. Conyers, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding two hundred twenty-eight pounds five shillings, be granted to her Majesty, for the charge of an engineer and store-keeper at Jamaica, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September 1713.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred eighty-two pounds ten shillings, be granted to her Majesty, for the charge of an engineer at New-York, for the year 1713. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding two thousand one hundred sixty-two pounds twelve shillings and six pence, be granted to her Majesty, for the charge of the office of ordnance at Annapolis Royal for one year.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding five thousand four hundred seventy-three pounds ten shillings and eleven pence, be granted to her Majesty, for the charge of stores sent to Placentia.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding one thousand seventy-six pounds fifteen shillings, be granted to her Majesty, for the charge of an engineer, store-keeper, and gunners, for Placentia, for one year. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that such merchants who have paid, or before the first of September next shall pay, the principal monies due upon bonds entered into by them, and their sureties, for customs or duties upon wines and tobacco, shall thereupon be discharged of the interest due for such principal money.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 425.)

June 15, HL. Then the Lord Guilford, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to the order of the tenth instant, a paper, intituled,

Copy: Representation from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the general state of the trade of this kingdom, dated December the 23d, 1697.

And the said title was read. (*L. J.*, XIX. 575.)

June 17, HL. *Hodie 1a vice lecta est billa,* intituled, An act for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and the plantations.

Upon reading the petition of the Royal African Company of England, and of their creditors, united in pursuance of an act passed the last session of Parliament; praying, that they may be heard, by their counsel, against the bill for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and the plantations; as being an invasion upon their property:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said bill shall be read a second time on Monday next;[70] and that the petitioners may be heard, by their counsel, before the second reading thereof; as also may any other persons that think themselves concerned therein. (*L. J.*, XIX. 577.)

June 17, HC. The orders of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty;

Ordered, that the committee, who were to consider of the supply granted to her Majesty, be discharged of the report from the committee, to whom the petition of the merchants in London and Bristol trading in tobacco, on behalf of themselves, and planters of Virginia and Maryland, was referred; and that the said report be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider farther of ways and means for raising the said supply.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee. . . .

Mr. Conyers reported from the committee, that they had come to several resolutions; which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received upon Friday morning next. (*C. J.*, XVII. 427-428.)

June 18, HC. The House being informed, that Robert Meeres attended, according to order;[71]

He was called in; and, at the bar, examined, the mace being on the table, touching the memorial which the House had been acquainted he had presented to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations:[72] and he delivered in a copy of a memorial he said he had drawn up:

And the same was read:

And he was examined touching the matter of it.

And then withdrew.

The memorial is as follows; *viz.*

May it please your Lordships,

Inquiry having been made, as said, by your Lordships order, at several places in the City of London, for information of the advantages, or disadvantages, that may accrue to, or be suffered by, this kingdom, in granting to the French King Cape Braton, upon the coast of Arcadia, and its dependencies, by the present treaty of peace; we, as in duty bound, for her Majesty's and the nation's service, and the security of the trade to all

---

[70] Postponed to June 23.

[71] Jan. 10. *C. J.*, XVII. 416.

[72] *B. T. Journal*, pp. 435, 436, 437.

America, humbly presume to lay before your Lordships a brief account of some of the disadvantages, and prejudice, that probably will attend such grant.

1st. The place called Cape Braton is not a small point of land, as the name imports; but that, with the country of Accadia, its dependent, is of vast extent; *viz.* 420 miles in length, and 120 miles in breadth; wherein are divers harbours, which, both for depth of water, and commodious entrance, are fit to receive in security the Royal Navy of this kingdom.

2d. The said coast, and entrance into those harbours, are so well fortified by nature, that they may, with a small expence, be made almost impregnable; which, undoubtedly, the French King is well informed of, and was never yet found wanting to himself to secure and improve such advantages as will accrue thereby.

3d. There is very good fishing on the said coast; where the season begins earlier, and holds longer, than at Newfoundland, some say the whole year; and the fish is much brighter, better, more valuable, and earlier at all foreign markets, than those of Newfoundland can be; so that the French, by such grant, would in a few years intirely ruin, not only the fishery of Newfoundland, but also of New-England, which have a great dependence on that coast.

4. There is a considerable trade on the said coast for furs, and other valuable commodities; insomuch that the French have laden on the said coast about ten sail of ships in a year, besides what have been laden by her Majesty's subjects, which have also been very considerable quantities.

5. The advantages of making oil on the island of Sable, which have been made there in great quantities, will be lost, upon pretence the said island is a dependency of Cape Braton; as to your Lordships may appear, by a brief specimen of the usage which the subjects of this nation had from the French, during the last peace; when the French men of war, and traders to that place, would not suffer any of the subjects of England to fish on the said coast, nor upon any banks or shoals to the northward or eastward of Cape Sable, but forced them away as far as the Isle of Shoals, which is above 480 miles from Cape Braton.

6. The said coast is the only place, in all America, as yet discovered, that produceth coals; and upon that coast they are so plenty, that ships may lie close to the place where they are, and load them.

We therefore humbly hope your Lordships will please duly to weigh, and rightly to represent to her Majesty, and her most honourable Privy-Council, the inspeakable, and indeed incredible, advantages that will accrue to France by such grant; and consequently an irreparable loss to the crown and subjects of this nation in general, but more particularly to the inhabitants of, and the merchants and traders to, Newfoundland and America:

For if your Lordships please to consider, that in case another war should happen between this crown and France, which God forbid; and Cape Braton, and the coast of Accadia, which is so very fertile, and of so large an extent, should be granted to France, and the land peopled, manured, and cultivated, and the harbours fortified; of what evil consequence it might be to this nation;

1st. As to the fishery of Newfoundland, and settlements of that island, the French, bordering thereon, and having such commodious harbours as may secure, support, and supply, with provisions, and naval stores, which are plenty in those parts, may keep such number of ships there as they shall see needful, wholly to prevent the fishery, and destroy the settlements, of that island, and, consequently, ruin the said trade.

2d. The near neighbourhood of the French to New-England by land, and of their naval force by sea, will render the navigation, not only to those parts, but to all America, very hazardous and precarious.

3d. The French, by this means, will be capable of supplying the Indians, which in those parts are generally in the French interest, with ammunition, etc.; so that, notwithstanding peace with France, the said Indians will be thereby more capable to burn and ruin the eastern plantations of New-England; and the French were never yet wanting to encourage the same.

4. The French may, with ease, and great expedition, supply their islands in the West-Indies with stores and provisions; which are considerably increased in number of inhabitants; and have, even during the late war, peopled and fortified the island of Granada, which borders upon, and lies convenient for trade with, the coast of Crocoa;[73] which, with the other islands in their possession, will render the navigation of this kingdom to those parts not only hazardous, but almost impracticable; and thereby the French may, in a little time, become masters of all those islands.

One instance, although far short in comparison, may not be amiss to reflect on; *viz.*

If Dunkirk, although a harbour difficult of access, and adjacent to the principal ports of this kingdom, as well as to Holland, where our ships of war are; and the conveniency of our rivers, and outlets for ships; hath done this nation such considerable damages, during the late war; what may be expected from such force as may be supported, and kept afoot, in a tract of land so fertile, well harboured, and at such a distance, should the French be possessed of it? (*C. J.*, XVII. 429-430.)

June 19, HC. A petition of Samuel Eyres, agent to Captain John Underwood, commander of her Majesty's ship *Falkland,* and Captain John Carlton, commander of her Majesty's ship *Nonsuch,* in behalf of themselves and their ships companies, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, in said ships, in August 1707, did, off of Newfoundland, destroy three French ships of war; the *Margaret* of 22, *Mariana* 39, and *Piene* of 18, guns:[74] that the petitioners, by her Majesty's declaration of 1 June 1702, were intitled to her Majesty's bounty of 10*l.* per gun, out of her Majesty's share of prizes to any her ships of war that should take or destroy any ship of war in the service of the enemy: that the petitioners transmitted to the Commissioners of the Navy lists of their ships companies, who were at destroying the said ships, and applied to the commissioners of prizes for the said bounty; but, her Majesty's share of prizes being not then in the receiver's hands, the petitioner omitted gaining decrees for the said service: that, by a proviso in the Greenwich Hospital bill, all persons intitled to such rewards should gain their decrees by the 29th September 1712, and make their claims thereto of the receiver of prizes on or before 25th December 1712: that, at the time of passing said act, the petitioners were abroad, and, having no notice thereof, could neither gain decrees, nor make their claims, within the times limited; and are therefore like to be deprived of her Majesty's bounty for the said service: and praying their absence may be considered, and further time granted them for gaining decrees, and making their claims, so as to intitle them, and their ships companies, to her Majesty's gracious rewards by the said act.

---

[73] Curaçao? But Grenada adjoins the island of Carriacou.

[74] Prowse, *Hist. Newfoundland,* pp. 246-248. June 29 this petition was referred to the committee on the bill relating to the distribution of prizes. *C. J.*, XVII. 444.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table until the bill to explain some doubts arising upon the act, passed the last session of Parliament, intituled, An act for the better collecting and recovering the duties granted for the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich; and for the farther benefit thereof; and for the preserving her Majesty's harbour-moorings; in relation to the distribution of prizes therein mentioned; be read a second time. (*C. J.*, XVII. 430.)

June 19, HC. Mr. Conyers, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that there be the same allowance on tobacco for waste and shrinkage in the cellars on all the other duties, as, by the act of the 7th and 8th of King Wm. the IIId, is to be allowed on the impost duty.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all the bondable duties, payable for tobacco hereafter to be imported, be made payable at the end of eighteen months, to commence from 30 days after the master's report of the ship, or from the merchant's entry of the goods, within the said 30 days, which shall first happen; and as to all tobacco, already imported, and not entered, to commence from the 24th of June 1713; and that all the said duties be put into one bond, for that purpose. . . . .

The rest of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in upon the said resolutions: and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bertie, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[75] (*C. J.*, XVII. 432.)

June 19, HL. Upon reading the petition of divers planters, on behalf of themselves and others having plantations in the West Indies; praying, that they may be heard, by counsel, against the bill, intituled, An act for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and the plantations:

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the petitioners may be heard, by their counsel, against the said bill, on Monday next, before the second reading thereof. (*L. J.*, XIX. 580.)

---

[75] This bill for encouraging the tobacco trade, etc., was read June 25, committed June 26, considered June 30, reported July 8, ordered ingrossed July 9, and passed July 11, but after one reading, July 13, it was rejected by the Lords. *C. J.*, XVII. 433, 440, 442, 446, 458, 459, 463; *L. J.*, XIX. 608.

June 20, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, according to order,[76] a bill to raise 1,200,000 *l.* for her Majesty's supply, by circulating a farther sum in exchequer-bills: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time. (*C. J.,* XVII. 434.)

June 23, HL. Counsel (according to order) were called in, to be heard, in relation to the bill for establishing a trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and the plantations.

And the petition of the Royal African Company united with their creditors, as also the petition of divers planters in the West Indies, were read.

And counsel and witnesses were heard thereupon, against the said bill, as also counsel and witnesses for the bill.

And withdrew.

Then,

Hodie 2a vice lecta est billa, intituled, An act for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and the plantations.

And a debate arising, in relation to the commitment of the said bill:

Ordered, that the said debate be adjourned till Thursday next, at one a clock.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations do lay before this House such addresses as have been made from the plantations, relating to the trade to Africa; and also the reports made by the said commissioners, in relation to the said trade. (*L. J.,* XIX. 583.)

June 24, HL. The Lord Guilford, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to the order yesterday, several papers relating to the trade to Africa.

The titles whereof were read, as follows:

1707, February 3d, (A) letter to the Earl of Sunderland, with a representation upon the petition of the Royal African Company.

1708/9, January 27th, (B) a state of the trade to Africa, presented to the House of Commons by the Council of Trade.[77]

1709, December 19, (C) answer to an order of the House of Commons, relating to the trade to Africa.[78]

1710/11, February 1st, (D) letter to the Duke of Queensberry, with a representation relating to the trade to Africa.[79]

1711, July 27th, (E) letter to Mr. Secretary St. John, inclosing a representation relating to the securing the settlements on the coast of Africa.

1711/12, March 15th, (F) representation relating to the settlement of the trade to Africa.

---

[76] June 6 (*C. J.,* XVII. 405). This bill, which became 12 Ann. c. 11, carried an appropriation of £937,608 11 *s.* 6 *d.* toward defraying the charge of her Majesty's forces in the plantations from June 24 to Dec. 24, 1713. *Statutes,* IX. 780; *C. J.,* XVII. 435, 451, 455, 456; *L. J.,* XIX. 602, 603, 614.

[77] *Ante,* p. 204, note 6; *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1708-1709, pp. 209-213.

[78] *Ante,* p. 224.

[79] *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1710-1711, pp. 352-353, proposing the sale of negroes to planters on credit, and a free and open trade in accordance with the wishes of planters and merchants of Barbados and Jamaica.

1710, December 12th, R. 94. Copy of the petition of the several planters and inhabitants of Barbadoes; praying, that the trade to Africa may be preserved, etc.[80]

January 5th, M. 5. Letter from Mr. Harris; enclosing the copy of a petition from the planters, merchants, and inhabitants, at Jamaica, to the House of Commons, relating to the trade to Africa.[81]

M. 56. Extract of a letter from Major General Handasyd, governor of Jamaica, to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated the 2d of June, 1711.[82]

1711, Sept. 12. M. 57. Address from the governor, council, and assembly of Jamaica, to her Majesty, relating to the benefit of an open and free trade to Africa, etc.[83]

M. 58. Some considerations from the council and assembly of Jamaica, in relation to the Royal African Company's obtaining an exclusive trade to Africa. (*L. J.*, XIX. 584-585.)

June 24, HC. Sir William Wyndham presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, an account of some extraordinary charges which attended the late war, in the several parts of the service; and for which no provision hath been yet made by Parliament; marked Number 1.: [84] and,

An account of some extraordinary charges which attended the late war, in the several parts of the service; and for which no provision hath been yet made by Parliament; marked No. 2.: [85]

And the titles thereof were read. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 437.)

June 25, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, according to order, a bill for encouraging the tobacco-trade; and for ease of the merchants upon payment of the duties upon wine-bonds and tobacco-bonds: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[86] (*C. J.*, XVII. 440.)

June 25, HC. Mr. Conyers reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follows; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding twenty-one thousand three hundred forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, be granted to her Majesty, to defray the charge of her forces in the plantations for six months, from the 24th of June 1713 to the 24th of December following.

---

[80] *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, p. 308. These petitioners said that under the African Company's monopoly negroes in sufficient numbers were supplied at from £10 to £20 per head, but since the trade had been thrown open the supply was insufficient and the prices doubled.

[81] Presented Mar. 5, 1710/1, *ante*, p. 248; see also *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, p. 336.

[82] Enclosing address of governor, council, and assembly to the queen against the monopoly of the African Company, and certain considerations offered to the Board of Trade respecting the high price of negroes and other disadvantages arising from this monopoly. *Ibid.*, pp. 540-542.

[83] This address and the next are the papers referred to in the preceding note. They were read by the commissioners on the date here given. *B. T. Journal*, p. 298.

[84] This contains an item for the pay of the garrison of Annapolis Royal, Aug. 25–Dec. 21, 1712, £2180 6 *s.*

[85] For Annapolis Royal during 1712, as per bills drawn by the governor, £19,725 16 *s.* 1 *d.*

[86] See *ante*, note 75.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 440-441.)

June 25, HL. The House (according to order) resumed the adjourned debate on Tuesday last, in relation to the commitment of the bill, intituled, An act for establishing the trade to Africa free and open to all her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and the plantations.

And it being moved, that the bill be committed:

The question was put . . . .

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said bill be committed to the Lords following . . . .

Their Lordships, or any seven of them; to meet to-morrow, at ten a clock in the forenoon, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers; and to adjourn as they please.

Ordered, that the papers laid before this House yesterday, from the Commissioners of Trade, be referred to the said committee.[87] (*L. J.*, XIX. 586-587.)

July 1, HC. Mr. Conyers, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions they had directed to be reported to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

6. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding two thousand one hundred and eighty pounds six shillings, be granted to her Majesty, for the pay of the garison of Annapolis-Royal from the 25th of August 1712 to the 21st of December following, according to the establishment. . . . .

The 6 and 7 resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 448.)

---

[87] This bill was not reported. For a list of papers read before the committee see Andrews and Davenport, *Guide to Manuscript Materials in British Museum*, pp. 199-200.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Session of February 16, 1713/4–July 9, 1714 (12-13 Ann.).[1]

1713/4.

Mar. 15, HC. Mr. Windsor presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, pursuant to their address for that purpose, an estimate of the charge in the office of her Majesty's Ordnance for the year 1714, for land service:

And the title thereof was read.

The said estimate is as follows; *viz.* . . . .

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The yearly charge of officers, etc. at Annapolis-Royal	1,058	10	0
The yearly charge of officers, etc. at Placentia...	1,076	15	0 . . . .

Ordered, that the said estimate do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 497.)

Mar. 17, HC. A petition of Joseph Martyn, Joseph Jory, Rowland Tryon, Samuel Ball, John Travers, Stephen Duport, John Mills, Daniel Alford, Nathanael Carpenter, and James Campbell, of London, merchants, in behalf of themselves, and others, sufferers, and agents for sufferers, by the late invasion of the French, in the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, pursuant to several acts of Parliament, have performed all on their parts, by proving their losses, obtaining debentures, and registring the same, pursuant to the directions of the said acts; and have applied themselves to the directors of the South-Sea Company before December last, to be admitted to subscribe the said debentures into the South-Sea stock; yet, notwithstanding which, and her Majesty's commission, directed to the said directors, to admit the petitioners to subscribe into said stock, they have been refused; to the ruin of many families; a stop to the credit of said islands in general; and of great prejudice to her Majesty's customs, by the trade thereof: and praying relief therein.[2]

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XVII. 499-500.)

Mar. 18, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Merill, from John How esquire, paymaster of her Majesty's guards and garisons, attended;

---

[1] Sir Thomas Hanmer, 1676-1746, who had procured the rejection of articles 8 and 9 of the commercial treaty of 1713 between England and France (*ante,* note 16, p. 304), was chosen Speaker in the place of William Bromley, who had been made one of the principal Secretaries of State. On Feb. 18 both Houses adjourned to Mar. 2, the day after peace was proclaimed with Spain. The chief articles of the commercial treaty with that country affecting America concerned the assiento and forbade the alienation of Spanish possessions in America to France or other nation. See Davenport, *European Treaties,* vol. III.

[2] For an account of the plan of financing the South Sea Company at this period see Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies,* III., especially pp. 295 *et seq.* Apr. 1 the directors were ordered to give their reasons why these sufferers were not allowed to subscribe their debentures into the stock of the company. This was done on Apr. 8; Apr. 19 this petition was referred to the committee on supply. *C. J.*, XVII. 528, 558, 575.

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, pursuant to their address for that purpose, an account of several sums necessary to be provided for the forces upon the establishment of her Majesty's guards, garisons, etc. for several extraordinary services, for the years 1713 and 1714.

And then he withdrew.

And then the title of the said account was read. . . . .[3] (*C. J.*, XVII. 513.)

Mar. 22, HC. The House, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the present laws with respect to drawbacks upon tobaccoes, muslins, and East-India silks, carried to Ireland. . . . .

Mr. Conyers reported from the said committee, that they had come to several resolutions; which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received to-morrow morning. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 519.)

Mar. 23, HC. Mr. Conyers, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the present laws, with respect to the drawbacks upon tobaccoes, muslins, and East-India silks, carried into Ireland, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that three pence farthing per pound, part of the drawback on tobacco, to be exported from Great Britain for Ireland, be taken off.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said diminution of the drawback do take effect upon all tobacco exported for Ireland after the 24th day of March one thousand seven hundred and thirteen; and continue until the additional duty of 3½ *d.* per pound upon tobacco in Ireland, expiring on the said 24th day of March, be re-granted.

The first resolution being read a second time;

An amendment was proposed to be made therein, by leaving out the word "farthing":

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, that the House doth agree with the committee in the said resolution, so amended . . . .

The second resolution, being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in upon the said resolutions: and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[4] (*C. J.*, XVII. 520.)

---

[3] Containing an item of £862 16 *s.* 8 *d.* for the pay of the discharged regiments in the West Indies, from June 24, 1713.

[4] This bill was read Apr. 1, committed Apr. 2, considered Apr. 10, and reported Apr. 19, when the question for ingrossment was negatived. *C. J.*, XVII. 528, 536, 561, 577.

1714.

Mar. 31, HC. Mr. Gwyn, secretary of war, presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, pursuant to their address for that purpose . . . .

An estimate of her Majesty's forces in the plantations . . . . with the charge thereof for the year 1714:

And the titles thereof were read. . . . .[5] (*C. J.*, XVII. 525-526.)

Apr. 2, HC. Sir Thomas Crosse reported from the committee, to whom the several estimates and accounts, relating to the supply granted to her Majesty, which had been laid before the House, were referred, that they had taken into consideration, and examined, the several heads of the ordinary estimate of the Navy for the year 1714, under the several heads thereof; and had directed him to report the matter thereof to the House; which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered the same, and the ordinary of the Navy, in at the clerk's table: where the said report was read; and is as follows; *viz.* . . . .

But, under the 5th head of the said estimate, where there is charged for muster-master, and other general officers, of the out-ports, 1,000 *l.* 17 *s.* 0 *d.*; the committee observed the sum of 200 *l.* charged for John Bridger esquire, as surveyor of her Majesty's woods in New-England; which office appeared to them to be useless; and therefore were of opinion the whole might be deducted, being 200 [*l.*] . . . .[6] (*C. J.*, XVII. 530.)

Apr. 2, HL. The Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, by her Majesty's command, (pursuant to addresses of this House) of the seventeenth and nineteenth days of March, laid before the House several papers; the titles whereof were read, as follows:

Copy of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain.

Copy of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain. . . . .[7] (*L. J.*, XIX. 643.)[8]

Apr. 8, HC. A petition of the merchants in London, trading in tobacco, on behalf of themselves, and the planters of Virginia and Maryland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the customs of six pence and one 3d of a peny per pound, on tobacco imported and sold, hath, of late, ruined many merchants and planters: that, without further encouragement to all importers and exporters of tobacco, the planters in Virginia and Maryland cannot subsist; and the manufactures and navigation of this kingdom will be much lessened; besides which, the petitioners are apprehensive their bonds for customs, dischargeable by debentures, will be put in prosecution before the time allowed for exportation expires: as this was a necessary indulgence, without it this trade cannot be carried on: and praying relief for the preservation and carrying on that trade.

---

[5] This estimate contained a charge of £37,467 5 *s.* for the two regiments at Jamaica and Leeward Islands, 445 men each; four companies at New York, 449; four at Annapolis Royal, 364; four at Placentia, 364; and one company of 58 men at Bermuda. There was an additional charge of £2011 6 *s.* for the garrisons of Annapolis Royal and Placentia.

[6] The report was referred to the committee on supply.

[7] Among the many papers here presented was a letter from Lord Lexington to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Madrid, Mar. 13: "The Assiento is already done, as are most of the new Points We have demanded for our Trade in Europe, and the others are all as good as adjusted." MSS. H. of L.

[8] Apr. 7 from the paymaster's office there were presented accounts of the sums wanted to pay for the clothing of the disbanded regiments, and also of the state of the troops in 1711 compared with that of 1714, in which the usual items for the regiments and companies in the West Indies, Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and New York appear. *C. J.*, XVII. 543, 545, 551.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition: and that Mr. Bertie, Mr. Smithson, Sir William Pole, Mr. Morice, Sir Robert Davers, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Bulteel, Sir William Withers, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same. *(C. J.,* XVII. 558.*)*

Apr. 8, HC. A petition of the merchants of London, trading to, and from, Virginia and Maryland, was offered to the House, against the bill for lessening the drawback on tobacco carried to Ireland:[9]

And the question being put, that the petition be brought up:

It passed in the negative. *(Ibid.)*

Apr. 9, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that copies of the several papers and representations relating to the garisons of Jamaica, and the Leeward-Islands, which have been sent over from the respective governors of those places; and the opinion of the assembly, with respect to the forces there; may be laid before this House.[10]

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. *(C. J.,* XVII. 560.)

Apr. 10, HC. Ordered, that the gentlemen who were appointed the 8th instant to prepare, and bring in, a bill, upon the petition of the merchants in London, trading in tobacco, on behalf of themselves, and the planters of Virginia and Maryland, be discharged from preparing, and bringing in, the said bill.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the supply granted to her Majesty: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion thereon, to the House.[11] *(C. J.,* XVII. 560-561.)

Apr. 10, HC. Mr. Conyers, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House: and he read the same in his place: and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 20,170 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* be granted to her Majesty, for maintaining of four companies at New-York, four companies at Annapolis Royal, four companies for Placentia, one company at Bermudas, and the garisons of Annapolis Royal and Placentia, for the year 1714. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. *(C. J.,* XVII. 561.*)*

---

[9] See under Mar. 23, *ante.*

[10] See under Apr. 14, *post.*

[11] Apr. 12 a bill was ordered upon the report of this committee.

Apr. 12, HC. Mr. Conyers also reported from the said committee,[12] that they had considered the matter of the petition, to them referred, of the merchants in London trading in tobacco, in behalf of themselves, and the planters of Virginia and Maryland; and had directed him to move the House, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for the relief of the merchants traders in tobacco, according to the prayer of their petition:

And he moved the same accordingly.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the relief of the merchants traders in tobacco, according to the prayer of their petition: and that Mr. Conyers, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Auditor Harley, Mr. Bertie, and Mr. Heysham, do prepare, and bring in, the same. . . . . (*C. J.,* XVII. 564.)

Apr. 12, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House the representations which they have received from the traders to Virginia, relating to the buying up of damaged and bad tobacco.[13] (*Ibid.*)

Apr. 14, HC. Mr. Pytts, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, pursuant to their address for that purpose, several papers, relating to the regiment at Jamaica; with a schedule of them:

And the said schedule was read; and is as follow; *viz.*

List of papers, from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the regiment at Jamaica.

1. Extract of a letter from the Lord Archibald Hamilton to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the regiment at Jamaica; dated the 10th and 18th of October 1712.[14]

2. List of the militia-regiments in Jamaica, October the 11th, 1712.[15]

3. Extract of a letter from the Lord Archibald Hamilton to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the regiment at Jamaica; dated the 27th of October 1713.[16]

4. Letter to the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, in answer to his Lordship's letter of 16 Feb. 1713/14,[17] relating to the regiment at Jamaica, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

5. Extract of a letter from the Lord Archibald Hamilton, governor of Jamaica; dated the 26th of December 1713; transmitting abstracts of the minutes of the council and assembly of that island.[18]

---

[12] Of supply.

[13] Presented Apr. 16, *post.*

[14] *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1712-1714, pp. 61-64; *B. T. Journal,* p. 450. Hamilton, governor 1710-1716, complained that the defense of the island was inadequate against a foreign enemy or an insurrection of the negroes.

[15] Showing seven militia regiments with a combined total of 2451 men, and seven troops of horse with a total of 271. *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1712-1714, p. 65.

[16] *Ibid.,* pp. 246-248, concerning his dispute with the assembly over the provision for the subsistence and quartering of the regiment, now reduced to 300 men.

[17] Requesting that merchants and planters be examined concerning the nature of the complaint against keeping the regiment in the island (*Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1712-1714, p. 298). The reply, Mar. 9, stated that this examination showed the advisability of keeping two or three independent companies there, even in time of peace. *Ibid.,* pp. 313-314.

[18] An account of the dissensions between the governor and the assembly. *Ibid.,* pp. 271-273.

Ordered, that the said papers and list be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the supply granted to her Majesty.

The said papers are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVII. 567.)

Apr. 14, HC. Mr. Secretary Bromley presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, pursuant to their addresses . . . .

An account how far the peace is complete between her Majesty's allies and France and Spain; and what is yet wanting to make the same universal; as also what obstruction her Majesty has met with in her endeavours to make the same universal and complete. . . .

The cry against a peace, by which Spain, and the Indies, should be left to any branch of the House of Bourbon, became louder than ever; and, letters and memorials were not only delivered, but printed; and appeal made against her Majesty's proceedings to all Europe, and even to her own subjects.

On these encouragements, the good dispositions towards peace received a check; and some of those who had owned themselves against the prosecution of the war, to recover the whole Spanish monarchy to the House of Austria, joined now, under this very pretence, to break the measures of peace: the treatment which her Majesty met with at this time will appear in the clearest light from this circumstance; the minister of the States-General proposed to her Majesty's servants, that, considering the difficulties the queen lay under; how impossible it was to recover by war, or by treaty, the Spanish monarchy from King Philip; and how impossible he likewise apprehended it to be, in the present circumstances of affairs, for her Majesty to carry any negotiation on, by which this monarchy should be left to Philip; he was ready, to extricate her Majesty from this dilemma, and to screen her ministers in carrying on the work which they had begun, in the name of his masters to present a memorial, by which the point of obtaining Spain, and the Indies, should be given up, provided he might be assured, that the Dutch should have an equal share with her Majesty's subjects in the assiento, which contract he supposed it was stipulated should be made with Great Britain. . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 567, 570.)

Apr. 16, HC. The House being informed, that some of the Commissioners of the Customs attended;

They were called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House their return to an order, of the 12th instant, for their laying before the House the representations which they have received from the traders to Virginia, relating to the buying up of damaged and bad tobacco.

And then they withdrew.

And the title of the said return was read.

The return is as follows; *viz.*

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled;

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs having received an order of this honourable House, of the 12th instant, directing, that the representations which they have received from the traders in Virginia, relating to the buying up damaged and bad tobacco, should be laid before them; the said commissioners do humbly acquaint this honourable House, that they have received a letter from Mr. Edward Hill, one of the collectors in Virginia, dated the 15th of October last, informing them, that there are directions given to the agents and factors there, from the outports, North Britain, and London, for purchasing tobacco; and for receiving none other than trash, discoloured, and unmerchantable, such as, before they encouraged it, was flung away, and never packt; which said letter also takes notice, that the council of Virginia have transmitted a memorial to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, relating to the said evil, as appears by the extract of the said letter hereto annext; which the commissioners thought it their duty humbly to lay before this honourable House, and pray leave to be referred thereto: and they having obtained, from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, a copy of the said representation, it appears therein, that the said council of Virginia do desire and propose, to the end all frauds may be discouraged, that all damaged tobacco, which pays no duty to the queen, nor yields any profit to the importers, may be destroyed: which is humbly submitted. . . .[19]

Ordered, that the said return do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 573.)

Apr. 17, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give directions, that the treaties of peace and commerce between her Majesty and the King of Spain; and the instructions given to her Majesty's ambassadors thereupon; together with the copies of the King of Spain's ratifications of the said treaties; and the preliminaries signed by the Lord Lexington, and the Marquis of Bedmar, at Madrid; and all other agreements and stipulations which have been made concerning the commerce between Great Britain and Spain; may be laid before this House. . . .

Ordered, that the said addresses be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[20] (*C. J.*, XVII. 575.)

Apr. 20, HC. A bill for the better regulating the forces to be continued in her Majesty's service; and for the payment of the said forces, and of their quarters; was, according to order, read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[21] (*C. J.*, XVII. 578.)

Apr. 20, HC. Mr. Secretary Bromley presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, pursuant to their addresses for that purpose, several papers, relating to the treaties of peace and commerce between Great Britain and Spain: as also,

---

[19] Here follows the letter from Hill, collector in the upper district of James River, making the above complaint. See also *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1712-1714, p. 279.

[20] Apr. 19 it was reported that the proper directions would be given by the queen; Apr. 20 and 21 the papers were laid before the House.

[21] This bill, which became 13 Ann. c. 4, permitted the erection of courts-martial in the dominions beyond the seas, provided for the trial of deserters in such dominions, and exempted from suit officers who inflicted corporal punishment on soldiers beyond sea. The bill was ordered Mar. 15, presented Apr. 19, committed May 1, considered May 8 and 13, reported May 20, and passed May 28; it was read by the Lords the same day, and was passed June 2. It received the royal assent June 5. *Statutes*, IX. 910-911; *C. J.*, XVII. 497, 576, 608, 623-624, 632, 635, 650-651, 669; *L. J.*, XIX. 697, 701, 706.

An account of what guarantees her Majesty has entered into since one thousand seven hundred and ten: together with

The overture of peace, signed by Monsieur de Torcy:

The preliminary demands of Great Britain: and

The French King's answers:

With a list of the said papers . . . .

And the said lists were read.

Ordered, that the said papers and lists do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of this House.

The said papers and lists are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVII. 582.)

Apr. 21, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, according to order, a bill for encouraging the tobacco-trade: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[22] (*C. J.*, XVII. 582.)

Apr. 21, HC. Mr. Secretary Bromley presented to the House, by her Majesty's command, and pursuant to their address for that purpose, a plan of a treaty between Great Britain and Spain, signed by the Lord Lexington, and the Marquis de Bedmar, at Madrid, 27th March 1711:

The treaty of alliance and commerce with Spain, 10th July 1707: and also,

The secret article with Spain about the trade to the West-Indies;

And the titles thereof were read.

Ordered, that the said articles and treaties do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said articles and treaties are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVII. 583-584.)

May 5, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for encouraging the tobacco-trade;

A petition of the merchants, and traders to Virginia and Maryland, in the city of Bristol, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the tobacco brought to this port is in lieu of the manufactures sent from hence, but designed by the planters for London; so our factors abroad are often imposed on, and send home tobacco of mean quality, the selling planters falsly packing the hogsheads; by which means the duty paid is sometimes more than the real value; and, at this time, the present crop of tobacco expected from Virginia is spoiled by the hurricane there, in August last, damnifying it to an uncommon degree: and praying the allowance of damage may not be prohibited; but a reasonable time allowed for importation of tobacco this year expected.

---

[22] 13 Ann. c. 8, by which an allowance of £8 per cent. was made to the merchant at importation which was not to be deducted from him on exportation. The act further provided for the payment of all duties at the end of 18 months. On paying the duty of 1 *d.* per lb. tobacco could be placed in warehouses at the merchant's charge, bond to be given to pay the remaining duties within 15 months, else the tobacco would be sold at auction. No allowance was to be made for damaged tobacco, but if publicly destroyed on this account the owner or importer was to be discharged from paying the duties. The term of the act was five years. The bill was ordered Apr. 12 (*ante*), committed Apr. 27, considered May 5, reported May 11, and passed May 31; it was read by the Lords June 1, committed June 15, and passed June 16. The royal assent was given June 25. *Statutes,* IX. 917; *C. J.*, XVII. 593, 615-616, 627, 654, 701; *L. J.*, XIX. 699, 709, 710, 714, 716, 731.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the said committee.

Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the said bill. . . . .

Mr. Bertie reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto; which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the report be received upon Tuesday morning next. (*C. J.*, XVII. 615-616.)[23]

May 11, HC. A petition of the merchants of Whitehaven trading to Virginia and Maryland was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the tobacco-trade has for several years lain under great discouragements; and particularly from packing up mean tobacco by the planters in Virginia and Maryland; which the petitioners could not avoid, it being generally sold to the traders in the out-ports, the best being consigned to the London merchants; but this year the petitioners will lie under insupportable hardships, when the greatest part of the crop in Maryland and Virginia has been so sore spoiled and damnified by the violent storm, that happened in August, would prove most ruinous to the petitioners; for they cannot prevent receiving such goods, nor able to pay the duties for them when brought home, if the clause for takeing away allowance for damages should take effect: and praying the allowance of damage may not be prohibited, otherwise a reasonable time allowed for importation of tobacco this year; and that all interest lately paid upon bonds for the duties on tobacco may be repaid.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table until the report be received from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for encouraging the tobacco trade was committed.

Mr. Bertie, according to order, reported, from the said committee, the amendments which they had made to the said bill, and had directed him to report to the House; and he read the amendments in his place; and afterwards delivered the bill, and amendments, in at the clerk's table: where the amendments were once read throughout; and then a second time, one by one; and, upon the question severally put thereupon, some of them were disagreed unto, and the residue agreed unto, by the House. . . . .

An amendment was proposed to be made to the bill, by leaving out the clause for locking up tobacco in warehouses:

And the question being put, that the clause stand part of the bill;

The House divided. . . . .

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

---

[23] The report of the committee to whom the supply estimates and accounts were referred, made May 8, showed provisions issued to the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christopher amounting to the sum of £6107 10 *s.* *C. J.*, XVII. 623.

Another amendment was proposed to be made to the bill, by adding a proviso to a clause in the bill; *viz.* fol. 8. l. 18. before "proprietor";

"Provided always, that in case any tobacco, put into the said warehouses, and so locked up as aforesaid, shall be burnt or destroyed by fire during the time it remains in the said warehouses, the proprietors or owners of such tobacco shall be allowed the whole duties paid, and the bond shall be discharged for so much thereof as shall have been so burnt or destroyed":

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

And another amendment was made by the House to the bill.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed.[24] (*C. J.*, XVII. 626-627.)

May 12, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for preserving all such ships and goods which shall happen to be forced on shore, or stranded, upon the coasts of this kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's dominions: and that Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. Cotsworth, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Annesley, and Sir Henry Bunbury, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[25] (*C. J.*, XVII. 629.)

May 21, HC. A petition of several planters of the sugar-colonies, now residing in Great Britain, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the importing negroes into the sugar-plantations by the African Company, who imported great numbers annually, and sold them at moderate prices, and gave the planters great credit, until the said company was paid out of the negroes labour: that, on the opening the trade to Africa, what from the separate traders not being skilled in a right management of trafficking with the natives, and from the different strugglings and over-reachings amongst themselves, as well as the contentions as have arisen between them and the company's agents on the coast, hath not only advanced the price of negroes from 50 *s.* to near 20 *l.* per head, but hath so retarded the voyages, that great mortalities have happened on shipboard; by which the planters were obliged to greater prices, for those brought them; to the great decrease in the produce of our sugars, and the consumption of British manufactures, and in the revenue; as well as to the discouragement to navigation: that the traders, finding the planters could not afford such prices for negroes as answered the great rates they gave for them on the coast, conveyed them to the sugar-settlements of other nations; by which those nations have much increased in the making sugar; which they, from the fertility of their lands, can do much easier than we; and so supply the foreign markets cheaper than we can; which, if not prevented, will be the utter ruin and loss of the British plantations, amounting to 2,000,000 *l.* annually to this kingdom; there being no other way to prevent it, but by recovering and securing the trade to Africa, by establishing a company, with a considerable stock, exclusive, with all due encouragement from the government: and praying the trade to Africa may be established as aforesaid; and that such company may be obliged to take subscriptions for raising a sufficient stock, or fund; and be obliged to export annually so much goods and merchandize, as will purchase a convenient number of slaves for the plantations; and that they transport them thither, and sell them at reasonable rates; and, if the said company shall fail to furnish the plantations with negroes aforesaid, that they may be made liable to such inquiries and penalties as this House shall inflict.

---

[24] The bill was passed May 31 (*ibid.*, p. 654). An attempt was made the following session to amend the section concerning the payment of the bond given to secure the duties. The provision was finally altered by 12 Geo. I. c. 28, sec. 16. *C. J.*, XVIII. 185-186.

[25] This act (13 Ann. c. 21), providing for the relief of ships in distress, was the result of complaints by merchants and others that their vessels were often plundered by British subjects and the cargoes embezzled. The bill was presented June 14, read June 17, committed June 22, reported June 26, and passed June 29; it was read by the Lords July 3, committed July 5, and passed with amendments July 7. The Commons agreed to these amendments July 9, on which day the royal assent was given (*Statutes*, IX. 971; *C. J.*, XVII. 683, 687, 692, 702, 708, 723; *L. J.*, XIX. 744, 745, 750, 757, 758). For the opinion of the Attorney General and Solicitor General, 1767, on the application of this act to America, see Chalmers, *Opinions of Eminent Lawyers, on Various Points of English Jurisprudence* . . . . (1814), I. 200-201.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that this House will, upon Tuesday sevennight, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the trade to Africa;

The House divided.

The yeas go forth.

Tellers for the yeas, Mr. Campion, Mr. Hutcheson: 86.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Sheppard: 99.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, that this House will, upon to-morrow three weeks, resolve itself into the said committee.

Ordered, that the said petition of the planters of the sugar-colonies be referred to the consideration of the said committee.[26] (*C. J.*, XVII. 636.)

May 25, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to prohibit the importing rum, sugar, and molosses, of foreign plantations, to any of the British plantations; and to subject logwood, and cocoa-nuts, of foreign plantations, to the same restrictions as sugar, and other enumerated commodities of the British plantations, are subject unto: and that Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Attorney-General do prepare, and bring in, the same.[27] (*C. J.*, XVII. 642.)

May 25, HC. Mr. Conyers, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follows . . . .

4th, Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 19,308 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* be granted to her Majesty, for maintaining of Colonel Handasyde's regiment at Jamaica, and Colonel Alexander's regiment in the Leeward-Islands, until Christmas 1714. . . . .

---

[26] No action was taken this session. May 31 the woolen merchants of Ashburton petitioned for a free and open trade to Africa, and on June 12 the African business was postponed one month, by which time Parliament was prorogued. *C. J.*, XVII. 652, 683.

[27] Presented June 3 but not read. This bill was the result of protests that had been made against the importing of rum, sugar, and molasses from Surinam to New England. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1712-1714, pp. 243, 297, 299-300.

The first, 2d, 3d, and 4th resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . . (*Ibid.*)

June 3, HC. Mr. Chetwynd presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the more effectual punishment of vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time upon Saturday morning next.[28] (*C. J.*, XVII. 663.)

June 3, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, according to order, a bill to prohibit the importing rum, sugar, and molosses, of foreign plantations, to any of the British plantations; and to subject logwood, and cocoa-nuts, of foreign plantations, to the same restrictions as sugar, and other enumerated commodities of the British plantations, are subject unto: and the same was received. (*Ibid.*)

June 5, HC. Mr. Conyers, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to her Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

4th, Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 18,540 *l.* 12 *s.* 9¾ *d.* be granted to her Majesty, to make good the interest on debentures to the sufferers at Nevis and St. Christopher's, for three years, to the 25th of December 1714. . . . .

The rest of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVII. 670.)

June 5, HL. The Lord Guilford, from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, presented to the House the answer of the said commissioners, to an order of this House of the 1st of June 1714, relating to the tobacco trade.[29]

And the title thereof was read. (*L. J.*, XIX. 705.)

[*June 5*, HL.] To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.

---

[28] This act (13 Ann. c. 26), which reduced all laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, beggars, and vagrants into one act, authorized justices of the peace to place such as had no legal settlement as apprentices or servants for seven years either at home or in British factories beyond sea; and masters of vessels bringing into the realm from Ireland, the foreign plantations, etc., persons likely to violate this law by begging or becoming disorderly were to be fined £5 for every such vagrant, besides paying for their return to the place whence they were brought. The bill was committed June 9, reported June 15, considered June 18, 21, and 26, and passed July 1, on which day it was read by the Lords, committed by them July 3, and passed July 6. It was given the royal assent July 9. *Statutes*, IX. 976, 981, 982; *C. J.*, XVII. 673, 685, 689, 691, 703, 712; *L. J.*, XIX. 739, 743, 750, 758.

[29] *Ibid.* p. 699. The text of this opinion, asked for in connection with the first reading by the Lords of the tobacco bill, is given in the next item.

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to your Lord'ps order of the 1st inst. transmitting to us the copy of a bill, entituled, An act for encouraging the tobacco trade, and requiring us to return our opinion to your Lord'ps on the tobacco trade, we take leave to represent to your Lordships,

That upon a strict enquiry and examination of accounts, produced from Holland and other foreign parts in the year 1707 to the then Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the state of the tobacco trade, did appear to be as follows . . . .[30]

That there were 40 large mills, continually imploy'd in flatting Virginia and inland stalks like leaves, fit for cutting. . . . This use of stalks was look'd upon as the chief reason why Virginia tobacco was at so low a price in Holland, for they found the hot and dry taste of tobacco, so mix'd, was more agreeable to the northern palate, which together with its cheapness recommended it to those markets. . . .

The great parcels of foreign leaf tobacco was carried to several ports in the Baltic and there us'd for wrappers to the Pomeranian and Brandenburgh tobacco; the produce of the plantations in those parts being increas'd to near 20 millions of pounds wt. . . .

The cut tobacco carried from Holland to the Baltick, Flanders, Frizeland, Munster and Westphalia (amounting to about three millions of pd. weight a year) is a mixture of Dutch inland tobacco with our Virginia stalks: for the most part 'tis two thirds stalks flatted and cut, with one third Dutch inland.

Some years ago, the consumption of our plantation tobacco at Riga, Revel and those parts, was very great, amounting yearly to about 800 or 1000 hogsheads, as well in roll as cut, but that by the cheapness of the Dutch tobacco imported there, to double the quantity of what us'd formerly to be sent from this kingdom, we are almost beat out of that trade.

Since which we have been inform'd that the growth and consumption of European tobacco is increased at least double to what is aforementioned; and by representations which we have received from the councils of Virginia and Maryland, it appears that those provinces are in a very miserable condition by the low price of tobacco here, occasioned by the great quantity and cheapness of European tobacco sold as aforesaid, and by the high duties on tobacco here; in so much that very many of the inhabitants do not get sufficient to cloath their families in return of their tobacco, and others who have formerly liv'd plentifully upon the produce of that commodity, are now reduc'd to very great wants and necessities: for which reasons several of the inhabitants are removed to other colonies, where they are not of so great advantage to this kingdom; others that remain are forced to fall into manufactures with which they used formerly to be supply'd from hence, and in general the provinces are very much in debt.

We further humbly represent to your Lordships, that we have received from Col. Spotswood her Majesty's lieutenant governor of Virginia, an act lately pass'd in that colony, intituled An act for preventing frauds in tobacco payments, and for the better improving the staple of tobacco;[31] whereupon he observes, that after the many discouragements which that trade labour'd under, both there and in Great Britain, it was necessary to inquire from what root so many evils did proceed. Which has been judg'd to be owing in part to the ill management of tobacco there; many people in Virginia making it for no other end than to pay off debts and taxes, for which purpose they think it good enough, how mean soever it be; and others making such a sort as several of the out-port traders in Great Britain most eagerly seek after (especially of late); and seeing house-sweepings and the worst of trash is a sort too, which they go to Virginia to purchase, and that they have been known to pour salt water upon such tobacco, as soon as they had got it on board, it may be reasonably suspected that what they bring from those parts rather diminishes than increases the duties at the custom house and serves (as he says) for no other than vile practices, whereby the staple of Virginia tobacco, has been brought into disesteem: that the said act therefore, by obliging all planters to have their tobacco view'd by a sworn officer in the manner therein prescrib'd has made a provision against the exportation of all such trash as is said to be allow'd by the custom-house officers in the out ports, as damaged tobacco, and thereafter frequently re-exported with the benefit of the drawback; and thus (he says) it is hoped the reputation of Virginia tobacco may be retrieved when none but such as is found worth paying the duty at home, shall be sent to the foreign markets.

---

[30] The first part of this paper concerns the foreign tobacco trade, quoted from the report of the Board of Trade to the Earl of Sunderland July 1, 1707. *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1706-1708, pp. 494-498.

We have also been informed by the merchants, that by reason of the high duties, the difficulty in giving security, and want of proper incouragement, there have lain for about 20 months last past, several ships in the river of Thames, with between 6 and 7000 hhds. of tobacco on board, the proprietors or their agents not having been able to comply with the law as it now stands.[32]

This is the present state of the tobacco trade; and having in pursuance of your Lordships order considered the several provisions mentioned in the bill now before your Lord'ps we are humbly of opinion the said trade will be very much eased and benefited thereby, and the British merchants enabled in a great measure to supply foreign markets with the tobacco of her Majesty's plantations instead of that of the growth of Europe.

All which is most humbly submitted.[33] GUILFORD, ROBT. MONCKTON, ARTH. MOORE, JO SHARP, SAMUEL PYTTS, THOS. VERNON. (MSS. H. of L.)

June 9, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased, out of her great goodness to her people, to give directions, that the fourth part of the assiento trade, reserved to her Majesty, by the 28th article of the assiento contract; as also all such other benefits or advantages arising from the assiento trade, or the licenses relating thereto; or from any duties or profits reserved to his Catholick Majesty, as her Majesty may be intitled to by virtue of any subsequent agreement or assignment from the King of Spain to her Majesty; may be disposed of for the use of the publick, and towards discharging the debts of the nation.[34]

---

[31] Repealed by proclamation Nov. 12, 1717 (Hening, *Statutes,* IV. 37). Alexander Spotswood was lieutenant governor from June 23, 1710, to Sept. 27, 1722. His *Letters* have been published by the Virginia Historical Society.

[32] *B. T. Journal,* p. 539.

[33] Dated Whitehall, June 5, 1714, and endorsed, "Delivered by the Ld. Guilford from Comm'rs of Trade 5 June 1714, referred to Commrs 15 June 1714, reade in the House 16 June 1714". Given also in *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1712-1714, pp. 350-351. June 15 this paper was referred to the Lords' committee on the tobacco bill, and some of the commissioners ordered to attend. *L. J.,* XIX. 716.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. (*C. J.*, XVII. 673.)

June 14, HC. Mr. Clayton presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the preserving all such ships, and goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore, or stranded, upon the coasts of this kingdom, or any other her Majesty's dominions: and the same was received.[35] (*C. J.*, XVII. 683-684.)

June 18, HC. Ordered, that the directors of the South-Sea Company do lay before this House an account of all proceedings in the said company relating to the assiento trade; together with all orders, directions, letters, or informations, which the directors, or any committee of directors, have received concerning the same.[36] (*C. J.*, XVII. 689.)

June 22, HC. Mr. Secretary Bromley acquainted the House, that their several addresses following had been laid before her Majesty; *viz.* . . . .

That her Majesty would be graciously pleased, out of her great goodness to her people, to give directions, that the fourth part of the assiento trade, reserved to her Majesty by the 28th article of the assiento contract; as also of such other benefits or advantages, arising from the assiento trade, or the licences relating thereto, or from any duties or profits reserved to his Catholick Majesty, as her Majesty may be intitled to, by virtue of any subsequent agreement or assignment from the King of Spain to her Majesty; might be disposed of for the use of the publick, and towards discharging the debts of the nation; and that her Majesty was pleased to give this answer; that her Majesty gave to the South-Sea Company the assiento, or contract, she obtained from the Catholick King, for importing negroes into the Spanish West-Indies; and her Majesty has since thought it necessary, for their further encouragement, and for removing difficulties in the carrying on that beneficial trade, to grant them the fourth part in the said contract, reserved to herself; her Majesty being of opinion, that the encouragement of trade will best enable her subjects to discharge the debts of the nation: as to the other reservations of an inferior nature, which may have been under negotiation; if they are obtained, her Majesty will make such disposition of them, as she shall judge proper for her service. . . . .

---

[34] Boyer says the ground for this address was the fear that this benefit, reserved to the queen, would in the end come to Arthur Moore, one of the Commissioners of Trade, who had been the chief manager of the commercial treaties with France and Spain, and to Godolphin, the Lord Treasurer (*Political State,* VII. 535). The queen's reply was reported June 24.

[35] *Ante,* note 25.

[36] Presented June 25, *post.*

A motion being made, and the question being put, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to return the humble thanks of this House, for the encouragement which she has given to trade, by granting to the South-Sea Company the fourth part of the assiento contract, reserved to her Majesty, in order to their immediate carrying on that trade; and to assure her Majesty, that this House will intirely acquiesce in all such dispositions of the future advantages which her Majesty shall obtain, as she shall think proper, for the benefit and increase of trade;

The House divided.

The yeas go forth.

Tellers for the yeas, Mr. Levinz, Mr. Newdigate: 168.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Walpole: 139.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[87] (*C. J.*, XVII. 695-696.)

June 23, HL. Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that on Friday next this House will take into consideration the state of the trade of this kingdom with Spain and the West Indies; and the Lords to be summoned.[88] (*L. J.*, XIX. 727.)

June 25, HL. Ordered, that the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do lay before this House an account of what steps and proceedings they have made, in relation to the third, fifth, and eighth articles of the treaty of commerce with Spain, and the explanation of the said treaty. (*L. J.*, XIX. 732.)

June 25, HC. The House being informed, that the secretary of the South-Sea Company attended;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House a book containing the proceedings of the directors of the South-Sea Company, relating to the assiento trade; together with all directions, letters, and informations, which the directors, or any committee of directors, have received concerning the same.

And then he withdrew.

The title of the said book was read.

Ordered, that the said book do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said book is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVII. 701.)

June 26, HC. Mr. Conyers presented to the House, according to order, a bill for laying additional duties on soap and paper; and upon certain linens, buckrams, silks, callicoes, and stuffs; and upon starch, and exported coals; and upon stampt vellom, parchment, and paper; for raising the sum of 1,400,000, by way of a lottery, for her Majesty's supply; with a provision to encourage the exporting of leather in made wares: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.

---

[87] June 24 it was reported that her Majesty received this address "very graciously". *C. J.*, XVII. 699.

[88] Postponed to July 2. *L. J.*, XIX. 732, 737, 741.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time upon Monday morning next.[39] (*C. J.*, XVII. 702.)

June 26, HC. The House, according to order, resumed the adjourned consideration of the report of the bill for the more effectual punishment of vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent. . . . .

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that if persons shall be found by confession, or by oath [of one or more] [40] witnesses, to have obtained no legal settlement since their birth, the justice, instead of punishing them, shall commit them to the custody of any other person willing to receive them, as apprentices or servants, for [seven] years; who may set [them] to work in Great Britain, or in any her Majesty's plantations; but none shall be transported till security shall be given of such their transportation:

And the same was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up:

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House to be made part of the bill. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVII. 703.)

June 29, HL. The Lord Guilford, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House (pursuant to the order of Friday last) several papers.

The titles whereof were read, as follow:

Report from the Council of Trade to the Right Honourable the House of Lords, relating to the treaty of commerce with Spain.

1713, August 12th. Copy of the minutes of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the treaty of commerce with Spain, from the 12th August 1713, to the 14th of October following.[41]

No. 1. Copy of the Lord Lexington's memorial to the King of Spain, relating to commerce; with his Majesty's answer, by the Marquis de Bedmar, dated 13th July 1713.[42]

No. 2. Copy of a draught of a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain.[43]

---

[39] 13 Ann. c. 18, which appropriated for 1714 £20,170 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for maintaining four companies at New York and four at Annapolis Royal and Placentia, and £19,308 10 *s.* for the regiments at Jamaica and the Leeward Islands. A clause offered on behalf of the sufferers at Nevis and St. Christopher was withdrawn when the bill was reported. The bill was committed June 28, considered June 30, reported July 2, and passed July 5; it was read by the Lords the following day, committed and reported July 7, and passed July 9, when it was given the royal assent. *Statutes,* IX. 959; *C. J.*, XVII. 704, 711-712, 715, 718; *L. J.*, XIX. 748, 753, 757, 758.

[40] *Sic* in printed act. See note 28, *ante*.

[41] *B. T. Journal*, pp. 463-477.

[42] The King of Spain agreed that the British crown should hold all islands and places in the West Indies and other places in America granted to the King of Great Britain by the seventh article of the treaty of 1670. The proposal that vessels of either country sailing to the islands or provinces of America belonging to either crown should not be seized unless actually trading with the subjects of the other crown, it being impossible for the English to trade from island to island without touching Spanish territory, was refused by Spain as being opposite to the stipulations of the present peace. For the same reason refusal was made to the request that British subjects be allowed, under certain conditions, to cut logwood in the Spanish West Indies; and to the proposal that the British inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands, unable to obtain sufficient provisions from their restricted plantations, be permitted to traffic with the Spanish coasts. MSS. H. of L.

[43] The nineteenth article reads: "And it is mutually agreed between the Queen of G. Britain and the Cath: King, that nothing contain'd in this Treaty shall be construed to extend to either of their Maj'ts' Dominions in America: But that the Treaty for

No. 3. August 18th. Copy of a letter from Sir William Hodges, of the 15th instant, to Mr. Popple; with several papers relating to the trade with Spain.[44]

No. 4. Copy of such articles of commerce with Spain, as were proposed by the merchants . . . .[45]

No. 5. Sept. 24th. Letter from Mr. Secretary Bromley, dated the 24th of September 1713; referring to the consideration of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations several papers relating to a treaty of commerce with Spain. 14 papers enclosed.[46] . . . .

No. 10. October 7th. Copy of a representation from Mr. Pouldon, consul at the Canaries, of several particulars for the advantage of the British trade to those islands, dated 20th October 1712.[47] . . . . (*L. J.*, XIX. 734-735.)

June 30, HL. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into consideration the state of the trade of this kingdom with Spain and the West Indies.

And several of the papers laid before this House from the Commissioners of Trade were read.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that Sir William Hodges, Mr. Dolliffe, Mr. Mead, and Mr. Bowles,[48] and all other persons who attended the Board of Trade in relation to the treaty of commerce with Spain, do attend this House on Friday next.

Ordered, that some of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and William Popple esquire their secretary, do also attend this House at the same time.

Ordered, that the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do lay before this House, all representations, or applications, that have been made by the Spanish merchants, since the fourteenth of October last, in relation to the trade with Spain.

Ordered, that on Friday next, this House will take into further consideration the state of the trade of this kingdom with Spain and the West Indies; and the Lords to be summoned. (*L. J.*, XIX. 737.)

---

composing Differences, restraining of Depredations and establishing of Peace in America, concluded at Madrid the 8/18 Day of July in the Year of Our Lord 1670, shall be, and remain in full force, without Prejudice to any Contract made with, or any License or Priviledge Granted to the Queen of Great Britain or her Subjects by His Catholic Majesty." MSS. H. of L.

[44] See *B. T. Journal,* p. 467.

[45] 1. That the treaty of 1670, made for the West Indies, be renewed; 4. That the duty on Newfoundland fish shall not be paid until the fish are actually sold by the importer to the consumer or retailer; 7. That the English be permitted to export silver from the West Indies, upon the payment of certain duties; 8. That the English be permitted to send their woolen goods from Spain to the West Indies in Spanish vessels without being liable to seizure; 12. That British subjects in Spain be allowed to send their goods in their own names to the Spanish West Indies, in Spanish ships, and to demand the same accounting of Spanish factors as the natives of Spain; 14. That certain abatements of duties be made in the ports of Andalusia on Virginia tobacco and Newfoundland fish. MSS. H. of L.

[46] *B. T. Journal,* p. 470.

[47] William Pouldon complained that under existing laws and practice it was impossible for a British subject to collect any debt owing from a Spaniard in the West Indies. MSS. H. of L.

[48] Hodges, Dolliffe (afterwards Sir James Dolliffe), John Mead, and Bowles were merchants trading with Spain.

July 1, HL. The Lord Guilford, from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to their Lordships order of yesterday, several papers; the titles whereof were read, as follows:

1713. Minutes of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the British trade in Spain, from the 14th of October 1713.[49] . . . .

No. 3. 1714, April 27th. Copy of a letter from the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, dated 22d of April 1714; requiring the Commissioners for Trade to prepare such instructions as they think proper, to be given the Lord Bingley, relating to the treaty of commerce with Spain.[50]

No. 4. May 20th. Copy of a letter from the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, dated the 15th of May 1714, relating to instructions to be dispatched for the Lord Bingley, appointed ambassador in Spain, to the Commissioners for Trade. . . . .

No. 8. Copy of a Letter to the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, upon his Lordship's of the 22d April and 15th May 1714, relating to instructions for the Lord Bingley, appointed ambassador to Spain; from the Commissioners for Trade.

No. 14. June 4th. Copy of a memorial from the Spanish merchants; relating to imports and exports from Spain . . . .[51]

No. 15. 8th. Copy of a letter from the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, of the 5th of June 1714, requiring the Commissioners for Trade to dispatch their report about instructions for the Lord Bingley, ambassador to Spain. (*L. J.*, XIX. 738-739.)

July 2, HL. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into further consideration the state of the trade of this kingdom with Spain and the West Indies.

And the papers laid before the House . . . . were read.

Then the several merchants attending (pursuant to the order of Wednesday last) were called in, and heard touching the treaty of commerce with Spain, signed at Utrecht, as it stands ratified, with the three explanatory articles.[52]

And withdrew.

Then Mr. Monkton one of the Commissioners of Trade, and Mr. Popple their secretary, attending likewise (according to order) were called in.

And Mr. Monkton being asked, whether the Board of Trade had been consulted, or how far concerned, in the said treaty of commerce, or the three explanatory articles, since the fourteenth of October last?

He thereupon acquainted the House, that what they could recollect, in relation to this matter, was contained in a paper, which Mr. Popple had prepared, and had now in his custody.

---

[49] *B. T. Journal*, pp. 476 *et seq.* June 25 a communication was presented from the Spanish Secretary of State, forbidding all British commerce with the island of Iviza, which prohibition, it was pointed out, would be very detrimental, since great quantities of salt for Newfoundland were annually shipped from there. *Ibid.*, p. 549; MSS. H. of L.

[50] *B. T. Journal*, pp. 529, 535.

[51] "But we hope that no Duties will be demanded or allow'd of, for the exportation of the growth and product of the Spanish West Indies, and particularly for Cocheneale and Indico, those Duties having been allways paid by the Importer." MSS. H. of L.

[52] See Davenport, *op. cit.*, vol. III.; Boyer, *Political State* (1714), VII. 176-179, 180, 184-187.

Who produced, and read the same, as follows:

On or about the second of February last, Mr. Moore, coming to the board, acquainted them, that he had good news to tell them; and that was, that the treaty of commerce with Spain was now come over from Utrecht, signed; which he had in his hands; and read part of the 3d article in English, which was writ in a loose paper. And then acquainted the board, that the plenipotentiaries at Utrecht did not understand what the gracias and abatements were, till Mr. Gilligan arrived there, and explained it to them. That, upon the board's commending what had been read as aforesaid, he said, that Mr. Gilligan had obtained some other articles, more advantageous, (or to that effect). And, upon some of the commissioners offering to take the said treaty into their hands, in order to look in it, he said, nobody was to see it, till it had been laid before her Majesty. However, he did let them see where it was signed by the plenipotentiaries at Utrecht; but the explanatory articles were never before the board, till they were printed.

And delivering in the said paper, they withdrew.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to order an account to be laid before this House, in what method the third, fifth, and eighth articles, which are ratified and substituted in the room of the third, fifth, and eighth articles of the treaty of commerce concluded at Utrecht, were proposed, treated, and agreed, in order to the ratification of them.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to her Majesty by the Lords with white staves.

Ordered, that on Monday next, this House will take into further consideration the state of the trade of this kingdom with Spain and the West Indies; and the Lords to be summoned. (*L. J.*, XIX. 741.)

July 2, HL. The *Earl of Nottingham*, who opened that important matter,[53] made it plainly appear, that considering the discouragements to which that trade was subjected by the explanations of the third, fifth, and eighth articles of the treaty of navigation and commerce between Great Britain and Spain; which explanations were made at Madrid, after the signing of the said Treaty at Utrecht; it was impossible for our merchants to carry on that trade without certain loss. His Lordship supported his arguments by a letter written by an English factor in Spain to his principals;[54] and was seconded by the Lord Cowper. My *Lord Bolingbroke* endeavour'd to answer their objections; and, among other things, excepted against that letter, which, he pretended, was forged here. The *Lord Halifax* stood up next, and made a fine speech, wherein he represented, how the most beneficial branch of commerce, the trade for the recovery of which we enter'd into the late expensive war, had been notoriously neglected, and given up. The Lord Bolingbroke having said something in defence of the ministry, my Lord Halifax, and some other peers, confuted his allegations. But what put the advocates of the Spanish-treaty-mongers to silence, was the testimony of Sir William Hodges, and of about thirty more eminent merchants trading to Spain, both Whigs and Tories, who being call'd into the House of Lords, unanimously averr'd, that unless the explanations of the three articles beforemention'd were rescinded, they could not carry on their commerce without losing 20 or 25 per cent. It was observ'd that the Lord High Treasurer join'd with the Lords, who insisted on the hearing of the Spanish merchants, which was streneously opposed by the Lord Bolingbroke: and which nice observers look'd upon as a certain indication of a falling out between those two ministers. After a debate and examination, that lasted till near seven a-clock in the evening, the Lords resolv'd to address her Majesty, that she would be pleased to cause all the papers relating to the negociation of the treaty of commerce with Spain, to be laid before them; together with the names of the persons who advised her Majesty to that treaty. . . . .[55] (Boyer, *Political State of Great Britain,* VIII. 6-8.)

---

[53] See preceding entry.

[54] In this connection Boyer here prints as a foot-note a letter from Cadiz, taken from the *Daily Courant* of Apr. 1714, concerning a new regulation in the West India trade imposing five per cent. upon the value of goods at sailing, two and one-half per cent. at landing in the Indies, five per cent. upon the returns at shipping from the West Indies, and five per cent. upon landing them in Spain.

July 2, HL. *Lord Bolingbroke*: The 8th art[icle] of the treaty of peace and friendship prohibitts the French or any other nation directly or indirectly to trade to the West Indies, and how that will be observed time may tell: but we are sensible that ships are dayly going from France to all parts of the West Indies, and even some have lately gone from the Bay of Cadiz, and it's to be feared that article will not prevent this inconvenience. (MSS. H. of L.)

July 9, HC. Ordered, that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ, for the electing a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, in the room of Thomas Hare esquire; who, since his election for the said borough, hath accepted the office of first register and clerk of the crown in Barbadoes.[56] (*C. J.,* XVII. 723.) [57]

---

[55] Printed also in Timberland, *Proceedings of the House of Lords,* II. 433-434; and, substantially, in Cobbett, VI. 1361-1362. The next day the Lords asked all Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to attend them on July 5, when it was reported that the queen, making no mention of the persons who had advised her to ratify the explanatory articles, had thought these articles not detrimental to the trade of the kingdom and so consented to their ratification. After further consideration and debate another representation was addressed to the queen, asking for such alteration of the articles as would make the trade practicable and beneficial. Her formal reply was reported July 8. July 6 and 8, Arthur Moore and others were examined concerning the former's connection with the treaty, and especially with the proceeds of the assiento. The queen herself was asked to use for public purposes the share of this contract which had been reserved to her, to which she replied, July 9, that she "will dispose of them as she shall judge best for her service". *L. J.,* XIX. 743, 745, 746, 749, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758; *C. J.,* XVII. 721-722; Boyer, *Political State,* VIII. 8, 11-12, 15, 16-17; Timberland, *Proc. H. of L.,* II. 435-437; Cobbett, VI. 1362-1363.

[56] Vice Robert Stewart, deceased (*Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1712-1714, p. 355). In the following month Hare was re-elected to his seat in Parliament. *Return of Members of Parl.,* pt. II., p. 30.

[57] Parliament was this day prorogued until August 10, but on Aug. 1 the queen died, in her fiftieth year. Parliament met that same day and, having transacted all business necessary on account of the accession of George I., adjourned Aug. 25, and from time to time until Jan. 5, 1714/5, when it was dissolved. No American matters received attention in this last session of the Fourth Parliament of Great Britain.

Fifth Parliament of Great Britain.

Session of March 17, 1714/5–June 26, 1716 (1-2 Geo. I.).[1]

1715.

Mar. 31, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty will be pleased to direct, that the representations and memorials from the merchants trading to Spain, and the West-Indies, be laid before this House.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty will be pleased to direct, that an account of the proceedings at the courts of the South-Sea Company, relating to the assiento, and South-Sea trade, be laid before this House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 40.)[2]

Apr. 1, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to direct, that the propositions of France, to exclude themselves from all trade of their subjects and ships to the Spanish West-Indies, with a reservation of the assiento contract, and licensed ships, granted to Great Britain, be laid before this House.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to direct, that an account of the fishing-ships and saicks employed at Newfoundland, from Christmas one thousand seven hundred and eight to Christmas one thousand seven hundred and fourteen; and also a state of the trade there for the same time; with all memorials and representations relating thereunto, and to the cession of Cape Breton to France; and also a representation of the fishery and trade of the island of St. Peter's,[3] yielded on the peace from France to Great Britain; be laid before this House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 45.)[4]

Apr. 9, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

---

[1] Spencer Compton was chosen Speaker by the Commons. The other chief officers of the new administration were: William, Lord Cowper, Chancellor; Charles, Viscount Townshend, and James, afterward Earl Stanhope, Secretaries of State; Sir Richard Onslow, Chancellor of the Exchequer until Oct. 11, 1715, when he was succeeded by Robert Walpole; Sir Edward Northey, Attorney General; Nicholas Lechmere, Solicitor General until December 21, after which John Fortescue Aland served. The latter was succeeded in 1717 by Sir William Thompson.

[2] The Ordnance estimate, presented to the Commons Apr. 1, contained an item of £730 for the charge of the officers at Annapolis Royal, and £1076 15 *s.* for the same at Placentia. The fortifications at these places were not included in this estimate. *C. J.*, XVIII. 41.

[3] On the southern coast of Newfoundland.

[4] The estimate, presented Apr. 5 by the Secretary at War for the year 1715, contained an item of £32,731 7 *s.* 6 *d.* for Colonel Alexander's regiment of 445 men, the four companies at New York of 449, four at Annapolis Royal numbering 364, the same number in the four companies at Placentia, one company of 58 at Bermudas, and two in Jamaica, 226 men. There was also an estimate of £2011 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for garrisons at Placentia and Annapolis Royal. The same day the Ordnance estimate of half-pay for artillery officers who had served well in several expeditions included the name of James Fawcett, master gunner from Barbados, £45 12 *s.* 6 *d.* *C. J.*, XVIII. 47, 48.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that there be allowed nine thousand nine hundred fifty-six men, commission and non-commission officers included, for guards and garisons in Great Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey, and for his Majesty's plantations in America, for the year one thousand seven hundred and fifteen . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding four hundred twenty-five thousand nine hundred pounds fourteen shillings and six pence, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining guards and garisons in Great Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey, and his forces in America . . . . for the year one thousand seven hundred and fifteen. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 57.)

Apr. 14, HC. Mr. Secretary Stanhope presented to the House, pursuant to their address for that purpose . . . .

An account of the proceedings at the courts of the South-Sea Company, relating to the assiento and South-Sea trade.

And the titles thereof were read.

Ordered, that the said memorials, papers, and account, be referred to the committee of secrecy.

The said memorials, papers, and account, are [bound up with the other papers of this session.] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 60.)

May 3, HC. The House being moved, that the statute of the seventh and eighth years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An act that the solemn affirmation and declaration of the people called Quakers shall be accepted, instead of an oath in the usual form; and also the statute of the thirteenth and fourteenth of King William and Queen Mary, for continuing the same; may be read;

The same were read accordingly.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to continue the said act of the seventh and eighth years of King William and Queen Mary: and that Mr. Hampden, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Trenchard, and Sir Richard Steele, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[5] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 71.) [6]

---

[5] Section 4 of this act (1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 6) provided that, in so far as it applied to the affirmation of Quakers, it should extend to Scotland forever, and to the plantations for five years. The bill was read May 5, committed May 12, reported May 24, considered May 26, and passed June 2; it was read by the Lords the following day, committed June 9, considered and amended June 10, and passed June 11. The Commons agreed to the amendment June 13, and the royal assent was given July 20. Ruffhead, *Statutes at Large* (hereafter cited as "Ruffhead"), V. 10-11; *C. J.*, XVIII. 74, 75, 117, 124, 136, 140, 161, 167, 168, 232; *L. J.*, XX. 68, 70, 71, 74, 122.

[6] May 10 several accounts were presented to the Commons showing the receipts and expenditures of the revenue set apart for the service of the royal household, family, and other purposes since Christmas, 1699. The receipts of the 4½ duty in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, for the year 1699-1700, were reported at £14,357 15 *s.*; for 1700-1701, £19,025 4 *s.* 10 *d.*; and the amount excluded from this source by act of Parliament, £7000. A list of salaries payable out of the civil-list revenues includes a salary of £340 per annum to the governor of the Bermudas; and in the list of Queen Anne's pensioners there is an item of £100 per annum to the Bishop of London for a minister in New England, and one of £50 per annum to the minister at Albany, N. Y. *C. J.*, XVIII. 79, 83, 85, 87, 92.

May 19, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to give directions to the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before this House an account of all ships that have passed into any ports beyond the seas, from any ports of England, from Christmas one thousand seven hundred and nine, to Christmas one thousand seven hundred and fourteen; distinguishing the number of ships departed each year respectively.[7] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 125.)

May 21, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to direct the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before this House an account of what quantities of cochineal have been imported into this kingdom, from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1714, and from thence to the 1st of May 1715; distinguishing the places from whence the said cochineal came, and the quantities imported in each year, respectively.[8] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 130.)

May 23, HL. Ordered, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause the proper officers to lay before this House, a list of the number of forces which are now in Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, belonging to the crown of Great Britain . . . .

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with white staves. (*L. J.*, XX. 54.)

May 25, HL. The House being informed, that a person from the office of the Secretary at War attended;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty of Monday last, a list of his Majesty's land forces now in Great Britain, the plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, and Flanders.

And then he withdrew. (*L. J.*, XX. 57.)

May 30, HL. The order of the day being read, for the House to be put into a committee upon the bill, intituled, An act for the better regulating the forces to be continued in his Majesty's service; and for the payment of the said forces, and of their quarters.

The House was moved, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill stands committed, that they do receive a clause, or clauses, to ascertain and enact the number of troops to be kept up, during the continuance of the said act, in Great Britain and Ireland, and other his Majesty's dominions belonging to the crown of Great Britain, and in Flanders.

And a question being stated thereupon:

After debate;

The previous question was put, whether the said question shall be now put?

It was resolved in the negative. (*L. J.*, XX. 60.)

May 31, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Burgoyn, deputy register-general of the customs, attended;

---

[7] Presented May 31.

[8] Presented June 2.

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty for that purpose, an account of all ships that have passed into any parts beyond the seas, from any ports of England, from Christmas 1709 to Christmas 1714; distinguishing the number of ships departed each year, respectively. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVIII. 147.)

June 2, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Martyn, inspector general of the customs, attended. . . . .

An account of what quantities of cochineal have been annually imported into this kingdom, from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1714, and from thence to the 1st of May 1715; and from whence it came . . . .[9] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 157.)

June 3, HC. A petition of Ann Milner, Thomas Colmore, and William Hunt, of London, merchants, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners imported large quantities of Maryland tobacco for exportation; and had paid and secured to the crown all the duties thereon; and, by the late fire, a large part of the said tobacco was then burnt and destroyed: and praying to import the like quantity of tobacco, custom-free.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of the several merchants, on behalf of themselves, and other sufferers in sugar, ginger, oil, and sarsaparilla, by the late dreadful fire in Thames-street, is referred: and that they do examine the matter of fact; and report the same to the House.[10] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 163.)

June 22, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to direct the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before this House, an account of what quantities of cochineal have been seized, as imported contrary to law, from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1714, and from thence to the first day of May 1715; distinguishing the quantities so imported in each year respectively, and the places from whence it came.[11]

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to direct the Commissioners of the Customs to lay before this House, an account of the burthen of all ships that have passed into any parts beyond the seas, from any port of England, from Christmas 1709 to Christmas 1714; distinguishing the burthen of ships departed each year respectively, and to what places they departed.[12] . . . .

Ordered, that the said addresses be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 183.)

---

[9] From Barbados, Dec. 25, 1710–Dec. 25, 1711, 30 lbs.; Carolina, for same period in 1708-1709, 107 lbs.; Jamaica, 1708-1709, 720 lbs., 1709-1710, 125 lbs., 1711-1712, 116 lbs., 1713-1714, 290 lbs., Dec. 25, 1714–May 1, 1715, 49 lbs.; New York, 1708-1709, 396 lbs.; West Indies in general, 1710-1711, 224 lbs. *C. J.*, XVIII. 158.

[10] This fire, of January 13–14, starting in a gunpowder shop, destroyed over 120 houses, killed 50 persons, and caused a loss computed at £500,000 (Boyer, *Political State*, 1715, IX. 76-80). Other merchants had this day offered a similar petition. The report was made June 23 and referred to the committee on supply, who, on July 30, ordered a bill of relief, which was passed. *C. J.*, XVIII. 184, 243, 260, 262, 269, 271, 272, 290, 295, 297, 326; *L. J.*, XX. 176, 178, 183, 184, 192, 198, 235.

[11] Presented July 7, and showing 890 lbs. 1 oz., of which 865 lbs. were seized from on board ships coming from France. *C. J.*, XVIII. 205.

[12] See account presented July 7 (*post*).

June 30, HC. Mr. Farrer reported from the committee appointed to inspect the laws expired, and near expiring; and to report which of them are fit to be revived, or continued; that they had considered the matters to them referred: and had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow, *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act, passed in the twelfth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An act for reducing the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants, into one act of Parliament; and for the more effectual punishing such rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be sent; be explained and amended.[13]

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that so much of an act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Ann, intituled, An act to permit the exportation of Irish linen cloth to the plantations; and to prohibit the importation of Scotch linen into Ireland; as relates to the liberty of exporting Irish linen to the West-Indies; be made perpetual. . . . .[14]

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, or bills, upon the said resolutions: and that Mr. Farrer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Solicitor General, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 191.)

July 1, HC. Mr. Drew reported from the committee, who were to consider of the laws for preventing the exporting of wool from Great Britain and Ireland; and how the same may be made more effectual; and to consider of proper methods for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture; that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were once read; and are as follows; *viz.* . . . .

11th. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, for the better encouragement of the linen manufacture in Ireland, which may tend to the discouragement of exporting wool from thence to France, so much of the act, of the third and fourth of her late Majesty Queen Anne, relating to the exportation of Irish linen cloth for the plantations, be made perpetual; and that the Irish linen cloth, imported into Great Britain, may be re-exported duty-free. . . . .[15] (*C. J.,* XVIII. 194.)

July 4, HC. Mr. Farrer presented to the House, according to order, a bill for continuing several laws therein mentioned: and the same was received; and read the first time.

---

[13] *Ante,* p. 339, note 28. July 4 a committee was appointed to consider heads of a bill which was not presented this session.

[14] *Ante,* p. 89.

[15] There was further consideration of this report July 13, but no action was taken. *C. J.,* XVIII. 223.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[16] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 197.)

July 4, HC. Ordered, that a committee be appointed to consider of heads for a bill to explain and amend the laws relating to rogues and vagabonds; and sending them whither they ought to be sent; and report the same to the House:

And it is referred to . . . .[17] (*Ibid.*)

July 6, HC. A petition of the sufferers, and agents for sufferers, and other proprietors of Nevis and Saint Christopher debentures, in behalf of themselves, and other sufferers by the late invasion of the French in the islands of Nevis and Saint Christopher's, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, in the year one thousand seven hundred and five, the said islands being almost ruined by the French, the inhabitants thereof petitioned the late queen for relief; who recommended them to the House of Commons; and, upon their address . . . .[18] to issue a commission to inquire into their respective losses, which amounted to 353,351 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*; and the said late queen laid the same before the House; and, in the year 1709, 103,003 *l.* was granted the said sufferers, to re-settle in those islands; and, for making good the same, debentures be made out, and delivered to the sufferer, with interest: and, by an act of the 9th of her late Majesty's reign, debentures were distributed to the respective sufferers, who had re-settled in either the said islands, which carried interest at six pounds per centum per annum, and be registred with, and paid as, Irish unsatisfied debentures: and, by an act of the tenth of the late queen, the petitioners debentures, with interest from the twenty-fifth December one thousand seven hundred and eleven, should be paid, as the said Irish debentures are, by prescription, into the South Sea stock; and the petitioners have proved their losses, obtained debentures, and registred the same; and applied themselves to the directors of the South Sea Company; and obtained her said late Majesty's commission to be permitted to subscribe the said debentures into the South Sea stock; which the said directors refused, alleging, that the interest for the said stock was not sufficient to extend to these debentures; and, by an act in 1714, the interest was appointed to be paid from 25th December 1711, to the 25th December 1714; which hath been issued accordingly: and praying to make provision for the growing interest from Christmas last; and that the South Sea Company be directed to admit the said debentures to be subscribed into the said stock, according to the said acts of Parliament, or otherwise.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 201-202.)

July 7, HC. The House being informed, that some officers of the customs attended;

---

[16] See entry of June 30 concerning the exportation of Irish linen to the plantations. This bill (1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 26) was committed July 7, reported July 26, considered Aug. 2, 4, and passed Aug. 6. It was read by the Lords Aug. 12, committed Aug. 20, reported Sept. 3, amended Sept. 5, and passed Sept. 6. The royal assent was given Sept. 21. This part of the act was further continued by 3 Geo. I. c. 21. Ruffhead, V. 70; *C. J.*, XVIII. 203, 238, 250, 253, 259, 300, 301, 326; *L. J.*, XX. 163, 177, 199, 223, 224, 235.

[17] The omissions are in the *Journals*. See *ante*, p. 239.

[18] *Ante*, pp. 131-133, 135, 217, 252.

They were called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House an account of all ships that have passed to any parts beyond the seas from any ports of England, from Christmas 1709 to Christmas 1714; wherein is distinguished the burthen of ships departed each year respectively, and to what places they departed . . . .

To what place bound.	No. of tons, in the year 1710.	No. of tons, in the year 1711.	No. of tons, in the year 1712.	No. of tons, in the year 1713.	No. of tons, in the year 1714.
. . . .					
Antego	3,740	3,660	2,680	2,171	2,615
Barbados	9,650	8,757	9,322	8,634	11,663
Carolina	1,095	1,380	1,583	1,140	1,551
St. Christophers	720	320	360	930	160
Jamaica	6,198	5,604	7,020	3,267	7,560
Maryland	5,893	3,580	6,503	5,512	3,372
Monserat	295	590	370	770	208
Nevis	1,450	1,305	1,960	1,800	2,290
New England	3,200	3,481	4,120	4,138	4,230
New York	3,825	545	494	850	1,250
Newfoundland	5,545	6,115	5,337	4,125	7,580
Pensilvania	690	2,135	560	1,613	1,020
Virginia	9,056	8,675	12,692	7,121	11,557
West Indies	1,951	1,895	2,875	4,965	4,835
Hudson's Bay	120	80	120	150	310
. . . .					

Ordered, that the said accounts do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 204-205.)

July 7, HC. Mr. Walpole, from the committee of secrecy, acquainted the House, that the committee had, in obedience to the commands of the House, prepared articles of impeachment for high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer; and that the committee had commanded him, at the same time, to acquaint the House, that they shall, in a short time, have farther articles to lay before the House against the said earl; and that the committee had directed him to report the articles, already prepared, to the House; and he read them in his place; and afterwards delivered the same in at the clerk's table: where they were once read . . . .[19] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 205-206.)

---

[19] The articles of impeachment which follow in the *Journals* accuse Harley of having "treacherously negotiated and agreed with the Ministers of France, that Spain, and the West Indies, should remain in a Branch of the House of Bourbon"; that he promoted the surrender of the West Indies to the Duke of Anjou; and that he advised the granting of fishing rights off Newfoundland and the cession of Cape Breton to the French, after it had been declared that the latter had consented to make an absolute surrender of Nova Scotia, whereof Cape Breton was a part. These articles contained no charges that could be construed as high crimes and misdemeanors, but on July 30 six further articles were added, one of which was an accusation of high treason for which Harley, in the summer of 1717, was tried. Technical differences arose between the Lords and the Commons as a result of which the latter did not appear at the trial, July 1, 1717, so he was acquitted. *C. J.*, XVIII. 219, 222, 244, 250, 304, 324, 570, 571, 590, 593, 604-616, *passim; L. J.*, XX. 99, 113, 136, 199, 466, 478, 511-526, *passim;* Cobbett, VII. 72-107, 114-127, 157-219, 461-465, 479-498; E. S. Roscoe, *Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford* (London, 1902), pp. 173-190; Howell, *State Trials*, XV. 1046 *et seq.*

July 16, HC. A petition of Patrick Edmingston esquire was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, in the year 1699, he went on the Darien expedition aboard the *Rising Sun,*[20] and carried effects with him to the value of 400 *l.* which was his whole patrimony: and that the company, soon after their arrival, meeting with great opposition from the Spaniards in their settlements, the counsellors of the said company, being intirely destitute of ammunition, and closely besieged in their fort by the enemy, for the space of 14 weeks, gave order to call in all the pewter and lead belonging to private persons; upon which, the petitioner readily delivered up all he had of either, which was a considerable part of his stock, and all that remained to him of the said 400 *l.*; but could not obtain a receipt of the counsellors for the same: and, after that the colony was forced from their settlement in Darien, the petitioner, with the few surviving persons, were cast into Jamaica, destitute of cloathing, and all manner of necessaries of life; and must have perished there inevitably, had they not been relieved by the charitable people of that place; and he, some time after, came to England in a helpless condition: and that, during the continuance of the said colony, had the misfortune to be wounded several times: and praying to be relieved.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of James Campbell, of London, merchant, agent for the publick creditors of Scotland, in the name and behalf of them, is referred: and that they do examine the matter of fact: and report the same, with their opinion thereon, to the House. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 226.)

July 16, HC. A petition of Captain William Murray, of the foot guards, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that when the Scotch Company for Africa did, an. 1698, settle a colony at Darien, he, being to serve there as a captain of a company of foot, did uplift the estate provided to him by his father, and did levy that company consisting of fifty men; and went along with that company; and served for the space of two years, from the time of his entry, to the time that the said colony was dispossessed by the enemy, without payment for his service, or recompence for his charges and trouble, and levying the said company: and praying to be relieved.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of James Campbell, of London merchant, agent for the publick creditors of Scotland, in the name and behalf of them, is referred: and that they do examine the matter of fact; and report the same, with their opinion thereon, to the House. (*Ibid.*)

July 21, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported from the committee, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

---

[20] Concerning this vessel, which was later destroyed by a hurricane off Charleston, S. C., see vol. II. of this series, pp. 491, 502. The committee which received this petition asked in their report of Aug. 11 for a bill providing for the settling the debts due, by way of equivalent, to Scotland. *C. J.,* XVIII. 263-266; Ruffhead, V. 71.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the proposition presented by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and referred by the House to this committee, for supplying, out of such a fund as is therein mentioned, the additional yearly sum of one hundred twenty thousand pounds, during his Majesty's life (which God long preserve), for the service of his houshold and family, and other his necessary expences and occasions; and a further yearly sum of fifty-four thousand six hundred pounds, to be a fund or security for raising a sum, not exceeding nine hundred ten thousand pounds, as part of the supply granted for publick services, upon such terms and conditions, and in such manner, as in the said proposition are expressed; be accepted. . . . .

The said resolutions being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in upon the said resolutions: and that Mr. Farrer, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[21] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 233.)

July 21, HC. Mr. Carter presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the further security of his Majesty's person and government; and the succession of the crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret abettors: and the same was received, and read the first time. . . . .[22] (*Ibid.*)

July 25, HC. A petition of Captain John Campbell was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that he having served as captain in the late Duke of Argyle's regiment, during the late war, from the time of the late happy revolution till that regiment was disbanded at the peace of Reswick; after which, he commanded the twelve companies that went to Darien; one of which he raised at his own proper charges, and served as captain in the said colony for two years; and was all that time at very great expences, both in raising the said company, and maintaining himself: and praying to be relieved.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of James Campbell, of London, merchant, agent for the publick creditors of Scotland, in the name and behalf of them, is referred: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House.[23] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 237.)

July 26, HC. A petition of Aaron Austell, of London, merchant, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, in the year 1711, he did enter 326,319 lb. of Virginia tobacco at the custom-house, London, and paid and secured the full customs for the same; the greatest part of which he afterwards exported; but the remainder was unfortunately destroyed by a sudden and dreadful fire, 1712;[24] so could not have any benefit by sale, or drawbacks upon exportation: and he, and his sureties, being liable to the customs of the said tobacco, he did represent his case to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury; which their Lordships did refer to the Commissioners of the Customs, who have certified the same to be as above set forth; but their Lordships, as the law now stands, could not give him any relief therein; and the granting debentures for the tobacco so burnt is no more detriment to his Majesty's customs. than if they had been shipped off to foreign markets, by which he would have been intitled to debentures for such allowance as the law directs; but, by this calamity, he is totally deprived of that benefit: and praying to be relieved therein.

---

[21] 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 12, which, among other provisions, declared the subsidy of tonnage and poundage, the duties on coffee, cocoanuts, spices, etc. (granted by 7 Ann. c. 7), and the plantation duties of 25 Car. II. c. 7, to be part of the general fund for the uses of this act. The bill was presented July 29, committed the following day, reported Aug. 4, and passed Aug. 8; it was read by the Lords that same day, committed Aug. 9, reported the next day, and passed Aug. 11. The royal assent was given Aug. 20. Ruffhead, V. 17; *C. J.*, XVIII. 242, 243, 253, 260, 279; *L. J.*, XX. 157, 160, 161, 176.

[22] 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 13, requiring certain oaths to be taken by civil, military, and ecclesiastical officers, etc. Section 6 provided that the act was not to extend to persons beyond seas who take the oath within three months after their return. Ruffhead, V. 34.

[23] *Ante*, note 20.

A motion being made, and the question being put, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same to the House;

It passed in the negative.

Resolved, that the said petition be rejected. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 238-239.)

July 30, HC. Mr. Walpole reported from the committee of secrecy, that they had directed him to exhibit further articles of impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follows; *viz.*

Further articles of impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.

Article I.

That whereas, in or about the month of January in the year 1710/1, a dangerous and destructive expedition had been set on foot, and projected, under the pretence of making a conquest on the possessions of the French King in North America; but with a real design to promote his interests, by weakening the confederate army in Flanders, and dissipating the naval force of this kingdom; as well as for the sake of the private interests, and corrupt gain, of the promoters of the said expedition; he the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, being then one of her late Majesty's Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, was not only wanting in his duty to her late Majesty, by wilfully and industriously absenting from the meetings of other persons then in high trust under her Majesty, wherein the said expedition was concerted; and by not advising her Majesty against, and doing what in him lay to have prevented, the putting the same in execution; but did, contrary to his oath and the high trust then reposed in him, advise her Majesty to consent to the making an expedition for the conquering Canada, and the city of Quebeck, on the river of St. Lawrence, in North America: and, in execution of his said evil counsels, he did further advise her Majesty to give orders for detaching several battalions of the forces then in the service of her Majesty, in conjunction with her allies in Flanders, and to send the same, with a large squadron of men of war, on the said enterprize; although the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer well knew, that the said project, or expedition, having been frequently deliberated on, and maturely considered, a short time before, in a committee of Council, was then laid aside, as dangerous and impracticable: and a demand being made at the Treasury, on or about the months of May or June 1711, for the sum of *L.* 28,000 or thereabouts, on pretence of arms and merchandize said to be sent on the said expedition to Canada, he the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, being then Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, though he well knew, or had reason to suspect, that the same was an unjust and exorbitant demand, and a great abuse on her Majesty, and the publick, and such as ought not to have been complied with, was not only wanting in his duty to her Majesty, in not giving his humble advice against the said demand, or, at least, in not representing to her the grounds of such his suspicion; but did, contrary to his oath, and his duty, advise her Majesty, that the said sum should be issued and paid; and did accordingly countersign a warrant to the paymaster of her Majesty's forces for the payment of the same; pursuant to which, the same was issued, and received. . . . .

---

[24] See under June 3, *ante*.

The first, second, third, and fourth articles, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House to be articles of impeachment against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer. . . . .[25] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 244, 249.)

Aug. 2, HC. A petition of the agent of Carolina in America,[26] and several merchants trading thither, for and on behalf of themselves, and the miserable inhabitants of that distressed province, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that several Indian nations, who, for many years, had lived in subjection to the crown of England, and perfect amity with the people of that province, without any provocation, in a barbarous manner, fell upon the English, and destroyed several hundred settlements; burnt their houses, and seized their cattle and effects: the governor immediately drew out his forces, and beat them in several engagements; and the English not being above two thousand able men, and in great want of arms, ammunition, and other warlike necessaries for their defence, and the enemy above twelve thousand strong, and plentifully furnished with all warlike stores, and encouraged by the Spaniard and French in neighbouring settlements, which the French have lately made, even within the boundaries of Carolina, and the English dominions in America, for many years; has taken off great quantities of our woollen, iron, and other manufactures; which has brought a great revenue to the crown, and advantage to the nation: and praying to have immediate relief therein.

---

[25] Also *L. J.*, XX. 136-137; *ante*, note 19. Concerning the Canadian expedition see *post*, note 41.

[26] Landgrave Abel Kettleby, of the Middle Temple, attorney general and agent of South Carolina. The governor was Charles Craven, commissioned Feb. 21, 1710/1. He returned to England in 1716. For accounts of this uprising of the Yamassee Indians see McCrady, *S. C. under Proprietary Government*, pp. 531-551; *N. C. Col. Recs.*, II. 177-179; Osgood, *Am. Colonies in 18th Cent.* II. 347-352.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House.

And it is referred to Mr. Liddell, Sir Robert Davers, Sir John Ward, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Chetwynd, Lord Coningsby, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Dockminique, Sir Jacob Astley, Mr. Yonge, Mr. Godfrey, Sir Tho. Johnson, Mr. Bertie, Mr. Herne, Sir Richard Steele, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Smith, Mr. Mason, Mr. Treby, Mr. Travers, Mr. Meryick, Sir Richard Farington, Mr. Hutcheson, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Aislabie, Mr. Gould, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Ward, General Lumley, Sir Thomas Scawen, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Johnson, Sir Wm. Courtenay, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Lord Guernsey, Mr. Diston, Mr. Tuckfeild, Mr. Cockbourn; and all the merchants of the House; and all that serve for the sea ports: and they are to meet this afternoon at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber: and have power to send for persons, papers, and records.[27] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 250.)

Aug. 10, HC. Mr. Liddall reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of the agent of Carolina, in America, and several merchants trading thither, for and on behalf of themselves, and the miserable inhabitants of that distressed province, was referred, the matter, as it appeared to them; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same was read; and is as follows; *viz.*

That the said committee have, in pursuance of the order of the House, met several times: and, upon examination of the matter of the said petition, do find;

That the dangers to which the province of South Carolina is exposed, by the late invasion of the Indians, are such as require a speedy and effectual relief; the inhabitants fit to bear arms not being fifteen hundred or two thousand men; and the Indians are said to be upwards of twelve thousand: that, the proprietors not being able, at their own charges, either to send the necessary succours for the present relief of the said province, or to support it under the like for the future, your committee submit, in what manner it may be most proper to preserve and maintain this so valuable a province, which is a frontier of the British plantations on the continent:

But, unless some speedy supply of men, arms, and ammunition, be sent for their relief, the whole province must inevitably be ruined; to the great prejudice of his Majesty's subjects, and the trade of this kingdom.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct that such relief may be sent to Carolina, as his Majesty shall judge necessary for the preservation of that colony.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[28] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 262.)

---

[27] See next entry. For a list of papers requested of the Board of Trade by this committee see *B. T. Journal*, Mar. 1714/5–Oct. 1718, p. 67.

[28] Richard Beresford, special agent in England, referring to this address in his memorial to the Board of Trade June 23, 1716, said that "his Majesty was graciously pleased to send a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition but the unnatural rebellion [of the Pretender in Scotland] obstructed sending men". *N. C. Col. Recs.*, II. 230.

Aug. 10, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America; and for the encouragement of the trade of this kingdom, and of his Majesty's plantations; and for the security of his Majesty's customs: and that Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Mr. Smith, Mr. John Chetwind, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Dockminique, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Cockburn, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[29] (*Ibid.*)

Aug. 13, HC. Mr. Chetwynd presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 268.)

Aug. 15, HC. A bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations, was read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Mr. Coventry, Mr. Yonge, Mr. Morice, Mr. Lyddall, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Smith, Sir Tho. Samuel, Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Cater, Colonel Morton, Lord Coningsby, Mr. Dockminique, Mr. Cockburn, Sir Tho. Hales, Mr. Nevill, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Gybbon, Mr. Grantham, Sir David Dalrymple, Mr. Bayly, General Lumley, Mr. Onslow: and all that come are to have voices: and they are to meet this afternoon at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 269.)

Aug. 15, HC. A petition of Francis Lord Guilford, guardian to Charles Lord Baltimore, a minor, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there being a bill depending in this honourable House, intituled, A bill for the better regulation of the charters and proprietary governments in America; and for the encouragement of the trade of this kingdom, and of his Majesty's plantations; whereby the said minor's right and property may be highly infringed: and praying, that this honourable House will take the right of the said Lord Baltemore into consideration, and receive a clause for the saving thereof; or otherwise, admit the petitioner to be heard, by his counsel, against so much of the said bill as affects the right of the said Lord Baltemore.

---

[29] This was the last attempt made by Parliament to vacate all the charters at a single stroke. The immediate circumstance which led to the introduction of this measure was the Indian uprising in South Carolina (*supra*). In exchange for military assistance the agents of that province proposed the surrender of the charter. But the proprietors refused, principally on the ground that several of them were minors and could not act; they were willing however to give the crown a lien on their government for the advance of necessary aid. The Board of Trade thereupon suggested to Secretary Stanhope that the colony be taken under royal protection through legislative action. The defenseless state of the Bahamas, held by many of the same proprietors, was a further argument for following this course. The bill advanced to the second reading but did not survive the storm of protests made to the committee by proprietors and agents of other colonies. Lord Carteret, a palatine of Carolina and a growing influence in English politics, was particularly active in having the bill smothered. To him Jeremiah Dummer, agent for Massachusetts and Connecticut, dedicated his *Defence of the New England Charters,* which was written at this time though not published until 1721. Kellogg, "American Colonial Charter", in Am. Hist. Assoc. *Rept.,* 1903, I. 308-310; *B. T. Journal,* Mar. 1714/5–Oct. 1718, pp. 51-70, *passim;* Osgood, *op. cit.,* II. 293-295.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America and of his Majesty's plantations; is committed: and that the petitioner be heard, by his counsel, before the said committee, thereupon, if he shall think fit.[30] (*Ibid.*)

Aug. 16, HC. A petition of Henry Gouldnay, Joshua Gee, Sylvanus Grove, and John Woods, in behalf of themselves, and of John Field and Thomas Oade, to whom, and to the petitioners, the province of Pensilvania is mortgaged for a considerable sum of money;[31] and in behalf of William Penn, proprietary governor of the said province; was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there being a bill depending in this honourable House, intituled, A bill for the better regulation of the charters and proprietary governments in America, and for the encouragement of the trade of this kingdom, and of his Majesty's plantations; whereby the right and property of the said proprietary, and said mortgagees, will be much infringed: and praying, that this honourable House will take the right of the said proprietary, and said mortgagees, into consideration, and receive a clause for the saving thereof; or otherwise, admit the petitioners to be heard by their counsel, against so much of the said bill as affects the right of the said proprietary, and said mortgagees.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations, is committed: and that the petitioners be heard, by their counsel, before the committee, thereupon, if they think fit. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 270.)

Aug. 16, HC. A petition of Jeremiah Dummer, agent for his Majesty's provinces of the Massachusets Bay, and Connecticut,[32] was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there being a bill depending for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations: that the governments of the said provinces of Massachusets Bay and Connecticut exercise their several powers by charter from the crown; and that the said governments have done nothing, whereby to forfeit the same; nor is there any thing alleged against them: that, in particular, the government of Massachusets Bay is so far already under the discretion of the crown, that the crown doth appoint a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary, attorney general, and a judge of the court of admiralty: and praying, that a clause may be admitted, to save the rights of the said governments; or otherwise, to hear the petitioner, by counsel, in behalf of the said governments right; or, otherwise, to relieve them.

---

[30] The "Case" of Lord Baltimore which was delivered to the members of the House is given in Boyer, *Political State,* X. 172-173.

[31] In 1669 Penn had appointed Philip Ford, a Quaker merchant of London, steward of his estates in Ireland. By a series of fraudulent transactions on the part of the Fords, Penn in time became so involved that he was obliged to mortgage his province to secure a payment of £7600 to his unjust steward. Gee, a collaborator in the publication of the *British Merchant* and the author of *Trade and Navigation of Great Britain Considered* (1729), was active as a Whig mercantilist. W. R. Shepherd, *Hist. of Proprietary Govt. in Pa.* (Columbia Univ. *Studies,* VI.), pp. 184-198; Osgood, *op. cit.,* II. 257-258, 306-316; and many references in the *Penn-Logan Correspondence* (*Memoirs* of Pa. Hist. Soc., IX., X.), especially vol. II. See also Culver H. Smith's article "Why Pennsylvania Never Became a Royal Province", in *Pa. Mag. Hist.,* LIII. 141-158.

[32] Successor to Sir Henry Ashurst. For references to his services see Conn. Hist. Soc. *Collections,* IV. 15 n.; Mass. Hist. Soc. *Collections,* fifth ser., VII. 53 n.; see also *ante,* note 29, and note 63, *post.* His "Cases" concerning Massachusetts and Connecticut, delivered at this time, are given in Boyer's *Political State,* X. 176-179.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations, is committed: and that the petitioners be heard, by their counsel, before the committee, thereupon if they think fit.

Ordered, that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records. (*Ibid.*)

Aug. 18, HC. A petition of Sir Fulwar Skipwith baronet, guardian of William Lord Craven, an infant, of about the age of sixteen years was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the said William Lord Craven is, by virtue of several grants and charters, under the great seal of England, intitled to a considerable part or share of the territories and tracts of ground in Carolina and the Bahama Islands, in America: that a bill is now passing, for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America; and for the encouragement of the trade of this kingdom, and of his Majesty's plantations: that the petitioner is advised, the right and interest of the said Lord Craven will be considerably prejudiced, in case the said bill should pass into a law: and praying, that he may be heard, by his counsel, touching the right of the said Lord Craven, that some proper clause may be inserted in the said bill, for preserving the same; and that such care may be taken of the said Lord Craven's estate therein. . . . .[33]

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations, is committed: and that the petitioner be heard, by his counsel, before the committee, thereupon, if they think fit. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 273.)

Aug. 18, HC. A petition of James Bertie and Doddington Grevile esquires, guardians of Henry Duke of Beaufort, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the said Henry Duke of Beaufort is, by virtue of several grants and charters, under the great seal of England, intitled to a considerable part or share of the territories and tracts of ground in Carolina and the Bahama Islands, in America: that a bill is now passing for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America; and for the encouragement of the trade of this kingdom, and of his Majesty's plantations. That the petitioners are advised, the right and interest of the said Duke of Beaufort will be considerably prejudiced, in case the said bill should pass into a law: and praying, that they may be heard, by their counsel, touching the right of the said duke, that some proper clause may be inserted in the said bill, for preserving the same; and that such care may be taken of the said duke's estate therein. . . . .

---

[33] The omissions here and in the following petition are in the *Journals*.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill for the regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations, is committed: and that the petitioners be heard, by their counsel, before the said committee, thereupon, if they think fit. (*Ibid.*)

Aug. 19, HC. A petition of Richard Partridge, in behalf of the inhabitants of the colony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantation, in America, was presented to the House, and read;[34] setting forth, that whereas there is a bill for the regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, which, the petitioner is informed, will affect the said colony of Rhode Island (for which your petitioner is concerned:) that thereby their charter may become void: that the said inhabitants having their charter granted them by King Charles the Second, whereby they have the privilege of choosing their governor, council, etc. and have defended the colony ever since, at their own expence, from the French and Indian enemy, and always behaved themselves with great submission to the crown of Great Britain, and never in the least (that the petitioner hath heard of) given any suspicion of their abusing those privileges they have been favoured with from their sovereign: and praying, that a clause may be admitted, to save the rights of the said government; or to hear the petitioner, by counsel, in their behalf.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations, is committed: and that the petitioner be heard, by his counsel, before the committee, thereupon, if he think fit. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 274.)

Aug. 22, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent disturbances of seamen and others . . . . and for reviving, and making perpetual, the said act, made in the eleventh and twelfth years of his said late Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the more effectual suppression of piracy:[35] and that Sir Charles Turner, and Mr. Nevill, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 281.)

Aug. 24, HC. A petition of Nicholas Trott esquire, and Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Amy esquire,[36] deceased, in behalf of themselves, and their son Perient, an infant, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that King Charles the Second, by letters patents, bearing date 24th March 1663 [did] grant to Edward Earl of Clarendon, and seven other Lords proprietors, the absolute propriety of the province of Carolina, in America; and, by virtue thereof, the right honourable John Earl of Bath, deceased, and the rest of the Lords proprietors of Carolina, by their deed-poll, bearing date the 29th of September 1697, under their great seal, grant unto the said Thomas Amy, and his heirs for ever, the eighth part of that province; and made him thereby one of the eight absolute proprietors: that the said Thomas Amy, for and in consideration of a marriage portion for Anne his daughter with the petitioner Nicholas Trott, by his deed-poll, did grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over, his proprietorship aforesaid unto the petitioner, and his heirs, begotten on the body of the said petitioner Anne, and the petitioner's heirs and assigns for ever, dated the 21th day of March 1700: and praying, that a clause may be added to the bill for the better regulating the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations, for the saving the rights and property of the petitioners; or that the petitioners may be heard, by their counsel, against so much of the said bill as affects their right.

---

[34] Partridge was a London merchant, the son of Lieut. Gov. William Partridge of New Hampshire. He was appointed agent for the colony June 13, 1715, at a salary of £40 per annum, and held the appointment until his death in 1759, at times serving Connecticut and New Jersey as well as Rhode Island. Governor Cranston was allowed £10 "for his care and pains" in proposing measures to Partridge to be used in opposing this bill. *Recs. of the Col. of R. I. and Providence Plantation,* IV. 187, 200; Gertrude S. Kimball, *Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, 1723-1775* (Boston and New York, 1902), I. xv-xxii, which work prints many of Partridge's letters for the later period of his agency.

[35] See vol. II. of this series, p. 336. This continuing act (1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 25) was read the following day, committed Aug. 25, reported Aug. 27, and passed Aug. 29, on which day it was read by the Lords, was committed by the latter Aug. 31, reported Sept. 6, and passed Sept. 7. The royal assent was given Sept. 21. Ruffhead, V. 66; *C. J.*, XVIII. 282, 283, 286, 287, 325; *L. J.*, XX. 187, 191, 224, 225, 235.

[36] A London grocer, who had received 12,000 acres in Carolina for his services in inducing settlers to go to the province. To him was assigned the original share of the Earl of Clarendon, after the death of Seth Sothell, to whom it had first been sold. Trott, of whom Popple wrote, "it is sufficiently known that he lies under many ill imputations", was a cousin of the chief justice of South Carolina of the same name, and

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill for the better regulation of the charter and proprietary governments in America, and of his Majesty's plantations, is committed: and that the petitioners be heard, before the committee, thereupon, by their counsel, if they think fit. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 283.)

Aug. 31, HC. Mr. Walpole, from the committee of secrecy, acquainted the House, that the committee had, in obedience to the commands of the House, prepared articles of impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors against Thomas Earl of Strafford;[37] and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read . . . . (*C. J.*, XVIII. 290.)

Sept. 3, HL. The House being informed, that Joseph Taylor attended, with the answer of the Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, to the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Commons against him.

He was called in, and presented the said answer at the bar, sealed up.

---

had been governor of New Providence. The Carolina proprietors never recognized Trott's rights to the proprietorship, and the latter's demand for compensation in connection with the divesting of the title held by Amy's heirs led to the suit of Danson *v.* Trott, which eventually reached the House of Lords. McCrady, *S. C. under Proprietary Govt.*, pp. 271-273, 387, 673-677; *id.*, *S. C. under Royal Govt.*, p. 463 n.; Salley, *Narratives of Early Carolina*, p. 307 n.; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1701, p. 104.

[37] Thomas Wentworth, third earl, who served as one of the commissioners at Utrecht. These articles among other things charged Strafford with promoting a separate negotiation with France and with failing to insist upon the restitution of Spain and the West Indies to the House of Austria. Strafford's answer was made to the Lords Jan. 9, and on June 12, after considering it, the Commons replied that they were ready to prove their charges; but the trial was never pressed. *C. J.*, XVIII. 291, 293, 462; *L. J.*, XX. 193, 196, 244 *et seq.*; Howell, *State Trials*, XV. 1025; Add. MSS. 22218.

And, being examined upon oath, touching the same, said, he received it from the said Earl of Oxford, as his answer, this morning; and had directions from his Lordship to deliver it to this House as his answer.

And then he withdrew.

And the said answer was read. . . . .[38] (*L. J.*, XX. 199.)

1715/6.

Jan. 16, HC.[39] Mr. Pulteney presented to the House . . . .

An estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1716:

And the titles thereof were read.

The said estimates are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1716.

In the plantations.	Pay of the regiments and companies for 366 days.			Tot' charge.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Alexander's regiment	9,680	14	..			
4 Independent companies at New York	7,112	12	..			
4 ditto at Annapolis Royal	5,697	8	..			
4 ditto at Placentia	5,697	8	..			
1 ditto at Bermudas	994	6	..			
2 ditto at Jamaica	3,638	13	..			
				32,821	1	—
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia				2,016	16	10½ . . . .

Ordered, that the said estimates do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 341-342.)

Jan. 16, HC. Mr. Ash presented to the House, an estimate of the office of Ordnance charge for the year 1716, for land service:

And the title thereof was read.

The said estimate is as follows; *viz.* . . . .[40]

Ordered, that the said estimate do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 342.)

Feb. 13, HC. A petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, their agents and factors, and other persons residing in New England aforesaid, did furnish the government with very considerable sums of money for the expedition to Canada; and received bills of exchange for the same, drawn by

---

[38] See *ante*, note 19. Harley, in this answer, denied the charges made against him. He defended the late queen for granting fishing-rights off Newfoundland, and questioned the English claim at that time to Cape Breton. This answer was sent to the Commons Sept. 12. *C. J.*, XVIII. 304 *et seq.*

[39] Between Sept. 21 and Jan. 9 Parliament adjourned six successive times.

[40] For the establishments at Port Mahon, Gibraltar, Annapolis, and Placentia £9962 3 *s.* 9 *d.* This estimate and the preceding one were referred to the committee on supply, which reported resolutions, Jan. 19, granting the amounts here proposed, to which resolutions the House agreed. *C. J.*, XVIII. 343, 344.

General Nicholson, Sir Hovendon Walker, and others, agents and ministers for the crown, on the Treasury Board, and other offices, pursuant to her late Majesty's instructions to them for that purpose:[41] that, notwithstanding her said late Majesty was pleased to promise, in a letter of credit, read to the merchants in those parts, punctual payment of the said bills; yet the petitioners have not been able to get more than a part of some of the said bills hitherto paid, and of others no part at all, after a long and tedious attendance on the late Lord Treasurer, and divers references to the auditors of the imprests, without effect: and praying this honourable House to make some provision for the monies they so chearfully advanced for the use of the crown, pursuant to her late Majesty's instructions; which they have been so long kept out of, to the great prejudice of their trades, and familes; and will be pleased to allow interest for the same.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter of fact; and report the same to the House . . . . (*C. J.*, XVIII. 372-373.)

[*Feb. 13-17*, HC.] The beginning of the session of Parliament 1716 the new England [merchants] by Sir John Ward[42] [presented] a petition in the H. of commons setting forth that several bills had been drawn from New England upon the Earl of Oxford when Lord Treasurer for the money advanced for the buying of stores provisions and ammunition etc. for carrying on the Canada expedition, that the said earl had paid but part of the said bills and that only in the South Sea stock and had refused to pay them any more and therefore prayed that the Ho[us]e would make provision for the payment of the remainder of the said bills; these merchants had effectually engaged all the citizens in parliament and many others to espouse this matter; upon the reading this petition which was presented soon after the speaker took chair, a committee was appointed to examine this affair and to report the matter of fact to the House, with the common power of sending for papers persons and records. The *Lord Coningby*[43] finding such an order according to his usual virulence said that the Canada expedition was one of the principal articles against the E. of Oxford, that he was very glad that this petition was come into the House which would give them an opportunity of sifting thoroughly into this wicked affair, and did not doubt that others would be found concerned in this affair as well as the E. of O. meaning his brother the auditor [44] as appeared by what happened afterwards, and concludes his speech with a notion that an address should be presented to the king to order all offices to lay before the committee all such papers as related to this matter, upon which order Auditor Harley directed every paper in his office to be looked up and brought to the committee, which papers filled two great bags, it will here to [*sic*] requisite to represent how this matter came to be refferred to the auditor and the other offices. (Add. MSS. 34515, f. 183.) [45]

---

[41] The expedition of 1709-1711 under Francis Nicholson (once governor of New York, and later of Maryland and Virginia), Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker, and others, which ended disastrously. The committee here appointed, whose names are given in the *Journals*, was enlarged Feb. 17. Parkman, *Half Century of Conflict*, I. 150 *et seq.*; Osgood, *op. cit.*, I. 420-451; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 134-136, *id.*, 1711-1712, p. 229; W. T. Morgan, *Queen Anne's Canadian Expedition of 1711* (*Bulletin*, Dept. of Hist., Queen's Univ., No. 56), and references there cited, especially Walker's *Journal*.

[42] Not clear, since Ward reported for the committee June 2 (*post*).

[43] Thomas Coningsby, afterwards Earl Coningsby, M. P. for Leominster, one of the commissioners appointed to investigate the intrigues surrounding the peace of Utrecht, and to impeach Harley. The Countess of Oxford wrote to her sister, Abigail Harley, "I am told my Lord doth not fear Coningsby nor pack of bloodhounds". *Portland MSS.*, V. 511.

Feb. 17, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct the proper officers to lay before this House a copy of her late Majesty's instructions to the governors of New England, her general, and admiral, and other officers, concerned in the expedition to Canada; together with all letters, orders, instructions, and directions, given by her said late Majesty, or any of her ministers, relating to the said expedition; and all other papers concerning the same.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct the proper officer to lay before this House all orders, instructions, and directions, given to the late paymaster of the army; and all letters, and other papers, relating to the said expedition to Canada; together with all the original bills of exchange drawn on account of the said expedition, and warrants for their acceptance; with a copy of all the proceedings, and other matters, relating thereto.[46]

Ordered, that the said addresses be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 379.)

Feb. 20, HC. Sir John Ward reported from the committee, to whom the petitions of several merchants of London, in behalf of themselves, and others, exporters of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom; [47] of the principal traders, and others concerned in the woollen manufactury, of the city of New Sarum; of the incorporate company of clothiers in the city of Worcester; of the company of worsted weavers of the city of Norwich, and county of Norfolk; and of the clothiers of the county of Wilts; were referred; that they had examined the matter contained in the said petitions; and had directed him to report the same to the House, with their resolutions thereupon; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read: and the said report and resolutions are as follows; *viz.*

That the committee have taken the said petitions into their consideration: and, having, according to the order of the House, heard the Commissioners of the Customs; and upon examination of the matters of fact; it appeared to the committee, upon hearing the Commissioners of the Customs, in relation to the importation of cochineal;

---

[44] The reference is to Edward Harley, auditor of the Exchequer, brother of the Earl of Oxford. His "Memoirs of the Harley Family" are printed as an appendix to vol. V. of the *Portland MSS.*, pp. 641-669.

[45] British Museum, Mackintosh Collections, vol. XXIX. "Notes and extracts from the papers at Welbeck Abbey. . . . . 5. Account [by Edward Harley?] of a petition presented to Parliament by the New Englanders in 1716; Brampton Castle, 22 June, 1722." *Cat. Add. MSS.*, 1888-1893, p. 346.

[46] Presented Mar. 1 (*post*).

[47] These petitions, presented Jan. 31, Feb. 2 and 16, set forth the scarcity of cochineal in the kingdom, and asked for its free importation. *C. J.*, XVIII. 365, 367, 377.

That, by a medium, the importation of cochineal has been annually about 59,236 l. weight, and the exportation has been about 9,797 l. weight; and, from thence, the annual remainder, for the home-consumption, appears to be about 49,439 l. weight.

That cochineal has, in an average of seven years, from 1708 to 1714, been at between 19 and 20 shillings per pound:

That the present price here is about 43 shillings per pound. . . . .

That, should permission be granted for a free importation from all parts, it would not lessen the price above five shill. per pound. . . . .

That it is probable there may be considerable quantity saved out of the flotilla; all the sloops and vessels belonging to Jamaica being gone on that expedition; and, if any cochineal is saved, the same will be carried directly to Carolina, New England, or New York; from whence it may be brought hither in about six weeks or two months. . . . .

That the South Sea Company has sent a ship to the Spanish West Indies, which sailed from the Downes the second of the last month; and she may probably be here in about eight or nine months. . . . .

That, upon consideration of the whole matter, the committee came to the following resolutions; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the petitioners have fully made out the allegations of their petitions.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the House be moved for leave to bring in a bill, according to the prayers of their petitions.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the free importation of cochineal from all places, during a time to be limited in the bill: and that Sir John Ward, Mr. Rudge, Mr. Heysham, Colonel Moreton, and Mr. Stephens, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[48] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 382-383.)

Mar. 1, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Kelsey, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, attended;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, pursuant to the address of this House, copies, from the minute book kept at the Treasury, of all the minutes entered therein, which any-ways concern the expedition to Canada: and also,

Copies of all letters ordered by the Treasury, and signed by the secretaries thereof, or one of them, about affairs relating to the expedition to Canada: and also,

---

[48] 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 40, which, because the loss of the Spanish flotilla made the supply scarce, permitted for nine months the importation of cochineal in any vessel and from any port. The bill was read Mar. 1, committed Mar. 14, considered Mar. 20, and passed Mar. 28; it was read by the Lords Apr. 9, committed Apr. 10, considered Apr. 19, and passed Apr. 20. It received the royal assent May 7. Ruffhead, V. 79; *C. J.*, XVIII. 386, 401, 407, 415, 427, 439; *L. J.*, XX. 324, 325, 327, 331, 335, 336, 337, 350.

Copies of all warrants signed by the Treasury, which relate to the expedition to Canada: and also,

Copies of all warrants signed by the late queen, which passed the Treasury, relating to the expedition to Canada: and also,

A copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, signifying, that all letters, and other passages, concerning the expedition to Canada, have been already presented by them to the committee, to whom the merchants petition was lately referred: and also,

A copy of a letter from the commissioners of the victualing, signifying, that all letters, and other passages, concerning the expedition to Canada, have been already presented by them to the committee, to whom the merchants petition was lately referred.

And then he withdrew.

And the titles of the said copies were read.

Ordered, that the said copies be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants tradeing to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves and others, is referred.[49]

The said copies are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 386.)

Mar. 1, HC. Sir Charles Turner, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, pursuant to the address of this House, several copies of orders relating to the late expedition to Quebeck:

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said copies be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants, tradeing to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

The said copies are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 387.)

Mar. 2, HC. A petition of several merchants trading to, and resideing in, New York, on behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, their agents and factors, and other persons residing in New York, did furnish the government with several sums of money for the expedition to Canada;[50] and received bills of exchange for the same, drawn by Colonel Hunter, governor of New York aforesaid, on the Treasury, pursuant to her late Majesty's instructions to him for that purpose: that notwithstanding her late Majesty was pleased to promise, in the said instructions, which were read to the merchants in those parts, punctual payment of the said bills; yet the petitioners have not been able to get more than a part of some of the said bills paid, and that in South Sea stock, when at eighteen per cent.

---

[49] See under Feb. 13, *ante*. The *Cal. Treas. Papers*, 1708-1714 (Redington), has many references to the Canadian expedition; see especially pp. 297, 329, 385, 387, 388, 401-402, 414, 416, 436, 437, 507.

[50] For items concerning New York and the Canadian expeditions see *Cal. Treas. Papers*, p. 507; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1710-1711, pp. 134-136, 183-184, 258, 274, 365, 556; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, V. 262, 353, 400. The report of the committee to whom the petition was referred was made June 2, but no action was taken until June 21 of the next session.

less than par; and of others no part at all; after a long and tedious attendance on the late Lord Treasurer, and several references to the auditors of the imprest, without effect: and praying to take their case into consideration, and make some provision for the monies they so readily advanced for the use of the government, pursuant to her late Majesty's instructions, which they have been so long kept out of, to the great detriment of their trades; and that you would be pleased to allow them interest for the same.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred. (*Ibid.*)

Mar. 3, HC. Mr. Ash, from the Board of Ordnance, presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, pursuant to the address of this House, a book, containing copies of memorials and reports from the Board of Ordnance to the Treasury, and also of orders from the Treasury, about bills of exchange drawn on account of the expedition to Canada:

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said book, containing the said copies, be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of the merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

The said book is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 388.)

Mar. 5, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Coleby attended from the late commissioners of transport;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House an account of the transport-charge for the expedition to Canada, *Anno Domini* one thousand seven hundred and eleven; and also a book, containing copies of letters and orders to and from the commissioners of transports, relating to the expedition to Canada.[51]

And then he withdrew.

And the titles of the said account and book were read.

Ordered, that the said account and book be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of the merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

The said account and book are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 389.)

Mar. 7, HC. Mr. Secretary Stanhope presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, pursuant to the address of this House, from the secretary's office, copies of several letters and instructions to the governors of New England, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and others, relating to the Canada expedition:[52]

And the titles thereof were read.

Ordered, that the said copies of the said letters and instructions be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of the merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

---

[51] *Cal. Treas. Papers,* pp. 385, 388.

[52] Many references to these instructions will be found, under the names of these colonies, in *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1711-1712.

The said copies are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 391.)

Mar. 14, HC. Mr. Farrer presented to the House, according to order, a bill to continue the duties for encouraging the coinage of money . . . . and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[53] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 401.)

Mar. 20, HC. The House being informed, that a person from the comptrollers of the army attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House copies of several papers relating to the expedition to Canada.[54]

And then he withdrew.

And the titles of the said papers were read.

Ordered, that the said copies of the said several papers be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of the several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

The said copies are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 406.)

Mar. 20, HC. A petition of John Champante esquire, agent of the province of New York,[55] for and on the behalf of Brigadier General Robert Hunter, his Majesty's governor in chief of the said province, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, the precariousness of the trade of Great Britain with the northern crowns for naval stores having occasioned great difficulties, the Lords Commissioners for Trade and the Plantations, in the year 1709, laid a proposal before the late Queen in Council, that three thousand of the Palatines, then lately arrived here, might be employed, to the very great advantage of this kingdom, in the province of New York, on the production and manufacture of naval stores; which proposal her said Majesty was pleased to approve of, and to charge the said governor with the care and execution thereof: that the charge of making such a settlement of the said Palatines was computed to amount to thirty thousand pounds; which the said governor had assurances should be made good to him; and, pursuant thereto, had the sum of eight thousand pounds issued to him, towards their transportation, and to answer other charges on their account; and, as to the remainder of the said thirty thousand pounds, he had directions to draw, quarterly, bills of exchange on the Treasury for proportionable parts of the same; which accordingly he has been necessitated to do; but none of his bills, except two of one thousand pounds each, have been ever accepted, or paid; which has turned not only to his very great damage, but to the prejudice too of the publick credit, upon the faith of which the several sums of money he drew for were advanced: and praying, that this House would take the said governor's case into consideration, in relation to the monies due on the said bills of exchange, which were drawn pursuant to her late Majesty's instructions, and the directions of the Treasury; and to cause, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

---

[53] 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 43, which continued coinage duties for seven years, charged duties on senna as a medicinal drug, and appropriated certain sums for maintaining the forces in America. The bill was committed Mar. 24, considered Apr. 18, reported May 4, and passed May 12; it was read by the Lords June 4, committed June 11, reported June 15, and passed June 19. The royal assent was given June 26. Ruffhead, V. 79; *C. J.*, XVIII. 413, 424, 437, 445; *L. J.*, XX. 372, 376, 381, 384, 396.

[54] *Cal. Treas. Papers*, pp. 354, 371, 390, 403, 418, 426.

[55] Champante, the son of Sir John Champante, was appointed agent by Bellomont Sept. 18, 1699. An act of the New York assembly, July, 1715, allowed him 500 ounces of plate yearly, "to negotiate the affairs of this colony at the Court of Great Britain". *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IV. 586, 587, V. 418. Concerning the settlement of the Palatines in New York, see *ante*, pp. 253, 257.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of the several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred. (*Ibid.*)

Mar. 23, HC. Ordered, that a committee be appointed to inquire into abuses practised in the manufacturing tobacco; and report the same to the House. . . . .[56] (*C. J.,* XVIII. 410.)

Mar. 24, HC. Sir John Ward acquainted the House, that he was directed by the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred; and to whom the petition of John Champante esquire is referred; to move the House, that they may be impowered to examine into the whole affair relating to the expedition to Canada; and that all the papers relating to the Palatines may be laid before the said committee.

Ordered, that the said committee be impowered to examine into the whole affair relating to the expedition to Canada.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct the proper officers to lay before this House all papers relating to the Palatines who were sent to the West Indies.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 413.)

1716.

Apr. 9, HC. Mr. Secretary Stanhope presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, several papers relating to the Palatines, who were sent to the West Indies.[57]

And the titles of the said papers were read.

Ordered, that the said papers be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

---

[56] This committee, the names of which are given in the *Journals,* reported Apr. 14 concerning frauds practised in mixing walnut and chestnut leaves with tobacco. A bill was ordered which provided penalties for such frauds. *C. J.,* XVIII. 414, 421.

[57] References to the proposals to settle 1000 Palatines in Jamaica will be found in *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1708-1709, pp. 431-511, *passim, id.,* 1710-1711, pp. 110, 244; concerning St. Kitts, *ibid.,* p. 96.

The said papers are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 416.)

Apr. 10, HC. Mr. Cockburne, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, pursuant to the address of this House, several papers relating to the Palatines at New York:

And the titles of them were read.

Ordered, that the said papers be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants tradeing to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

The said papers are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 417.)

Apr. 10, HC. Mr. Ash, from the Board of Ordnance, presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, pursuant to the address of this House, copies of papers in the office of Ordnance relating to the Palatines sent to the West Indies:

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said copies be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants tradeing to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

The said copies are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*Ibid.*)

Apr. 12, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Colby, one of the late commissioners for transports, attended;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, pursuant to their address for that purpose, a book, containing copies of orders, letters, etc. to and from the commissioners for transports, relating to German Protestants sent to New York; and also to Palatines that were designed to be sent to Scilly; with an account of the charge thereof.

And then they withdrew.

The title of the said book was read.

Ordered, that the said book be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred.

The said book is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 419.)

Apr. 21, HC. Mr. Jessop presented to the House, according to order, a bill to oblige papists to discover, and register, their names, and real estates; to the end their said estates may be charged towards the supply granted to his Majesty for suppressing the late unnatural rebellion, and establishing the peace and tranquillity of this kingdom, pursuant to his Majesty's gracious condescension, in consenting, that the two-thirds of the said estates, forfeited to his Majesty, may be applied to that purpose: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[58] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 427.)

May 1, HC. Mr. Secretary Stanhope presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands, and the north parts of Scotland: and the bill was read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[59] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 434.)

June 2, HC. Sir John Ward reported, from the committee, to whom the petitions of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England and New York, on behalf of themselves, and others, were referred, the matter, as it appeared to them; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table.

Ordered, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned until Wednesday morning next.[60] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 457.)

June 14, HC. The orders of the day being read;

The House proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee, to whom the petitions of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England and New York, were referred:

And the said report was read; and is as follows; *viz.*

Upon the petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New England and New York, on account of monies lent by the said merchants to the government, for the service of the expedition to Canada:

That the committee have taken into consideration the matters contained in the said petitions.

It appeared, that the petitioners did furnish the government with very considerable sums of money for the expedition to Canada; and received bills of exchange for the same, drawn by General Nicholson, Colonel Hunter governor of New York, Sir Hovendon Walker, and others, agents and ministers for the crown, on the Treasury Board, and other offices, pursuant to her late Majesty's instructions to them for that purpose.

It appeared, that her late Majesty, in her letter of credit, did promise punctual payment of the said bills; but the petitioners have not as yet received any more than a part of some of the said bills, and of others no part at all, after a long and tedious attendance; having been near five years out of their said money.

---

[58] By this act (1 Geo I., stat. 2, c. 55), Catholics in England of the age of twenty-one were required before Jan. 20, 1716/7, to take the oath prescribed by 1 Geo. I. c. 13, for securing his Majesty's person, and to register their lands. Persons beyond seas on June 18, 1716, taking the oaths before May 20, 1717, or registering their lands within six months thereafter, were considered to have obeyed the terms of the act. Persons in the East Indies, West Indies, or America were compelled to take the oaths and to register their estates, but were granted twelve months longer for these purposes than persons residing elsewhere beyond seas. By 3 Geo. I. c. 18, 31 Geo. II. c. 21, and 33 Geo. II. c. 13 the time for registering lands and names was enlarged. Ruffhead, V. 93; *post*, under June 22.

[59] Persons bearing arms in certain shires who failed to pay the fines levied for such offense were liable to be transported to the plantations for a period of seven years. 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 54 (Ruffhead, V. 90).

[60] Postponed to June 14. *C. J.*, XVIII. 462.

That the committee, being desirous to come to a full understanding of the case, and being acquainted, that Mr. Banister[61] could inform the committee in some facts relating to the bills of exchange, sent for him: and he, appearing, said,

That he was in New England at the time when General Hill, and Admiral Walker, were there: that the general court, or assembly, made a loan to the merchants of 40,000 *l.* free of interest, for two or three years; which money they paid for the bills of exchange they received for the government here; so that the merchants were nothing in disburse:[62]

That the rate of exchange was settled by the general court at 40 *l.* per cent. advance; and their own members subscribed 18,000 *l.* towards the supply which was demanded; and the rest was subscribed in six hours time, without giving any publick notice, that the subscription was open; at which the merchants in general were much disgusted:

That, afterwards, General Hill applied to the general assembly for 10,000 *l.* more for carrying on the expedition; and publick notice was given of this new subscription; and he has heard, that betwixt 50 and 100,000 *l.* was subscribed to the same:

That 40 per cent. was below the value of the exchange; which was, at that time, from 55 to 60 per cent. among merchants; and these publick bills preferable to private ones, in consideration that no money was to be paid for them till after three years.

Mr. Dummer,[63] who appeared for the government and merchants of New England, replied, that the loan made by the government of New England to the merchants, was at first but 40,000 *l.*; when that sum was found to be insufficient for the ends proposed, they did, at the desire of General Hill, and Colonel Nicholson, add 10,000 *l.* more:

That the loan was given at first only for two years; and that, though the time of payment was prolonged for one year more, it was not done till the merchants had first paid in half their money; and had set forth, in a petition, that they had been paid but two-thirds of any of their bills, and of some no part at all; and that 5 *l.* per cent. had been struck off from others; and that their correspondents in England had been at great charge in soliciting the same:

That the merchants had since paid in a sixth-part more of their debt; and believed all was paid before this time:

Said, that if no part of the loan had been paid in, yet it could not be said, that the merchants had advanced no money, because the loan was but 50,000 *l.*; whereas the draughts were for above 75,000 *l.*

---

[61] Whose essay on the trade of New England was written in answer to queries from the Board of Trade. *B. T. Journal,* 1714/5–1718, pp. 55, 64; Osgood, *op. cit.,* II. 328.

[62] For accounts of Brig.-Gen. John Hill's arrival at Boston and of these negotiations see Hill to Dartmouth, in *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1711-1712, pp. 55 *et seq.,* and the former's Journal, *ibid.,* p. 65.

[63] A native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard College (1699) who, after devoting himself for a time to the ministry, succeeded Sir Henry Ashurst as agent of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He died in Plaistow in 1739. *Ante,* note 32; Mass. Hist. Soc. *Collections,* third ser., VII. 289.

In answer to what was alleged in relation to the assembly, that they took the advantage of the loan to themselves, without allowing the merchants their equal share, Mr. Dummer produced an attested list of all the persons who had the benefit of the loan; by which it appeared there were but eleven of the assembly, out of seventy-four, that were concerned in it:

That the 18,000 *l.* was not subscribed by the members of the general court singly, but in company with other merchants of the place, as appeared by the aforesaid list:

He further called several merchants, to whom the bills for the 18,000 *l.* were indorsed; who gave an account, that about 12,000 *l.* of it were for account of other persons; *viz.* the merchants in New England and here; so that the merchants neither were, nor could be, disgusted at the assembly, in relation to the loan, as was pretended:

He further said, that the merchants, having advanced money for the expedition to Annapolis Royal, the year before; and they having no advice of their bills being paid; were unwilling, and many of them unable, to trust the government on a new score; especially when so large a credit was demanded: others declared, if they did trust the government, they would allow but 20 *l.* per cent. for the exchange of money: and that, for the encouragement of the merchants, as well as to raise the value of the bills, the government of New England came into this loan.

Mr. Dummer also produced a letter, wrote by Brigadier Hunter to the Lord Treasurer; giving an account of what publick service the loan in New England was; and that he, for want of such a help in his government of New York, could get but 30 *l.* per cent. for his bills.

As to the other objection, that the bills were drawn at an inferior exchange, he undertook to prove, by the merchants then present, that publick bills were then at 40 *l.* per cent.; and had been so both before and since:

That private bills were no higher than 50 *l.* per cent.; which were at least 10 *l.* per cent. better than the publick:

As to the publick bills, he instanced in those drawn by Colonel Nicholson, for the expedition to Annapolis Royal, the year before; which were drawn at 40 *l.* per cent. and so accepted, and paid. They likewise produced a large list of bills of exchange on the navy, victualing, and Board of Ordnance, since the expedition, at 35, 40, and 45, per cent.

That they produced likewise a contract, made between the Navy Board and Mr. Benjamin Edmunds, for supplying the man of war at Boston with money, at 45 per cent. exchange; which being but a single ship, it must be supposed, that when a whole squadron arrives, the suddenness and greatness of the demand must alter the exchange at least 5 *l.* per cent.; it being well known among merchants, that the value of every thing alters according to the demand:[64]

---

[64] References to unaccepted bills of exchange of Edmonds will be found in *Cal. Treas. Papers*, 1708-1714, pp. 523, 527, 531.

That, as to private bills, Mr. Dummer produced twenty sets of bills drawn by Mr. Borland, an eminent merchant at Boston, in the year 1711, when the expedition was, and in the year following, for 50 *l.* per cent.;[65] and likewise five sets of bills drawn by Mr. Belcher, a merchant of undoubted credit, in the same year, and at the same rate: he likewise appealed to the private bills drawn in that year by General Nicholson, and his secretary Mr. Netmaker,[66] at 40 *l.* per cent.; which were honourably paid: he then said, that in all private bills, the custom is to give bond to pay cent. per cent. in case the bills are not paid to a day; because less than that would not make satisfaction to merchants for the disappointment of their bills: that this makes 10, if not 15, *l.* per cent. difference. Several sets of bills were also produced, drawn by Mr. Nicholas Robarts on Mr. John Mead and Company, payable to Mr. Sandford,[67] and others, at 40 *l.* per cent.; drawn about the time of the expedition; by which it appears, that the rate of the exchange was rather under than above 50 *l.* per cent.

That, as to the New York bills, which were drawn upon the Treasury, it appeared to the committee, that the same were all paid in money, and the exchange settled by Colonel Hunter, the governor of New York, at 30 *l.* per cent.:

But the merchants received two thirds of the said bills of exchange, and that in South Sea stock, when the same was at a great discount; and were struck off 10 *l.* per cent. of the exchange; and made it 140 *l.* New York money, for 100 *l.* sterling, instead of 130 *l.* as drawn.

That the committee, in order to set this matter in a true light, and to state the fact to the House, did examine into the instructions given by her late Majesty, and her ministry, to the governors of New England and New York; as also to General Hill, General Nicholson, Colonel Arnott,[68] Sir Hovendon Walker, and other officers concerned in the late expedition; and it did appear, by the several instructions given to them, that they, the said Colonel Hunter, Colonel Dudley, General Hill, Colonel Nicholson, Colonel Arnot, Sir Hovendon Walker, and others, had sufficient authority from her late Majesty to draw bills of exchange on the government for such sum and sums of money as they thought necessary, and to provide stores as they should have occasion for, in North America, for the service of the said expedition to Canada:

But the committee did observe, that the aforesaid instructions were not countersigned.

---

[65] John Borland, agent of the garrison of Annapolis Royal (*Cal. Treas. Papers,* 1708-1714, p. 254; *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1710-1711, pp. 230, 397, 423, 429, *id.,* 1711-1712, pp. 226, 227). Andrew Belcher, next mentioned, was commissary of stores in Massachusetts for the Canada expedition. *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1710-1711, pp. 30, 424, 556, *id.,* 1711-1712, p. 36.

[66] John Netmaker was also commissary of the forces on the expedition. *Cal. St. P. Col.,* 1712-1714, pp. 124, 132, 218.

[67] Probably Thomas Sandford, who was interested in the production of naval stores in America. *B. T. Journal,* p. 104.

[68] John Arnot, paymaster of the forces.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
That, upon the whole matter, it appeared to the committee, that there were seventeen bills of exchange drawn by Colonel Arnot, from New England, on the late paymaster of the army, amounting, in the whole, to 23,947 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* sterling; whereof two-thirds of the said bills, amounting to 15,631 *l.* 14 *s.* 7¼ *d.* is paid; so there remains due thereon the sum of	8,315	17	3¾
That there is one bill of exchange drawn by Colonel Hunter and Colonel Nicholson on the said late paymaster for 130 *l.* 10 *s.*; whereof two-thirds, amounting to 87 *l.* is paid: so there remains due thereon the sum of . .	43	10	0
That there is one bill of exchange drawn by Sir Hovendon Walker on the Commissioners of the Ordnance for 2,260 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*; whereof two-thirds of the said bills, amounting to 1,507 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* is paid: so there remains due thereon the sum of..............	753	13	4
There are four bills of exchange drawn by Wm. Haws[69] on the Commissioners of the Ordnance, amounting to 1,028 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*; whereof two-thirds, amounting to 685 *l.* 10 *s.* 5½ *d.* is paid: so there remains due thereon the sum of....................	342	15	2½
There are two bills of exchange drawn by Colonel Dudley and Colonel Nicholson on the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, amounting to 469 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*; whereof two thirds, amounting to 312 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* is paid; so there remains due the sum of	156	9	5
There are eight bills of exchange drawn by Colonel Dudley on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, whereof no part is paid, amounting to the sum of....	4,499	17	5
There are twenty-four bills of exchange drawn by Sir Hovendon Walker, Daniel Mahon, and John Horton,[70] on the commissioners of victualing, amounting to 13,520 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.*; the exchange of which bills being altered from 40 to 45 *l.* per cent. reduces that sum to 13,054 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; two-thirds whereof, amounting to 8,703 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* being paid, there remains due thereon the sum of..........................	4,351	11	6
So the total due on the before-mentioned New England bills of exchange, amounts to the sum of.......	18,463	14	2¼

---

[69] Or Hawys, commissary in Boston to the Board of Ordnance. *Cal. Treas. Papers*, 1708-1714, p. 315.

[70] Agents who provided provisions for the expedition. *Ibid.*, p. 547; *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1711-1712, p. 62.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
It appears also to the committee, that there are 116 bills of exchange drawn by Colonel Hunter, from New York, on the Treasury, amounting to 17,049 *l.* 12 *s.* 1¾ *d.*; the exchange of which bills being altered from 30 to 40 *l.* per cent. reduces that sum to 15,831 *l.* 12 *s.* 3¾ *d.*; two-thirds whereof being paid in South Sea stock, amounting to 10,554 *l.* 8 *s.* 2½ *d.* there remains due thereon the sum of	5,277	4	1¾
There are five other bills of exchange drawn by Colonel Hunter, from New York, on the Treasury, of which no part is paid, amounting to the sum of 370 *l.*; which, if altered to an exchange of 40 *l.* per cent. makes the sum of	343	11	4¾
So that the total sum remaining due on the before mentioned bills of exchange, drawn from New York amounts to the sum of	5,620	15	6½

The committee do observe, that there is one bill of exchange more, for 5,957 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* drawn on the Commissioners of the Navy, payable to Benja. Edmonds, being for account of Mr. Andrew Fanuill;[71] two-thirds of which bill has been paid: so there remains due to Mr. Fanuell, upon the said bill, the sum of 1,917 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*:

But the Commissioners of the Navy did object against the payment thereof; and said, that the same was not a regular bill:

That Mr. Fanuel was an agent for Sir Hovendon Walker:

That the account given in by Mr. Fanuel was very extravagant:

That the said Mr. Fanuel has charged 5 *l.* per cent. commission-money for his own goods:

That, for these reasons, the Commissioners of the Navy did insist, that the said Mr. Fanuel, being employed as an agent by Sir Hovendon Walker, ought to pass his account with the said commissioners, according to the course of the Navy, before he received any more money upon that bill:

In answer to which objections, Mr. Fanuell said, that the whole sum was paid to Sir Hovendon's order; and every voucher says, received of him: he believes the bill for 5,957 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* will be judged to be a good bill of exchange: the draught is on the Navy-board: there are four of the same tenor and date: it is payable to Mr. Fanuel, or order: the rate of the exchange is mentioned; and the value is owned to be received: which particulars are humbly conceived to be all that is essential is [in] a bill of exchange: however, Mr. Fanuel took it for a good and regular bill; and that Sir Hovendon intended it as such, is evident from his giving it that name in the body of it.

---

[71] Andrew Faneuil was a merchant of Boston, who left a large fortune to his nephew Peter, the donor of Faneuil Hall. *Dealings with the Dead*, by a Sexton of the Old School (Lucius M. Sargent), Boston, 1856, II. 506 *et seq.*; Savage, *Genealogical Dict.*, II. 139.

Mr. Fanuell admits, that he received two-thirds of his bill in like manner as the other bills were paid; which, he thinks, plainly shews the same was reckoned a bill of exchange by the government.

Mr. Fanuell says, that if there were a greater quantity of materials, and other stores, furnished, than the service of the fleet required, as has been objected, that must lie upon Sir Hovendon Walker; by whose order every thing was furnished, as he owns himself in the certificate annexed to his bill of exchange.

Mr. Fanuel further says, that if the stores were charged at excessive prices, as has been also objected, that must lie upon the auditors, who were appointed by the governor at Sir Hovendon's request; he the said Mr. Fanuel made no prices for any thing; but only paid the money to the respective tradesmen, after their accounts had been examined, approved, and signed, by the auditors.

Ordered, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned till Saturday morning next.[72] *(C. J., XVIII. 463-465.)*

June 22, HL. The Earl of Clarendon (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, intituled, An act to oblige papists to register their names and real estates, was committed, the amendments made by the committee to the said bill. . . .

And other amendments were made by the House to the bill, and are as follow . . . .

(E.) Provided also, and be it further enacted and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons, being in the East or West Indies or America, shall be compelled to take the said oaths, and sign the declaration before mentioned, and register his, her, or their estate or estates, at the time within mentioned; but shall have twelve months longer than the times herein before respectively allowed to persons beyond the seas, to take the said oaths, and sign the said declaration, and register their estate and estates; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordered, that the said bill be read the third time to-morrow.[73] *(L. J., XX. 390-391.)*

Session of February 20, 1716/7–July 15, 1717 (3 Geo. I.).

1716/7.

Feb. 27, HC. Mr. Pulteney presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventeen:

---

[72] Adjournment came before this report received further consideration; the matter was again before Parliament in the next session; see under Apr. 4, *post.*

[73] Note 58, *ante.* This amendment was accepted by the Commons and was incorporated in the act.

And the titles of the said estimates were read:
And the said estimates are as follows; *viz.* . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1717.

In the plantations.	Pay of the regiments and companies for 365 days.			Total.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Alexander's regiment	9,654	5	0			
Four independent companies at New York	7,093	3	4			
Four ditto at Annapolis Royal	5,681	16	8			
Four ditto at Placentia	5,681	16	8			
One ditto at Bermudas	991	11	8			
Two ditto at Jamaica	3,628	14	2			
				32,731	7	6
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia				2,011	6	8
				34,742	14	2 . . . .

Ordered, that the said estimates do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 482-483.)

Feb. 28, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

An account of the deficiencies of the grants for the year one thousand seven hundred sixteen. . . . .[1]

Ordered, that the said accounts do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 484.)

Mar. 5, HC. The House being moved, that the act, 3° and 4° *Annae Reginae, cap.* 8. intituled, An act to permit the exportation of Irish linen cloth to the plantations[2] . . . .

They were read accordingly.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for continuing the liberty of exporting Irish linen cloth to the British plantations: and that Mr. Bladen, Lord Molesworth, Lord Castlecomer, Mr. Wyld, and Mr. Broderick, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 488.)

Mar. 7, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding thirty-four thousand seven hundred forty-two pounds fourteen shillings two pence, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations in America for the year one thousand seven hundred seventeen. . . . .

---

[1] Containing an item for forces in America, £34,837 17 *s.* 10½ *d.* Mar. 4 this and the preceding estimate were referred to the committee on supply. *C. J.*, XVIII. 486.

[2] *Ante,* p. 89. The continuing bill (3 Geo. I. c. 21) was presented Mar. 23, committed Mar. 26, reported June 12, and passed June 15; it was read by the Lords June 22, committed June 28, reported July 9, and passed July 10. The royal assent was given July 15. *C. J.*, XVIII. 513, 514-515, 521, 556, 591, 594; *L. J.*, XX. 508, 517, 537, 538, 546; Ruffhead, V. 165.

The said resolutions were severally read a second time; and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 494.)

1717.

Apr. 4, HC. A petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New York and New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, their agents, factors, and other persons, residing in New York and New England, did furnish the government with several sums of money for the expedition to Canada; and received bills of exchange for the same, drawn by Colonel Hunter and Colonel Dudley, governors of New York and New England, pursuant to her late Majesty's instructions to them for that purpose; yet the petitioners have not been able to get more . . . .[3] of some of the said bills, and of others no part at all, after long and tedious solicitation to the late Lord Treasurer, and several references to the auditors of the imprest, and other offices, without effect: and praying, that, pursuant to her late Majesty's instructions, they may be repaid, with interest, for the same.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter of fact; and report the same to the House . . . . (*C. J.*, XVIII. 524.)

Apr. 5, HC. A petition of several merchants trading to Hamburgh, Bremen, and other parts of Germany, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, by an act, passed in the third and fourth years of her late Majesty Queen Anne, it was enacted, for the support of the Protestant interest in Ireland, and for the encouragement of the linen manufacture of that kingdom, that it should be lawful to export from Ireland, directly to the British plantations, all sorts of brown and white linen cloths, being the proper manufacture of the said kingdom; and, by an act of the first of his present Majesty, the said liberty of exporting Irish linen was continued to them: that, unless some provision be made, that the merchants of Great Britain be put upon an equal foot with the traders of Ireland, it is much feared a great part of the trade will centre in that kingdom, by the many advantages they have already gained: and praying, that the English merchants may be put upon the same foot with the inhabitants of Ireland.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for continuing the liberty of exporting Irish linen cloth to the British plantations, is committed.[4] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 525.)

---

[3] Omission in *Journals*. *Ante*, Feb. 13 of last session. As will be seen in subsequent items, this matter was referred to the committee on supply, who on June 21 recommended relief. The committee here named was on Apr. 10 increased. *C. J.*, XVIII. 531.

[4] Note 2, *ante*.

Apr. 5, HC. A petition of several linen-drapers of the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there is a bill now depending before the House, for continuing the like advantage to Ireland as they had by former laws: unless some provision be made for the linen-drapers, and other dealers in linen, so that they may send their goods to the plantations duty-free as well as the Irish, the trade of the City of London will, in a great measure, be transplanted to Ireland: that the petitioners have been considerable traders, and laboured under many difficulties in a declining state of their trade: and praying, that the bill to give leave to the inhabitants of Ireland to export their linen duty-free to the British plantations may not pass into a law; but that the trade of the plantations may be carried on as much for the advantage of Great Britain as Ireland.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for continuing the liberty of exporting Irish linen cloth to the British plantations, is committed. (*Ibid.*)

Apr. 12 HC. A petition of sundry proprietors, and agents for sufferers, in behalf of themselves, and others, to whom debentures have been made out for losses sustained by the French invasion on the islands of Nevis and Saint Christopher's, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners were provided for by an act passed *anno* 1712; whereby they were enabled to subscribe their debentures to the South Sea Company; but the directors, who were commissioners for taking subscriptions to the said company, upon the pretence that the debentures were not particularly mentioned in the computation of debts provided for by the said act, did refuse to admit the petitioners to subscribe the same: whereupon the petitioners applied to her late Majesty, who was pleased to issue out her commission, under the great seal, directing and authorizing the said commissioners to admit the said debentures to be subscribed into the capital stock of the said company; but, to the petitioners great detriment, no provision hath been made either for paying the principal, or interest, due to the petitioners: and praying relief for the payment of this their parliamentary debt.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table.[5] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 536.)

Apr. 12, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be praciously pleased to give directions, that an account be laid before this House, of the estimated value of the land in the island of Saint Christopher's, yielded by France to Britain by the treaty of Utrecht; together with the survey of the same; and all representations, memorials, and papers, made since the said treaty, relating to that island.[6]

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*Ibid.*)

---

[5] *Ante*, pp. 264, 328, 354.

[6] Presented May 14. The address was reported Apr. 15. *C. J.*, XVIII. 538.

May 6, HC. A petition of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the corporation of Wigan, in the county palatine of Lancaster, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the privileges granted to the Irish in the linen-trade, by a free exportation to the plantations, the several makers and manufacturers of linens of this corporation, and parts adjoining, have found great discouragements in their manufactures, to the great decay of many hundred families, being forced to use great quantities of Irish linen yarn, which pays a duty upon its importation into Great Britain; and, when manufactured here, has no drawback allowed upon its being exported: that, unless some provision be made, whereby the trade of Ireland may be kept on an equal foot with the manufactures of Great Britain, they, in time, will gain the whole plantation-trade: and praying, that the Irish linen-trade may be upon the same foundation as formerly.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for continuing the liberty of exporting Irish linen cloth into the British plantations is committed. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 540.)

May 9, HC. A petition of several makers and manufacturers of fustians, checked linens, all sorts of tickings, striped Hollands, tapes, and laces, within the town of Manchester, and places adjacent, within the county of Lancaster, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands of poor families employed in the said manufactures, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the Irish have had large privileges granted them in the linen trade, by a free exportation to the plantations, and an easy import into Great Britain, the petitioners have found great discouragements in their several manufactures; they being forced to use great quantities of Irish linen yarn, which [pays] a considerable duty upon its importation into Great Britain; and, if manufactured here, no drawback can be allowed upon exporting of any of their commodities: that, unless some provision be made, whereby the trade of Ireland may be kept upon an equal foot with the manufactures of this kingdom, they will, in time, gain the whole plantation-trade: and praying, that the Irish linen-trade may be upon the same foundation as formerly.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for continuing the liberty of exporting Irish linen cloth to the British plantations, is committed. (*C. J.,* XVIII. 543-544.)

May 10, HC. Sir John Ward reported from the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New York and New England, in behalf of themselves, and others, was referred, that they had examined the matter of fact; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered the report in at the clerk's table: where it was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

That General Hill, Sir Hovenden Walker, the governors of New England and New York, and others, had letters of credit from her late Majesty Queen Anne, to furnish themselves, at Boston, in New England, with stores of war, and provisions, for the said expedition; and, to enable them to procure the same, had instructions to draw bills of exchange on the Treasury, paymaster of the forces, Navy-board, and other offices; with assureances, that the said bills so drawn should meet with punctual payment:

That, by virtue of these instructions, and the credit therein given, the fleet was provided with all things necessary for the service by the merchants in Boston and New York; who received bills of exchange on the respective offices, as follows; *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sixteen bills of exchange drawn by Colonel Arnot on the paymaster of the army, amounting to 23,477 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* sterling; whereof ⅔ds being paid, there rests due thereon..............................	7,815	17	3¾
One other bill drawn by Colonel Arnot for 500 *l.*; whereof no part is paid........................	500	0	0
One other drawn by Colonel Hunter and Colonel Nicholson on the said paymaster for 130 *l.* 10 *s.*; whereof ⅔ds being paid, there remains...........	43	10	0
One other drawn by Sir Hovenden Walker on the Commissioners of the Ordnance, for 2,260 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*; whereof ⅔ds paid, there remains due.......	753	13	4
Four other bills drawn by Wm. Hawes on the Commissioners of Ordnance, amounting to 1,028 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*; whereof ⅔ds being paid, there rests..........	342	15	2½
Two bills drawn by Colonel Dudley and Colonel Nicholson on the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, amounting to 469 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*; whereof ⅔ds being paid, there rest...........	156	9	5
Eight bills drawn by Colonel Dudley on the Treasury; whereof no part is paid...................	4,499	17	5
Twenty-four bills drawn by Sir Hovendon Walker, Daniel Mahon, and John Horton, on the commissioners of victualing, amounting to 13,520 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.*; the exchange of which bills being altered from 40 to 45 per cent. reduces that sum to 13,054 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; ⅔ds of which being paid, there remains......	4,351	11	6
One hundred and sixteen bills drawn by Colonel Hunter from New York on the Treasury, amounting to 17,049 *l.* 12 *s.* 1¾ *d.*; whereof ⅔ds being paid in South Sea stock, amounts to 10,554 *l.* and, altered from 30 to 40 per cent. reduces that sum to.......	5,277	4	1¾
Six bills drawn by Colonel Hunter on the Treasury for 490 *l.* sterling of which no part is paid; which, if altered to an exchange of 40 per cent. makes......	454	19	10
Total due on these bills of exchange............	24,195	18	2

That it appeared to the committee, that, when ⅔ds of these bills were ordered to be paid, there was a minute made in the Treasury, that the remaining third-part should be paid as soon as it should appear who were to be charged with the monies taken up for the service, that it might regularly be accounted for; and that an account of this resolution was sent to the governor of New England, for the encouragement of the merchants there, by the Lord Dartmouth, then one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:

That the petitioners have applied for the payment of this debt, for five years last past, with the utmost diligence; but without effect.

And that, upon the matter, it appeared to the committee, that the petitioners have fully made good the several allegations contained in their petition.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said report be adjourned until Tuesday morning next.[7] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 545.)

May 11, HC. A petition of several makers and manufacturers of fustians, checked linens, all sorts of tickings, striped Hollands, tapes, and laces, living in Manchester, Wiggan, Warrington, and other parts of Lancashire, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands of poor families employed in the said manufactures, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the Irish have had large privileges granted them in the linen trade, by a free exportation to the plantations, and an easy import into Great Britain, the petitioners have found great discouragements in their several manufactures; they being forced to use so great quantities of Irish linen yarn, which pays a duty upon its importation into Great Britain; and, if manufactured here, no drawback can be allowed upon exporting any of their commodities: that, unless some provision be made, whereby the trade of Ireland may be kept on an equal foot with the manufactures of this kingdom, they will, in time, gain the whole plantation trade: and praying, that the Irish linen trade may be upon the same foundation as formerly.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for continuing the liberty of exporting Irish linen cloth to the British plantations is committed. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 546.)

May 14, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, several papers relating to the value of the lands in the island of Saint Christopher's; and the representations, memorials, and papers, made since the treaty, relating to that island; together with a list of them:

And the titles of the said papers were read.

Ordered, that the said papers do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said papers are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 548.)

---

[7] See petition of Apr. 4, *ante*, and *cf*. report of similar committee on June 14 of last session.

May 14, HC. The House resumed the adjourned consideration of the report from the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to, and residing in, New York and New England, was referred.

Ordered, that the said report be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty.[8] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 554.)

May 22, HC. A petition of Joseph Boone and Richard Beresford,[9] agents from the commons house of assembly of the colony of South Carolina, in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that his late Majesty King Charles the Second, by his letters patents. did grant to Edward Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Chancellor of England, and others, their heirs and assigns, the province of Carolina, as a county palatine, in common socage, under the yearly rent of twenty marks; and did thereby constitute them absolute proprietors of the said province; with powers to build forts, and raise and exercise armed men, to defend themselves against the barbarous nation of the Indians: that, upon the encouragement given in the said charters, divers families of merchants, and others, transported themselves to the said province, and there settled, and expended great sums of money in planting and strengthening the said [colony] and have carried on a great trade from thence to Great Britain; to the great improvement of his Majesty's customs and revenues: that, about two years since, the Indians came down, in great multitudes, upon his Majesty's subjects inhabiting in the said colony, and invaded the same, and killed great numbers of the planters, and other inhabitants thereof; and have, ever since that time, by the instigation of the French and Spaniards, continued a barbarous and bloody war against the inhabitants thereof: that the said colony produceth great quantities of valuable commodities, and also all naval stores; so that, if the said province should be overcome by the Indians, it would not only be a great loss to his Majesty, his customs and revenues, arising from the trade of the said colony; but will also, in time, tend to the prejudice and ruin of many other of his Majesty's colonies on the continent of America: and praying, that the [House may take the] deplorable state of the said colony into consideration, and give them relief therein.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee;

It passed in the negative. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 563.)

---

[8] See under June 21, *post.*

[9] Both were closely identified with Carolina affairs. Boone in 1682 had been a commissioner to settle disputes with the Indians; in February, 1706, as a leader of the dissenters of the colony, he presented a memorial to the Lords (*ante,* p. 115) and was upheld by the Board of Trade. He also brought charges against Governor Johnson. Later, with Beresford, he was sent to England to protest against the veto power of Trott and to obtain redress in other matters. In his absence the Indians destroyed his settlement at home and a ship that he was building. Col. John Barnwell later joined these agents, the three frequently appearing before the Board of Trade to urge the surrender of the charter. Beresford had been clerk of the peace, a deputy, and commissioner of schools. He died in 1721, bequeathing £6500 to be used for the education and support of the poor. This fund, known as Beresford's Bounty, was preserved until the American Civil War. McCrady, *S. C. under Proprietary Govt.*, pp. 230, 403, 430-432, 461-464, 488, 530, 546, 551-554, 570-572, 633, 634, 671; *id., S. C. under Royal Govt.*, pp. 16, 17, 38, 67, 484; Salley, *Narr. Early Carolina,* pp. 258-260, 329; *N. C. Col. Recs.*, II. 280-282; and numerous references in *B. T. Journal* for these years.

June 3, HC. The other orders of the day being read;

Ordered, that the petition of sundry proprietors, and agents for sufferers, in behalf of themselves, and others, to whom debentures have been made out for losses sustained by the French invasion on the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's; and the several papers relating thereunto, which have been presented to the House; be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 578.)

June 5, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officers to lay before this House, an account of what was due for principal and interest, at Lady-day last, on the debentures made out, pursuant to acts of Parliament, to the sufferers at the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[10] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 581.)

June 14, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Fox, from the auditor of the Exchequer, attended;

He was called in; and presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an account of what principal and interest is due on Nevis and Saint Christopher's debentures.

And then he withdrew.

And the title of the said account was read.

The said account is as follows; *viz.*

To the honourable the knights, citizens, and burgesses, in Parliament assembled; pursuant to an address from this honourable House, the following account is humbly presented; *viz.*

An account of what is due for principal and interest, at Lady-day 1717, on the debentures made out, pursuant to the acts of Parliament, to the sufferers at the islands of Nevis and Saint Christopher's.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To principal due on debentures made out by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to the sufferers aforesaid	97,936	16	6
To two years and a quarter's interest, from 25th day of December 1714 to Lady-day 1717, at 6 *l.* per cent....	13,221	9	6
In all....	111,158	6	0

Exchequer, 14th June 1717.

J. Fox.

Ordered, that the said account be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 592-593.)

---

[10] The report on this address was made the following day. *C. J.*, XVIII. 582.

June 19, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct, that the propositions of France, to exclude themselves from all trade of their subjects, and ships, to the Spanish West Indies; with a reservation of the assiento contract, and licensed ships, granted to Great Britain; and what proceedings have since been thereupon; be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[11] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 598.)

June 21. HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 24,195 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* be granted to his Majesty, for payment of so much remaining due upon several bills of exchange drawn for the service of the late expedition to Canada.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the lands in the island of Saint Christopher's, yielded by France to Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, be sold to the best advantage; and that the produce of the same be applied to the use of the publick. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 600.)

June 22, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that so much as will discharge the principal sum of 24,195 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* resting unsatisfied upon several bills of exchange drawn for the service of the late expedition to Canada, and the interest thereof, be raised, for that purpose, upon the lottery funds, and such annuities as are intended to be redeemed by Parliament, by any act of this session, by granting annuities, not exceeding the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum, for the same, redeemable by Parliament. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the gentlemen who are ordered to prepare a bill, or bills, upon the resolutions of the House, for redemption of the funds, in order to satisfy the national debts, that they insert a clause, or clauses, pursuant to the said resolutions, this day agreed unto, in any of the said bills not yet brought in.[12] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 601-602.)

---

[11] June 21 it was reported that directions would be given as requested. *C. J.*, XVIII. 600.

June 26, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, according to order, a bill for redeeming the duties and revenues which were settled to pay off principal and interest on the orders made forth on four lottery acts, passed in the ninth and tenth years of her late Majesty's reign; and for redeeming certain annuities, payable on orders out of the hereditary excise, according to a former act in that behalf; and for establishing a general yearly fund, not only for the future payment of annuities, at several rates, to be payable, and transferrable, at the Bank of England, and redeemable by Parliament, but also to raise monies for such proprietors of the said orders as shall choose to be paid their principal, and arrears of interest, in ready money; and for making good such other deficiencies and payments as in this bill are mentioned; and for taking off the duties on lint-seed imported, and British linen exported: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[13] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 607.)

June 28, HC. Mr. Secretary Addison presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, copies of several memorials and letters relating to the propositions of France to exclude themselves from all trade of their subjects, and ships, to the Spanish West Indies; with a reservation of the assiento contract, and licensed ships, granted to Great Britain; and the proceedings thereupon:

And the titles of the said copies were read.

Ordered, that the said copies do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said copies are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 611.)

July 15, HC. The House being informed, that, among the papers laid before the House the 14th of May and 14th of June last, relating to the island of St. Christopher's, there are several original papers, which may be wanted in the respective offices from whence they came;

Ordered, that the clerk of this House do inspect the said papers, and take copies of such of them as appear to be originals; and that he deliver such originals back to the respective offices from whence they came. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 625.)

---

[12] See next entry.

[13] 3 Geo. I. c. 7 (Ruffhead, V. 104). Section 22 embodied the resolution of June 22; section 41 made appropriation for land forces in America. The bill was committed the following day, considered June 28, reported June 29, and passed July 1; it was read by the Lords July 3, committed the next day, reported July 9, and passed July 11. The royal assent was given July 15. *C. J.*, XVIII. 610, 612, 613, 614; *L. J.*, XX. 528, 530, 537, 540, 545.

Session of November 21, 1717–March 21, 1717/8 (4 Geo. I.).

1717.

Nov. 25, HC. Ordered, that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ for the electing a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Berealston, in the county of Devon, in the room of Horatio Walpole esquire;[1] who, since his election for the said borough, hath accepted the office of surveyor and auditor general of all his Majesty's revenues arising in America. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 630.)

Nov. 28, HC. Mr. Craggs presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1718.

In the plantations.	Pay of the regiments and companies for 365 days.			Total.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment	9,775	18	4			
Four independent companies at New York	7,141	16	8			
Colonel Phillips's	9,775	18	4			
One company at Bermudas	1,003	15	0			
Two ditto at Jamaica	3,653	0	10			
One ditto for the island of Providence	1,821	19	2			
				33,172	8	4
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia				2,593	16	8
. . . .						
Provisions for Colonel Phillips's regiment, in garison at Annapolis and Placentia; deducting 4 *d.* per diem out of the subsistence of each non-commission officer and private man towards that expence, remains to be borne by the government	*Per diem.* 4	5	5	*Per annum.* 1,558	17	
For ordnance stores for supplying the garison to be formed in the isle of Providence, for the security of that, and all the Bahama Islands				1,946	3	10
For provisions for the independent company to garison the island of Providence				912	10	0
. . . .						

Ordered, that the said list, and estimates, do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 635-636.)[2]

Dec. 4, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty . . . .

Ordered, that the estimate of the charge of the forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year one thousand seven hundred eighteen, be referred to the said committee. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 653.)

---

[1] Edward Carteret was chosen.

[2] This day there was also presented an estimate of the Navy debt, Sept. 30, 1717, containing an item of £353,189 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for stores, including the premium of naval stores imported from the plantations (*C. J.*, XVIII. 633). There was also presented a state of supplies for 1717, with an item of £34,742 14 *s.* 2 *d.* for forces in America (*ibid.*, pp. 637, 638, 640). Nov. 29 the estimate presented of the charge of Ordnance proposes £1000 for repairs and barracks at Placentia and Annapolis (*ibid.*, p. 641).

Dec. 7, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

3. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the sum of thirty-five thousand seven hundred sixty-six pounds five shillings be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations in America for the year 1718. . . . .

7. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the sum of one thousand five hundred fifty-eight pounds seventeen shillings one peny be granted to his Majesty, for provisions for the garisons at Placentia and Annapolis for the year 1718.

8. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the sum of two thousand eight hundred fifty-eight pounds thirteen shillings ten pence be granted to his Majesty, for ordnance stores, and provisions, for the independent company in the islands of Bahama and Providence, for the year 1718. . . . .

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 655.)

Dec. 9, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officer to lay before this House, an account of the debt to the sufferers of Nevis and St. Christopher's.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[3] (*Ibid.*)

Dec. 17, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Fox, from the Exchequer, attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an acccount of the publick debts at the Exchequer: and also,

An account of what principal and interest is due on Nevis and Saint Christopher debentures to Michaelmas 1717.

And then he withdrew.

The titles of the said accounts were read.

Ordered, that the said accounts do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said accounts are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 660.)

Dec. 23, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the further preventing robberies, burglaries, and other felonies; and for the more effectual transportation of felons: and that Mr. Solicitor General, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Ward, Sir Thomas Scawen, Mr. Heysham, and Mr. Godfrey, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[4] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 667.)

---

[3] The address was reported Dec. 12, and the accounts presented Dec. 17. *C. J.*, XVIII. 657.

1717/8.

Jan. 17, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to continue, and make perpetual, an act, of the twelfth year of the late Queen Anne, intituled, An act for preserving of all ships, and goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore, or stranded, upon the coasts of this kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's dominions: and that Sir Arthur Kay, and Mr. Wrightson, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[5] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 670.)

Jan. 17, HC. Mr. Solicitor General presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the further preventing robbery, burglary, and other felonies; and for the more effectual transportation of felons: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[6] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 671.)

Jan. 20, HC. Mr. Chetwynd, from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,[7] a copy of the inspector general's account, shewing the total value of foreign coin and bullion exported from this kingdom, and to what foreign countries, in seventeen distinct years, beginning from Christmas 1698 to Christmas 1715:

And the title thereof was read.

---

[4] Complaining that many criminals transported to America had "returned to their former wickedness", and recalling the great want of servants in the colonies, this bill (4 Geo. I. c. 11) provided that persons convicted of offenses within the benefit of clergy might be sent to the plantations for seven years, those who were excluded from benefit of clergy for fourteen years, the persons contracting for their transportation to have property in their service. Return to England before the expiration of the term was punishable with death. Contractors were to give security for the transportation of such offenders and were to procure certificates from the governor or custom officer of the landing of their prisoners. Merchants were allowed to contract with persons between fifteen and twenty-one years for service in America for a term of eight years. This act, which did not extend to Scotland, was made more effectual by 6 Geo. I. c. 23. Later Maryland imposed a tax of 40*s.* upon every convict landed there, which law was in 1755 declared by Attorney General Murray to be "in direct opposition to the authority of the parliament of Great Britain". Ruffhead, V. 174; Chalmers, *Opinions of Eminent Lawyers on Various Points of English Jurisprudence,* I. 344-348; Channing, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 372.

[5] See *ante,* p. 337, and note 25. This act (4 Geo. I. c. 12) was presented Jan. 20, committed Jan. 22, reported Jan. 28, and passed Feb. 3; it was read by the Lords Mar. 1, committed Mar. 4, reported Mar. 8, and passed Mar. 13. The royal assent was given Mar. 21. In 1767 Attorney General Sir William de Grey and Solicitor General Edward Willes handed down an opinion that this act extended to the American colonies. *C. J.*, XVIII. 673, 683, 694, 708, 763, 765; *L. J.*, XX. 633, 637, 642, 652, 662; Ruffhead, V. 176; Chalmers, *Opinions,* I. 200-202.

[6] The bill was committed Jan. 20, reported Jan. 22, the report considered Jan. 23, and the bill passed Jan. 27; it was read by the Lords Feb. 1, committed Feb. 6, considered Feb. 15, referred to a select committee Mar. 1, reported Mar. 7, the amendments considered Mar. 11 and 12, and passed Mar. 13. There were conferences between the two Houses on the amendments Mar. 18 and 20, the Lords yielding in time for the royal assent Mar. 21. *C. J.*, XVIII. 675, 684, 685, 686, 691, 764, 765, 768, 769, 770; *L. J.*, XX. 593, 600, 610, 632-633, 641, 648-652 (*passim*), 657, 659, 660, 662.

[7] Of Jan. 18. *C. J.*, XVIII. 673.

The said account is as follows; *viz.*

An account shewing the total value of foreign coin and bullion exported from this kingdom, and to what foreign countries, in seventeen distinct years, from Christmas 1698 to Christmas 1715; *viz.*

	The several countries.	From Christmas 1698 to Christmas 1699.	To 1700.	To 1701	To 1702	To 1703	To 1713	To 1714.	To 1715.
		l. s. d.	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*
English plantations	Antigua…	150 0 0	525 0 0	340 0 0	850 0 0	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …
	Barbados..	439 5 6	1,712 10 9	2,625 9 9	… … …	… … …	… … …	2,368 17 6	83 10 0
	Carolina…	… … …	… … …	250 9 9	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …
	Jamaica…	… … …	1,085 9 9	2,659 19 9	255 9 0	… … …	535 0 0	… … …	… … …
	Nevis……	… … …	550 0 0	725 0 0	225 0 0	200 0 0	1,981 5 0	… … …	… … …
	Pensilvania	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	85 0 0	… … …	… … …
	. . . .								

Ordered, that the said account be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the method for preventing the waste of the gold and silver coin of this kingdom. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 674-675.)

Jan. 20, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty;

Ordered, that the account of what principal, and interest, is due on Nevis and Saint Christopher's debentures to Michaelmas 1717, be referred to the consideration of the said committee. . . . . (*C. J.*, XVIII. 675.)

Jan. 21, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Carkesse, secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, attended;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House an account shewing the quantities of foreign coin and bullion entered for exportation; distinguishing the countries; from Lady-day 1710 to the 16th of January 1717, inclusive; and also acquainted the House, that, as to the account of what bullion, or foreign coin, has been shipped off since the said time, the commissioners are informed, by the proper officer, that the same cannot be perfected in less than one month.

And then he withdrew.

And the title of the said account was read.

The said account is as follows; *viz.*

An account shewing the quantities of foreign coin and bullion entered for exportation; distinguishing the countries; from Lady-day 1710 to 16th January 1717, inclusive; *viz.*

The several countries.	From Christmas 1712 to Christmas 1713.		From Christmas 1713 to Christmas 1714.		From Christmas 1714 to Christmas 1715.	From Christmas 1715 to Christmas 1716.		From Christmas 1716 to Christmas 1717.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
	oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.
Barbados……….	… … …	… … …	560 0 0	503 10 0	3326 0 0	162 1 6	… … …	170 0 0
Jamaica…………	133 15 0	… … …	525 0 0	1000 0 0	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …
Nevis……………	484 10 0	175 0 0	58 10 12	… … …	… … …	148 15 0	… … …	… … …
New York………	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	23 5 0	… … …	… … …
Pensilvania……..	21 5 0	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …
Virginia and Maryland………….	… … …	… … …	350 0 0	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …
West Indies in general……….	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	… … …	12114 0 0	… … …
. . . .								

Ordered, that the said account be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider of methods for preventing the waste of the gold and silver coins of this kingdom. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 682-683.)[8]

Jan. 23, HC. A petition of the master, wardens, assistants, and others, of the Company of Distillers, of London, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the making of brandies from malted corn, and other materials, the produce of our plantations, hath been encouraged by several acts of Parliament; to the great advantage of this kingdom, as of our plantations abroad: that the clandestine running of French brandy not only lessens, but discourages, the consumption of malted corn; but disheartens the fair importers; to the great damage of his Majesty's revenue in the excise and customs: and praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preventing the clandestine running of French brandy into this kingdom.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preventing the clandestine running of goods: and that Mr. Heysham, Mr. Comptroller, Sir John Ward, Mr. Erle, Mr. Harley, Mr. John Chetwynd, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[9] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 685.)

Jan. 27, HC. A petition of several merchants, ironmongers, smiths, and other dealers in iron, in and about the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands more concerned in the said manufacture in this kingdom, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the war in the Baltick, the importing iron directly from Sweden is become impracticable; which obliges the traders therein to import it at second hand, at excessive prices; to the great discouragement of that manufacture; to the prejudice of the poor manufacturers thereof; to the lessening of that trade, and hindrance of our navigation: that, as there are large quantities of iron-ore, and other materials for making iron, in his Majesty's plantations of New England, Pensilvania, Virginia, Maryland, etc. his Majesty's subjects may be supplied from thence with large quantities, provided encouragement was given to begin this undertaking: and praying, that encouragement may be given to such as are willing to lay out sums of money for erecting iron-works in those colonies.

Ordered, that the consideration of the said petition be referred to a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House:

And it is referred to Mr. Heysham, Mr. Dockminique, Mr. Treby, Mr. Plumptre, Sir Wm. Daines, Mr. Cartwright, Lord Wm. Powlett, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Gold, Sir Cha. Cock, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Ward, Lord Castlecomer, Mr. White, Lord Guernsey, Mr. Chetwynd, Sir Orl. Bridgman, Mr. Liddall, Brigadier Stuart, Colonel

---

[8] Several naval accounts were this day presented, one containing an item of £254,400 12 *s.* 7 *d.* for stores, etc., including the premiums of stores imported from the plantations; and one of £4351 11 *s.* 6 *d.* to pay Canada bills of exchange on the victualling of the expedition. *C. J.*, XVIII. 678, 680.

[9] A bill was presented Feb. 7 and was passed by the Commons, but it failed in the House of Lords. A similar bill met with better success the next session. *C. J.*, XVIII. 719, 731, 736, 761, 762; *L. J.*, XX. 643, 645, 652, 659, 660.

Morton, Sir John Norris, Sir Tho. Johnson, Sir Fran. Leicester, Sir Rich. Grosvenor, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Smith, Mr. Barrington, Mr. Yonge, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Hutcheson, Mr. Diston, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Micklethwaite, Mr. Morice, Mr. Earl, Mr. Eden, Mr. Longueville, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Hedworth, Sir Wm. Wyndham, Sir Tho. Sebright, Sir Arthur Kay, Mr. Archer, Mr. Stuart, Sir James Campbell, Mr. Aislabie, Mr. Colemer, Mr. Bond, Sir Wm. Johnstone, Mr. Norris, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Trenchard, Lord Downe, Mr. Bromley, Lord Harry Powlett, Mr. Lade, Mr. Halsey; and all the members that serve for the counties of Sussex, Kent, Stafford, Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, and Derby; and all the merchants of the House: and they are to meet this afternoon at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber: and they have power to send for persons, papers, and records.[10] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 691.)

Jan. 27, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Navy do lay before this House an account of the premiums paid for naval stores imported from America for five years, ending at Christmas last. (*Ibid.*)

Jan. 27, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to give directions, that a report made by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to naval stores imported from America, be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*Ibid.*)

Jan. 27, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Navy do lay before this House an account of what quantities of pitch and tar, imported from America, have been bought for the use of his Majesty's navy, for five years, ending at Christmas last; with the prices paid for the said commodities respectively. (*Ibid.*)

Jan. 29, HC. Mr. Chetwynd, from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, a representation to his Majesty from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the production of naval stores in America:

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said representation be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants, ironmongers, smiths, and other dealers in iron, in and about the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands more concerned in the said manufacture in this kingdom, is referred.

The said representation is bound up with the other papers of this session.

Sir Charles Wager presented to the House, according to order, an account of the premiums paid for naval stores imported from America; and of what pitch and tar, imported from thence, has been bought for the navy; with the prices thereof; for five years, ending at Christmas 1717:

---

[10] Other petitions were presented Feb. 21 and 22, but no report was made by the committee this session. Accounts of the colonial iron industry will be found in V. S. Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in U. S., 1607-1860* (Carnegie Institution of Washington), I. 169-174; J. M. Swank, *Hist. of Manufacture of Iron in all Ages* (Philadelphia, 1892), chs. 9-14.

And the title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said account be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants, ironmongers, smiths, and other dealers in iron, in and about the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands more concerned in the said manufacture in this kingdom, is referred.

The said account is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 698.)

Feb. 3, HC. A bill for making the dividend of subscribed lottery annuities, and other annuities, established by an act of the last session of Parliament, payable half-yearly, commencing from Christmas last, was read the first time.

Ordered, that the bill be read a second time.[11] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 707.)

Feb. 3, HC. A petition of the merchants, and traders to sea, of the city of Bristol, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, being informed, that a further duty is desired to be laid on Irish yarn made of wool, imported into this kingdom, beg leave to represent the evil that will attend the same, if it should take effect: that it will very much lessen the trade from this kingdom to Ireland, that is now carried on for the product of all our plantations; *viz.* tobacco, sugars, indigo, cotton, etc.; and also for many of the manufactures and produce of this kingdom: that it will be the discouragement of navigation between this kingdom and Ireland: that it will put the people of Ireland upon all ways and means of transporting their wool to foreign parts: and praying relief herein.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty.[12] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 707.)

Feb. 15, HC. A petition of iron-masters, ironmongers, cutlers, freeholders, nailers, smiths, and artificers in the iron manufacture, living in and about the town of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, should there be encouragement given to the making and manufacturing of iron in any plantations belonging to his Majesty's dominions, it will certainly tend to the ruin of the iron-trade of this kingdom, which employs great numbers of people: the greatest consumption of our iron manufacture is now sent abroad to the plantations; which, if they have encouragement, will have no occasion for our assistance; and the iron-works of this nation must be totally ruined, for want of employment for the poor: and praying such relief as to the House shall seem meet.

---

[11] See note 13, *ante.* This bill (4 Geo. I. c. 10) was committed Feb. 6, reported Feb. 13, and passed Feb. 17; it was read by the Lords Mar. 1, committed Mar. 15, reported Mar. 17, and passed Mar. 19. It was given the royal assent Mar. 21. Ruffhead, V. 173; *C. J.*, XVIII. 718, 730, 737; *L. J.*, XX. 632, 654, 655, 659, 662.

[12] Two other petitions from the same city, making similar representations, were also presented this day.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants, ironmongers, smiths, and other dealers in iron, in and about the City of London, on behalf of themselves, and many thousands more concerned in the said manufacture in this kingdom, is referred.[13] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 733.)

Feb. 18, HC. A petition of the merchants in Glasgow, for themselves, and others in North Britain, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, notwithstanding the several laws made for discouraging the running of French brandy, and other foreign goods, yet, by the running of French brandy in our parts, not only his Majesty's revenue is impaired, and the coin drained out of the country to purchase it, but also the West India trade, which employed so many of our ships, and occasioned considerable export of herrings and manufactories, is sunk and lost; the product of their country discouraged; and fair traders become considerable losers: and praying, that some effectual methods may be taken to prevent such abuses for the future.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for the more effectual preventing the clandestine running of goods, is committed.[14] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 740.)

Feb. 20, HC. Resolved, that this House will, upon Tuesday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of the trade to the plantations; and to consider of proper methods for suppressing piracies in the West Indies.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that the several memorials, petitions, and representations, that have been sent, or delivered, to the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretaries of State, or Lords Commissioners of Trade, by the governors of, and traders to, the colonies and plantations in America, with respect to the pirates in the West Indies since the last peace;[15] with an account of the orders given thereupon; may be laid before this House.

Resolved, that an humble address to presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officers to lay before this House an account of what number of his Majesty's ships are in the West Indies; and at what time they were sent thither; and what instructions were given to the commanders of the said ships, in relation to the suppressing the pirates.

Ordered, that the said addresses be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 746.)

Feb. 21, HC. A petition of the ironmongers, smiths, and others, of the town of Birmingham, and parts adjacent, in the behalf of themselves, and many thousands more employed in the trade and manufactures of iron and brass, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners now labouring under great difficulties, through the scarcity of iron and brass, in carrying on those manufactures, upon which the livelihoods of many thousands do there wholly depend: and praying, that some encouragement may be given to such as shall erect works for making of iron and copper in the plantations in America, in order to supply from thence the growing wants of those materials.

---

[13] See under Jan. 27, *ante*.

[14] *Ante*, note 9.

[15] See, for example, *Cal. St. P. Col.*, 1712-1714, pp. 333-334; *B. T. Journal*, 1714/5–1718, pp. 235, 237, 254, 265, 292, 333-335, 338, 340, 341, 343, 344. The several papers here requested were presented to the House Feb. 24, 25, 27.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants, ironmongers, smiths, and other dealers in iron, in and about the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and others concerned in the said manufacture in this kingdom, is referred.[16] (*C. J.*, XVIII. 747.)

Feb. 22, HC. A petition of several merchants, shipwrights, ironmongers, smiths, and dealers in iron, and iron manufactury, in the city of Bristol, in behalf of themselves, and many hundreds more, concerned in the said manufacturies, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the trade to Sweedland[17] being prohibited, hath entirely prevented the importation of iron from thence; which obligeth the traders therein to import it at second-hand; to the great discouragement of that manufactury: that there are, in his Majesty's own plantations, great quantities of iron-ore, wood, and other materials for making of iron; by which the poor there may be employed, and paid for by the manufacturies of Great Britain, and these kingdoms greatly supplied with iron from thence: and praying, that encouragement may be given to those that are willing to engage in erecting iron-works in his Majesty's colonies.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of the several merchants, ironmongers, smiths, and other dealers in iron, in and about the City of London, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands more concerned in the said manufacture in this kingdom, is referred. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 749.)

Feb. 24, HC. Admiral Aylmer presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, memorials, petitions, and representations, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by the governors and traders to the plantations, with respect to the pirates in the West Indies; with the orders given thereupon:

And the general title to the said papers was read.

Ordered, that the said memorials, petitions, and representations, do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said memorials, petitions, and representations, are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 750-751.)

Feb. 24, HC. Sir Charles Cooke, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, several papers relating to the pirates in the West Indies; with a list of the said papers:

---

[16] Jan. 27, *ante*.

[17] Numerous petitions were presented this month concerning the iron trade with Sweden, and on Feb. 27 an address was debated that his Majesty take such measures as would permit the same trade with that country as was allowed to the allies. *C. J.*, XVIII. 756.

And the title of the said list was read.

Ordered, that the said papers do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said papers are bound up with the other papers of this session.

Ordered, that Mr. Francis Melmouth,[18] Mr. Thomas Mitchell, Mr. Richard Basnett, and Captain Greenhill, do attend the committee of the whole House to-morrow morning, who are to consider of the state of the trade to the plantations; and to consider of methods for suppressing pirates in the West Indies. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 751.)

Feb. 25, HC. Mr. Comptroller[19] presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, from Mr. Secretary Addison's office, memorials, petitions, and representations, with respect to the pirates in the West Indies; and the orders given thereupon:

And the general title to the said papers was read.

Ordered, that the said memorials, petitions, and representations, do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said memorials, petitions, and representations, are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 753.)

Feb. 25, HC. Resolved, that this House will, upon Saturday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of the trade to the plantations; and to consider of proper methods for suppressing piracies in the West Indies.

Ordered, that all such persons as were ordered to attend the said committee this day, do attend the same upon Saturday morning next. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 754.)

Feb. 27, HC. Mr. Chetwynde, from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, several papers relating to the pirates in the West Indies; with a list of them.

And then he withdrew.

And the general title thereof was read.

Ordered, that the said papers do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said papers are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XVIII. 756.)

[*Feb. 28*, HL.] To the Rt. Hon'ble the Lords Spitituall [*sic*] and Temporall in Parliament assembled

The humble petition of Leonard Thompson of Grays Inn esqr sheweth

That there is an act now pending before your Lordships for the further preventing robbery, burglary and other felonies, and the effectual transportation of felons and unlawful exporters of wool.

That the late King William of glorious memory did grant to your petitioners letters patents for the sole registring of all such servants male or female that should voluntary [*sic*] go or be sent to any of his Majesty's plantations in America or elsewhere, which said letters patents your petitioner is ready to produce to your Lordships, that there is the merchants clause in the said act which effects your petitioner's property, *viz't.* that idle persons under the age of twenty one years lurking about divers parts of London or elsewhere, it shall and may be lawfull for any merchant or others to contract with any such person for any such service not exceeding the term of eight years etc. which said contract or approbation of such magistrate or magistrates with the tenour of such contract shall be certifyed by such magistrate or magistrates at the next generall quarter sessions of the peace held for the county where such magistrate or magistrates shall reside to be registered by the clerk of the peace without fee or reward.[20]

---

[18] Melmoth was a merchant who had appeared before the Board of Trade in behalf of Knight, the deputy receiver general of Jamaica, concerning money issued for the subsistence of the soldiers there. Mitchell, also interested in Jamaica, attended at the same time as a witness. *B. T. Journal*, pp. 201, 202, 265.

[19] Hugh Boscawen, afterward Viscount Falmouth, was comptroller of the household 1714-1720. Joseph Addison, the poet and essayist, succeeded Townshend as Secretary of State Apr. 16, 1717.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays your Lordships to let him be heard by his councill before the said act does pass into a law, or otherwise relieve your petitioner in such manner as your Lordships shall think. And he shall pray etc. LEONARD THOMPSON (MSS. H. of L.)

Feb. 28, HL. Upon reading the petition of Leonard Thompson, of Greys Inn, esquire; praying, in regard there are in the bill depending in this House, touching the transportation of felons, matters contained, which may prejudice his interest; that he may be heard, by his counsel, before the bill does pass:

It is ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House to whom the bill stands committed; and that the petitioner be heard, by one counsel, thereupon, before their Lordships, if he thinks fit. (*L. J.*, XX. 631.)

Mar. 10, HL. To the Right hon'ble the Lords Spirituall and Temporall in Parliam't assembled.

The humble petition of the West India merchants and others fair trading dealers in coffee, tea and other goods together with the sugar bakers of the City of London sheweth

That by reason of a continued clandestine and destructive trade carryed on in running of foreign brandys, coffee, tea, spice, East India and other goods, yo'r pet'rs and all other fair traders are at present under very great difficulties and in time such practices will prove the ruin of many branches of the foreign trade and thereby as at present so will perpetually sink his Ma'ties revenues in the customs and consequently lessen the manufactures of this kingdom.

All which growing evills (by evading the laws already made to prevent them) yo'r pet'rs were wonderfully encouraged to beleive were coming to an end by the care of the hon'ble the Commons of Great Britain in passing the bill now before yo'r Lord'ps for preventing the clandestine running of goods but finding the bill is endevour'd to be obstructed by men who have found their interest in the practices aforesaid

---

[20] *Ante,* notes 4 and 6. This refers to section 5, which remained unchanged. Ruffhead, V. 175.

Yo'r pet'rs humbly pray they may be heard by themselves or counsell at the barr of yo'r Lord'ps house in behalf of the said bill for preventing the clandestine running of goods.[21]

And yo'r pet'rs shall pray etc.

J. A. Young
Wm. Coleman
Jas. Bunyard
John Smith
Thos. Whittell
Tho. Bankes
Robt. Elkins
Joseph Martyn
Joseph Webb
Jerem'h Murdett
Geo. Cressner
W. Longe
Tho. Brookes
Richard Wyndlon
Isaac Waldo
John Cookson
Fran. Horsfield
Tho. Chinnall
Tho. Corbett
John Samwaies
Tho. Fellows
Robt. Kidd
Henry Marshall
Dan. Alford
Wm. Bridgman
Ward Smith
Sam Pindar
Tho. Clarke
Per. Lewis
J. Bagnall
Edw'd Lewis
Wm. Butler
John Jones
Benj'n Smith
Thos. Fowler
Geo. Streatfeild
Daniel Wilmott
Tho: Purcas
Chas. Ewer

(MSS. H. of L.)

Mar. 10, HL. Upon reading the petition of the West India merchants and others, fair-trading dealers in coffee, tea, and other goods, together with the sugar-bakers of the City of London; praying, that they may be heard, by themselves or counsel, in behalf of the bill for preventing the clandestine running of goods:

It is ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House to whom the said bill stands committed; and that the petitioners may be heard before their Lordships, according to the prayer of their petition. (*L. J.*, XX. 645-646.)

Mar. 10, HL. To the Right hon'ble the Lords Spirituall and Temporall in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the masters, wardens, assistants and others of the company of distillers of London.

Sheweth that the distilling of brandy from malted corn and other materialls hath been promoted and carryed on by the encouragem't of severall acts of Parliament to the great encouragem't of the landed interest of Great Britain, besides the consumption of molosses and sugar the produce of the English plantations.

That the great quantities of foreign brandies runn of late and brought up by unfair traders hath mightily discouraged the above mencioned manufactures and lessened his Ma'ties revenues: the which mischiefs and inconveniencies to trade and the revenue yo'r pet'rs apprehend will be effectually prevented by the bill now before yo'r Lordships for the preventing the clandestine running of goods tho' artfully opposed by designing men.

---

[21] *Ante,* note 9.

Therefore yo'r pet'rs humbly pray to be heard by their counsell at the barr of yo'r Lord'ps house to make appear the reasonableness and necessary justice of the said bill.

And yo'r pet'rs shall pray etc.

ISRAEL WILKES
WM. ESTWICK
JOHN HAWKINS
JONATH BOULTER
HR. STONARD
SAML. PALMER
JNO. MACKLEY
JOHN WILKES
LUKE FOREMAN
JNO. KINCH
THO. CHAPMAN
TIMO. TENNANT

(MSS H. of L.)

Mar. 10, HL. Upon reading the petition of the masters, wardens, assistants, and others, of the Company of Distillers, London; praying, that they may be heard, by their counsel, to make appear the reasonableness and necessary justice of the bill for preventing the clandestine running of goods:

It is ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House to whom the said bill stands committed; and that the petitioners may be heard, by themselves or counsel, before the said committee. (*L. J.,* XX. 646.)

Mar. 13, HL. The House (according to order) was ad[journe]d during pleasure and put into a committee upon the bill entit[le]d An act ag't the clandestine running of uncustom'd and prohibited goods and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customes and excise.

The Earl of Clarendon in the chair.

The bill was read entire.

Mr. Perry[22] heard on the petition of the merch[an]ts and spoke ag't that part of the bill which gives power to search for run goods and several other parts of the bill particularly in violation to a clause as to ships hovering off the coast, says if it had been restrain'd to little ships he shou'd have no objection, but it is in general, takes notice also of that part of the same clause which obliges ma[ste]rs of vessels to give bond, mentions the petition from merchants who call themselves fair traders and observes how disingenuous it is in any persons to insinuate there are ill practices and frauds in others as good, just, fair and honest as themselves. He says he defies all the custome house officers to give an information of any fraud he has committed or attempted during the several years he has been a trader.

Mr. John Walker heard also ag't other parts of the bill.

Mr. Rich'd Harris heard likewise, and says a bill of this nature has been thrice attempted and tho not so severe as now yet were thrown out.

Mr. John Kidd heard and takes notice of the clause impowering the custome house officers to go on board ships and take bonds from the ma[ste]rs, also of the clause which obliges the ma[ste]rs who are only the carriers to pay the dutyes, observes also on the clause in relation to exporting goods. Mentions inconveniences likewise in other clauses. Says he knows of no indulgence used by the Com[missione]rs of the Customes to the merchants, expresses his fears from the encouragem't given to informers to be guilty of perjury. Mentions great injurys may ensue on putting the *onus probandi* on such as upon whom the goods are found, says such insolencies have been used by searchers as he is ashamed to mention. . . . .

---

[22] Micajah Perry, a colonial merchant of wide influence in colonial affairs, whose name appears frequently throughout this series (*William and Mary College Quarterly,* second ser., V. 234). Walker, Harris, and Kidd were also interested in colonial trade. John Pulteney was formerly a member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Poultney one of the Com[missione]rs of the Customes heard and says they have had repeated representations that if further restraint is not put on the clandestine running of uncustom'd and prohibited goods, the fair traders must leave off and the shopkeeper shut up shop. . . . . Instances in a person who insisted to swear that the goods mentioned in his contents were on board, tho' it was evident the same were landed, whereby it appears the laws already are defective. Observes the practice of putting small parcels of coffee in the night out of capt[ain]s cabbin windows. Says within these 3 years the seizures by the officers have amounted to 130,000 *l.*, notwithstanding which loss, that practice is not much discourag'd. Insists that so much of the bill as concerns the Com[missione]rs of the Customes has been well consider'd, and hopes a law of this kind shall pass.

Mr. Perry says if the bill be extended to ships of 40 tun the merch[an]ts shall not object to it. . . . .[23] (MSS. H. of L., Minute Book.)

Session of November 11, 1718–April 18, 1719 (5 Geo. I.).[1]

1718.

Nov. 11, HC, HL. Then the *Lord Chancellor* said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have now received his Majesty's commands from the throne, to declare to you, in his Majesty's name and words, the causes of his meeting you in Parliament at this time, as follows . . . .

To vindicate therefore the faith of our former treaties, as well as to maintain those which we have lately made, and to protect and defend the trade of my subjects, which has in every branch been violently and unjustly oppressed, it became necessary for our naval forces to check their progress. It was reasonable to hope, that the success of our arms, the repeated offers of friendship, which I have never ceased to make in the most pressing manner, and the measures taken, in concert with the Emperor and the Most Christian King, to restore the public tranquillity, would have produced a better disposition in the court of Spain; but I have received informations, that, instead of listening to our reasonable terms of accommodation, that court has lately given orders, at all the ports of Spain and of the West Indies, to fit out privateers, and to take our ships.

---

[23] Further consideration of this bill was postponed from time to time until Mar. 19 and 20, when several amendments were made. The session closed the following day. *L. J.*, XX. 652, 654, 656, 659, 660; MSS. H. of L., Minute Book.

[1] The principal changes in the ministry were: Thomas, Lord Parker, afterwards Earl of Macclesfield, was made Lord Chancellor in the place of Lord Cowper; James Craggs and James, Earl Stanhope succeeded Addison and Sunderland as Secretaries of State; Nicholas Lechmere, afterwards Lord Lechmere, was appointed Attorney General vice Sir Edward Northey; and the Earl of Sunderland became president of the Council and first commissioner of the Treasury. Before the end of 1718 no fewer than 20 new Whig peers had been created. Turberville, *House of Lords in the Eighteenth Cent.*, p. 161.

I am persuaded, that a British Parliament will enable me to resent such treatment as becomes us; and it is with pleasure that I can assure you of the ready and friendly resolutions of our good brother the Regent of France,[2] to concur and join with me in the most vigorous measures. . . . .[3] (*C. J.*, XIX. 3; *L. J.*, XXI. 4.)

Nov. 18, HC. Sir John Jennings presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, estimate of the debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the 30th of September 1718 . . . .

And the titles of the said estimates were read.

Ordered, that the said estimates do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of this House.[4] (*C. J.*, XIX. 8.)

Nov. 18, HC. The House being informed, that a person from the Secretary at War's office attended at the door;

He was called in;

And, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1719.

In the plantations.	Pay of the regiments, etc., for 365 days.			Total.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment........................	9,775	18	4			
Four independent companies of foot, at New-York..	7,141	16	8			
Colonel Phillips's regiment.......................	9,830	13	4			
One company at Bermudas.......................	1,003	15	0			
Two companies at Jamaica........................	3,653	0	10			
One company in the Island of Providence...........	1,821	19	2			
	——	—	—	33,227	3	4
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia.........	....	..	..	2,539	1	8
. . . .						
Provisions for Colonel Phillips's regiment, in garison at Annapolis Royal and Placentia,, deducting 4 *d.* per diem, out of the subsistence of each non-commission officer, and private man, towards that expence; remains to be borne by the government....	1,558	17	1			
. . . .						

Ordered, that the said estimates do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XIX. 10-11.)

---

[2] Philip, Duke of Orleans, regent during the minority of Louis XV.

[3] Afterwards several treaties were examined by the Commons and Lords, and a proper address drawn and presented to the king. War with Spain was declared Dec. 17, which lasted until 1720, when the latter joined the Quadruple Alliance.

[4] This estimate contained a charge of £274,762 14 *s.* 1 *d.* for naval stores, including the premiums paid on those imported from the plantations. *C. J.*, XIX. 8.

Nov. 18, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, account shewing how the monies given for the service of the year 1718 have been disposed; distinguished under the several heads, until the eighteenth of November 1718; and the parts thereof remaining undisposed.

And the title of the said account was read. . . . .[5] (*C. J.*, XIX. 11-12.)

Nov. 19, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, account of deficiencies; *viz.*

Of the grants for the year 1718 . . . .[6] (*C. J.*, XIX. 13-14.)

Nov. 19, HC. Mr. White, from the Board of Ordnance, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance for the year 1719, for land-service. . . . .[7] (*C. J.*, XIX. 16.)

Nov. 20, HC. Mr. Sloper presented to the House . . . .

An account of the numbers of men in each particular regiment, and independent company, contained in the estimate of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1719:

And the titles of the said accounts were read.

The said accounts are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

In the plantations.	Effective numbers.	
Colonel Lucas's regiment	435	
Four independent companies at New-York	445	
Colonel Phillips's regiment	434	
One independent company at Bermudas	57	
Two ditto at Jamaica	224	
One ditto at the island of Providence	112	
	——	1,707 . . . .
. . . .		

(*C. J.*, XIX. 16-17.)[8]

Dec. 8, HC. Mr. Farrer reported from the committee, who were appointed to inquire what laws are expired, or near expiring; and to report which of them are fit to be revived, or continued; that they had considered the matters to them referred; and had come to several resolutions; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

---

[5] For forces and garrisons in the plantations, a balance remaining above the amount granted, £7285 15 *s.* 2 *d.*; ditto at Placentia and Annapolis, £1558 17 *s.* 1 *d.*; for Bahamas and Providence, the full sum granted, £2858 13 *s.* 10 *d.*, was paid.

[6] Including the following: for forces and garrisons in America, £35,766 5 *s.*; for provisions for Placentia and Annapolis Royal £1558 17 *s.* 1 *d.*; for the company in the Bahamas and Providence £2858 13 *s.* 10 *d.*

[7] For Mahon, Gibraltar, Annapolis, Placentia, and North Britain the estimate was £9962 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; extraordinaries for fortifications and repairs at Annapolis £1000, Placentia £2500.

[8] The next day the accounts presented during the past few days were referred to the committee on supply, which on Nov. 22 presented resolutions making the necessary grants. *C. J.*, XIX. 18, 19.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of the late Queen Anne, intituled, An act for encourageing the tobacco-trade; which was to continue for the term of five years, from and after the first day of June 1714, and from thence to the end of the next session of Parliament; is fit to be continued. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and that Mr. Farrer, Mr. Morice, and Mr. Heysham, do prepare, and bring in, the said bill, or bills.[9] (*C. J.*, XIX. 33.)

Dec. 23, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preventing the clandestine running of uncustomed and prohibited goods; and for the more effectual prevention of frauds relating to the customs: and that Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Bond do prepare, and bring in, the same.[10] (*C. J.*, XIX. 47.)

Dec. 24, HC. Ordered, that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ, for the electing a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Saint Germans, in the county of Cornwall, in the room of John Knight esquire; who, since his election for the said borough, hath accepted the office of secretary for the Leeward-Islands.[11] (*C. J.*, XIX. 47.)

1718/9.

Jan. 17, HC. A representation and petition of the master, wardens, searchers, and assistants, of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, in the county of York, and within six miles compass of the same, incorporate by act of Parliament, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the cutlery-trade hath been ever esteemed one of the greatest manufacturies of the kingdom, and employed and maintained many thousands of the king's subjects, and brought great riches to the nation: that, of late, divers ill-disposed persons, confederating with foreigners, have been, and are still, endeavouring to transplant the cutlery, and other branches of the iron-trade, out of his Majesty's dominions; and, for that purpose, have shipped off and transported several of the king's subjects, workmen in the said trades, with their families, from Newcastle and London, into foreign countries, and have there erected furnaces for the making steel; and have endeavoured to put and place foreigners servants and apprentices in the manufacturies of iron and steel in divers parts of this kingdom; and many attempts made and used to entice and draw away into foreign countries many of the workmen within this corporation; by means of which practices, the king's duties will be lessened, and the nation robbed of the said manufacturies: and praying, that such remedies may be provided, as may prevent the same.

---

[9] *Ante*, p. 335, note 22. This act (5 Geo. I. c. 7) continued the former act as long as the respective duties on tobacco continued. The bill was read Dec. 9, ingrossed Dec. 12, and passed Dec. 15; it was read by the Lords Dec. 19, committed the following day, considered, reported, and passed Dec. 22. The royal assent was given Feb. 18. Ruffhead, V. 185; *C. J.*, XIX. 34, 37, 39, 106; *L. J.*, XXI. 27, 29, 31, 32, 74.

[10] See under Jan. 23, 1717/8. Among the provisions of this act (5 Geo. I. c. 11), relating to plantation products, it was forbidden to export coffee (excepting that sent to Ireland or the plantations) save in the original bale or package, or in some bale containing the same quantity, or not less than 400 lbs.; goods saved out of any stranded ship were liable to customs; acts concerning the importation of naval stores were continued, but no certificate was to be issued for pitch or tar from the plantations until freed from dross and water; and acts to prevent the planting of tobacco in England and to regulate the plantation trade were continued during the life of the tonnage and poundage act. The bill was read Jan. 12, committed Jan. 16, considered Jan. 22, 29, Feb. 4, 5, reported Feb. 7, and passed by the Commons Feb. 12; it was read by the Lords Feb. 28, committed Mar. 2, considered Mar. 12, 14, 17, reported and amended Mar. 18, passed Mar. 19, and conference had with the Commons Mar. 25, 26. The royal assent was given Apr. 18. Ruffhead, V. 195, 197, 198; *C. J.*, XIX. 51, 57, 66, 80, 88, 89, 91, 98, 142, 144; *L. J.*, XXI. 83, 85, 98, 100, 103, 105, 106, 114, 150; Eleanor L. Lord, *Industrial Experiments in the British Colonies of North America* (Johns Hopkins Univ. *Studies*, extra vol. XVII.), p. 75.

[11] Knight was re-elected Jan. 10. *Return of Members of Parliament,* pt. II., p. 38.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion therein, to the House . . . .[12] (*C. J.*, XIX. 57-58.)

Jan. 22, HC. The order being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill against clandestine running of uncustomed and prohibited goods; and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customs . . . .

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause to prevent the importation of unmerchantable pitch or tar from the plantations, or Scotland, in order to obtain a premium out of the publick money for such unwarrantable pitch and tar. . . . .[13] (*C. J.*, XIX. 66.)

Jan. 31, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the encouraging naval stores to be brought to this kingdom: and that Mr. Secretary Craggs, Colonel Bladen, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XIX. 82.)

Feb. 3, HC. Mr. Secretary Craggs presented to the House, according to order, a bill for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[14] (*C. J.*, XIX. 85.)

Feb. 3, HC. A petition of several sufferers, and the agents and factors of other sufferers, at Nevis and Saint Christopher's, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that by an act, of the ninth year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An act for licensing and regulating hackney coaches and chairs;[15] and for charging certain new duties on stamped vellom, etc.; amongst other things, it is enacted, that a sum of 103,003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* shall be distributed to and amongst such proprietors, and inhabitants only, of the said islands of Nevis and Saint Christopher's, which have resettled, or shall resettle, their plantations in the same islands respectively; the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations were to cause a proportionable part of the said sum for every one of the said proprietors, and inhabitants, as suffered by the said invasion, who should re-settle their plantations in the said island, or either of them, according to their losses sustained, by the return of a commission for that purpose, formerly issued, should make appear: and by another act, of the 10th of her late Majesty, intituled, An act for explaining several clauses in an act, passed last sessions of Parliament, for the relief of the sufferers of the islands of Nevis and Saint Christopher's, by reason of the invasion of the French, in the year 1705,[16] it is enacted, that such persons, only, shall be intitled to part of the 103,003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* who were proprietors, or planters, or inhabitants, of one of the said islands, at the time of the said invasion, and appear to be sufferers by the return of a commission mentioned in the said act, who, by themselves, or their agents, had re-settled, on or before the 25th day of December 1711: and it is declared, that the residence of any planter, or his agent, upon their respective plantations, and manuring, planting, and improving the same; and the return of such other inhabitants, or their representatives, to their former houses, or dealings, or occupations; shall be deemed and construed a good re-settlement, and intitle them to a proportionable share of the bounty aforesaid; and every such sufferer who shall not, on or before the 25th of December 1712, make such proof of his re-settlement, as aforesaid, shall be excluded from any share of the bounty: the petitioners, being sufferers in the said islands, and returned in the commission as such to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, are refused to have their debentures issued to them, or their agents, by reason of the express words of the said act of the tenth of her late Majesty, to re-settle their plantations respectively; some of them being destroyed on one island, and afterwards re-settled on the other; and others, through negligence of their agents, either did not, or could not, enter their claims within the time limited by the said act of the 10th of her late Majesty: and as it may appear, by the commission for examining into the losses of the persons sustained in the said islands, that the petitioners were sufferers, and equally intitled with others to the bounty given by Parliament for the benefit of the said sufferers: and praying, that a further power may be given to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to examine, and determine, their right of claim to the bounty, and to issue forth to them their debentures, upon their making it appear, that they were sufferers in one of the said islands, and did re-settle in either of them; and to relieve such, who were sufferers, that their agents did not, or could not, make their claims within the time limited by the said act.

---

[12] The report of the committee, whose names appear in the *Journals,* was made Jan. 27 and considered Feb. 2, when a bill was ordered which provided for fines and imprisonment for persons convicted of contracting with artificers in wool, iron, steel, brass, etc., to leave the kingdom for any part "out of his Majesty's dominions". 5 Geo. I. c. 27 (Ruffhead, V. 236); *C. J.*, XIX. 78, 83.

[13] *Ante,* note 10.

[14] The session closed before the Commons had time to consider the amendments made to this bill by the Lords. The bill was committed Feb. 6, considered Feb. 13, reported Feb. 18, ingrossed Feb. 25, and passed Mar. 3; it was read by the Lords Mar. 16, committed Mar. 18, considered Apr. 2, recommitted Apr. 7, reconsidered Apr. 9, reported Apr. 10, and passed as amended Apr. 13. An act giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores was passed in 1721 (8 Geo. I. c. 12). *C. J.*, XIX. 90, 99, 105, 113, 119; *L. J.*, XXI. 102, 104, 116, 121, 123, 124, 128.

[15] C. 16, *ante,* p. 264.

---

[16] *Ante*, pp. 132, 206.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, as it appears to them, to the House . . . .[17] (*C. J.*, XIX. 86.)

Feb. 5, HC. A petition of William Chauncy merchant was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioner being possessed of a bill of exchange, drawn by Colonel Robert Hunter, in lieu of several other bills by him drawn on the then Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for the service of the expedition to Canada, amounting to five hundred twenty-and-five pounds; which bills were returned protested; but no other satisfaction could be obtained from the said Colonel Hunter, but the drawing the above-mentioned bill; which hath been presented to the Lords of the Treasury for their acceptance, and payment; but the petitioner is by them informed, that the House hath made provision to several merchants, for sundry bills, drawn for the use of the said expedition; but that he hath no relief thereby: and praying relief.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of several sufferers, and the agents and factors of other sufferers, at Nevis and Saint Christopher's, is referred: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, as it appears to them, to the House.[18] (*C. J.*, XIX. 89.)

Feb. 16, HC. A petition of Thomas Thatcher, of London, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioner is possessed of army-debentures, which ought to have been writ into the South-Sea stock in the year 1711; but, the same being not to be found at that time, nor before the completing the said stock, he was deprived of the benefit intended thereby, in making them part of the capital stock of the said company; and also being possessed of bills of exchange from New-York, drawn by Colonel Hunter on the Lords of the Treasury, which still remain unpaid;[19] the said debentures and bills amounting to two hundred pounds, or thereabouts; which remains in the hands of the petitioner, and unprovided for: and praying, that the said bills and debentures, with the interest due thereon, in his possession, may be provided for.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee, to whom the petition of several sufferers, and the agents and factors of other sufferers, at Nevis and Saint Christopher's, in behalf of themselves, and others, is referred: and that they do examine the matter of the said petition; and report the same, as it appears to them, to the House. (*C. J.*, XIX. 102.)

Feb. 17, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, merchants, and principal traders, of the city of Bristol, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the consumption of iron in Great Britain has, of late, amounted to about forty thousand tuns per annum; about two-thirds whereof has been imported from neighbouring countries; and our own woods being so far exhausted, as neither to admit the making an additional quantity of iron, or even to continue, for many years longer, the quantity now made; for that, whensoever the course of importation is interrupted, that commodity will not only become scarce, and consequently dear, to the general cost of the nation; but the manufacturing thereof must decay; the smiths and nailers lose much of their employ; gentlemen and merchants be oppressed in the charge of their iron-work, for house and ship-building; and our colonies be supplied, as now in great measure they are, by a clandestine importation of iron-wares from foreigners: to prevent which consequences, they conceive, that whereas our American colonies abound with wood, and iron-ore, the climate is healthful, and provisions cheap, were encouragement given to the making only pig-iron there, a sufficient quantity might be made to supply our demands at home; where the erecting more forges would employ more hands; make double the quantity of iron with the same quantity of wood now expended; the extravagant price of iron would become more moderate; and the manufacturers thereof increase; poor be employed; trade supported; navigation encouraged; and the British islands and plantations in America entirely furnished with iron, and iron-wares, from hence, on easier terms than by any clandestine importation: and praying, that encouragement may be given.

---

[17] The committee, as named in the *Journals*, reported Mar. 11.

[18] The report was considered Apr. 3.

[19] For the expedition to Canada.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table until the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores was committed, be received.[20] (*C. J.*, XIX. 103.)

Feb. 20, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that an account be laid before this House of all gifts and grants that have been made of any part of the West-Indies, yielded up by France to Great Britain, by the treaty of Utrecht; with all papers and memorials relating thereunto; and the proceedings thereupon.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[21] (*C. J.*, XIX. 108.)

Mar. 2, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, and merchants, trading to his Majesty's plantations in America, of and from the borough and port of Liverpoole, in the county palatine of Lancaster, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, as by a bill now under consideration, to give further encouragement for importing naval stores from the plantations, the petitioners conceive, that the importation of iron from thence will very much tend to promote navigation, and the manufactures of this nation in general: and praying, that the importation of iron from the American plantations may be included in the said bill; and that the same may pass into a law.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table until the said bill be read a third time.[22] (*C. J.*, XIX. 116.)

---

[20] *Ante*, pp. 396, 400, 409. Dummer's opposition to this bill helped to defeat it (*post*, note 10, p. 431).

[21] Feb. 23 it was reported that his Majesty would be pleased to give the necessary directions. *C. J.*, XIX. 111.

[22] *Ante*, note 14.

[*Mar. 2*], HL. To the Right Hono'ble the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled

The humble petition of several merchants tradeing to the plantations and also of several ship wrights and rope makers in behalf of themselves and others sheweth

First. That some of your petitioners are importers of pitch and tarr from the plantations in America, which upon importation is intituled to a premium or bounty, and others of them use large quantities of the said pitch and tarr in building and repairing of ships and in the making of cordage.

2dly. That by a bill now depending before your Lordships against clandestine running of prohibited goods and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customs, amongst other things it is enacted that no certificate shall be made out in order to allow the premium or reward for any pitch untill the same be freed from dirt or dross or for any such tarr that is not fitting for to be used for making cordage.

3dly. If the said bill should pass into a law as it now stands great inconveniencies will arise, both to the merchants importers of the said commodities and the ship-wrights and rope makers, likewise by difficultys they may be subjected to by the officers allowing or disallowing what tarr they shall please to judge to be fitt for cordage when much greater quantities of the said tarr is used in building and repairing of ships and vessells.

4thly. And that before the incouragement given, for bringing of pitch and tarr from the plantations, extravagant prices used to be put on the Swedish pitch and tarr to the great detriment of our trade and navigation. And if any discouragment should be put on pitch and tarr imported from the plantations it may occasion a great advance in the price of the said commodities, and subject us to the extravagant prices which were put upon us by the Swedes as formerly.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that they may be heard by themselves or council before the said bill pass into a law for continuing the bounty on tarr imported from the British plantations in America, which is fitt to be used in building and repairing of ships and vessells as well as for cordage or grant them such other relief as in your great wisdom shall think fitt.

And your petitioners shall ever pray etc.

John Rollings
John Westerbane
Daniell Fox
Alex. Allen
Will Bevois
Barth. Wood
Tho. Pyers
William White
John Bevois
Abra. Cadd
Geo. Gardner

Jam. Bradley
Tho. Colmore
John Buxton
Charles Wynn
Wm. Hunt
Tho. Bronsdon
Jona. Gardner
J. Stephens
Thomas Bevois
John Hoyd
David Guerard

Ward De Line
Paul Don
Jno. Lynch
Jona. Perrie
Micajah Perry
D. Godin
John Hyde
Benj. Hatley
Wm. Williamson
Robert Cary
Benja. Bradley

Joseph Crowcker
Wm. Downds, jun'r
Rench. Hughes
Wm. Keeley
Joseph Wragg
Jn. Godin
Geo. Meade
Jam. Missant
French and Devon
Jn. Greaves
Robt. Hackett
James Taylor
Jonas Shish
Alex. Robins
Wm. Hoar
M. Samuel Baron
James Crane
Rich'd Higginson
Sam. Wragg
Jno. Gilberts
Fra. Wilkes
Jos. Pane
Joseph Lowe
T. Sheppard
Dan. Allen
Bern'd. Eales
Sampson Sheafe
W. Taylor
Edward Hext
Mike Payne
Wm. Ellis
Tho. Sanford
Wm. Browne
Richard Mico
Isaac Piron
Francis Willis
James Brain
Wm. Dawkins
John Wightman
Stephen Godin
David Bussard
Noel Cossart
Saml. Baker
F. Gourdons

(MSS. H. of L.)

Mar. 2, HL. A petition of several merchants trading to the plantations; and also of several shipwrights and ropemakers, in behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House, and read; praying, that they may be heard, by themselves or counsel, before the passing of the bill, intituled, An act against clandestine running of uncustomed goods; and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customs.

It is ordered, that the petitioners be at liberty to be heard, by themselves, before the committee of the whole House to whom the said bill stands committed, on Saturday next; and that the said petition be referred to the said committee; and that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs have notice hereof; and that they, or some of them, do then attend.[23] (*L. J.*, XXI. 85.)

Mar. 3, HC. A petition of the iron-makers, cutlers, smiths, artificers, and freeholders, in and about the town of Birmingham, in behalf of themselves, and many others who are concerned in the making and manufacturing of iron within this kingdom, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, should there be encouragement given to the making or manufacturing of iron in any of the foreign plantations belonging to his Majesty's dominions, it will inevitably tend to the ruin and destruction of the iron-trade of this kingdom; which is inferior to none but the woollen, and maintains at least two hundred thousand people; which, if lost, must become an heavy burden to the nation, besides the prejudice it will be to the merchants, and vast number of ships that are employed in the exportations of the iron manufacture to the plantations; as also the vast loss a great number of his Majesty's subjects will sustain in the value of their estates, who have woods, and ore for making of iron; and the tenants employed in the carriages to the iron-works of this nation must be totally ruined for want of employment, and will be in no condition to pay their rents; but the value of their farms must be considerably reduced: and praying there may be no encouragement given to the making of pig or bar iron in America.

---

[23] The preceding entry gives the petition in full.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table until the bill for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores be read the third time. (*C. J.*, XIX. 118.)

Mar. 3, HC. A petition of several gentlemen, freeholders, manufacturers, artificers, miners, colliers, founders, forgemen, workmen, and labourers, concerned in the manufactury of iron, on the behalf of themselves, and many thousands more within the several counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth, and his Majesty's forest of Dean, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners, as well as many others within the counties aforesaid, who are freeholders, are owners of several large quantities of coppice-woods, and other woods, iron, cinders, and ore; which are made use of for the supply of the iron-works within the same counties, and the value of their estates much increased thereby; as also the tenants are enabled to pay a greater rent, and a vast number of poor people employed; and kept at work; all which advantages they shall be deprived of, should there be encouragement given for making pig or bar iron in the plantations, and importing the same into this kingdom, as is designed by the said bill; and will only tend to inlarge the trade, and enrich the remote parts; no forbidding clause, or restraint, if iron be made in the plantations, can prevent their manufacturing of it in those countries, where there is coal in such plenty, and conveniences for it; and then this nation will not only be deprived of that advantage it reaps by the making of pig and bar iron; but also the manufacturers, who are so very numerous, will be deprived of their livelihood; and they, and their families, must be maintained by the parishes: that the petitioners could not apprehend a bill, under the title of encourageing the importation of naval stores into this kingdom, could deprive a nation of so valuable a manufacture as the making of iron; which attempt, were it made publick, would draw an opposition from most parts of this kingdom: and praying to be heard, by their counsel, against the said bill.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table until the bill for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores be read the third time. (*Ibid.*)

Mar. 3, HC. A petition of the ironmongers, cutlers, smiths, artificers, and freeholders, in and about the town of Walsal, in the county of Stafford, in behalf of themselves, and many others who are concerned in the making and manufacturing of iron within this kingdom, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, if the foreign plantations within his Majesty's dominions should be encouraged in the making or manufacturing of iron, it must needs be very prejudicial to the iron-trade of this kingdom; which at present is very considerable, and maintains some thousands of people; and also it will be very prejudicial to the persons and ships that are employed in exporting the iron manufacture; and particularly to such who have wood on their estates, and iron-stone, for making of iron; in carrying whereof, a great many of the tenants and freeholders of this nation are employed, and thereby not only raise their rents, but subsist themselves and families: and praying, that there may be no encouragement given to the making of pig or bar iron in America.

Ordered, that the petition do lie upon the table until the bill for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores be read the third time. (*C. J.*, XIX. 118.)

Mar. 3, HC. An ingrossed bill for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores was read the third time.

An ingrossed clause was offered, as a rider, to be added to the bill, for the more effectual preventing the manufacturing into iron-wares, within any of his Majesty's British colonies or plantations in America, any sows, pigs, or bars, whatsoever:

And the said clause was twice read, with blanks:

And then the clause was, by leave of the House, withdrawn. . . . .

Resolved, that the bill do pass: and that the title be, An act for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores.

Ordered, that Colonel Bladen do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence. (*C. J.*, XIX. 119-120.)

Mar. 7, HL. It is likewise ordered, that the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations do lay before this House an account of what has passed before them, in relation to the clause contained in the beforementioned bill,[24] allowing a premium for importing pitch and tar from the West Indies; and that such of the said commissioners as are not members of either House of Parliament do then attend. (*L. J.*, XXI. 92.)

Mar. 10, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill to continue the commissioners appointed to take, examine, state, and determine, the debts due to the army; and to examine and state the demands of several foreign princes and states for subsidies, during the late war;

A petition of several British officers, who served above five years in America, at the reduction of Port Royal, now Anapolis Royal, and on several other commands, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, on the arrival of General Nicholson at Boston, the thirteenth of October 1713, they were informed, by her late Majesty's orders, they were reduced to half-pay, from the 22d day of December 1712; but they, not receiving the least notice thereof before that time, did continue on duty until the arrival of the said general: that they, being very much aggrieved by those orders, did apply to her late Majesty for relief; on which the then paymaster-general was ordered, and thereupon did lay before the House, in the year 1714, the demand of the petitioners; which, by the then select committee of the estimates, was reported as a just debt; but, the commissioners appointed to determine the debts of the army not thinking themselves sufficiently authorized, by any acts, to certify their demands, they have not yet received the benefit of full pay, as was then agreed unto by the House, on the report from the said committee: that the many hardships the petitioners suffered, in being broke before they had knowledge thereof, and that in a foreign country, where they had no means to get any competency for their support, or to defray the expence they were at in performing above nine months duty after December 1712, was the matter which moved the late Queen and Parliament to approve and allow their demand; in regard of which, and that his Majesty, as well as the late queen, always allowed full pay to officers in actual service, whether in their own country, or in places abroad: and praying to be relieved.

---

[24] Against clandestine running of uncustomed goods. For proceedings of the Board of Trade see the *Journal*, Nov. 1718–Dec. 1722, pp. 15-23, 45-46. These extracts were presented Mar. 12. *L. J.*, XXI. 98.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill to continue the commissioners appointed to take, examine, state, and determine, the debts due to the army; and to examine and state the demands of several foreign princes and states for subsidies, during the late war; is committed.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause for the petitioners relief. . . . .[25] (*C. J.*, XIX. 126.)

Mar. 11, HC. Mr. Godfrey reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of several sufferers, and the agents and factors of other sufferers, at Nevis and Saint Christopher's, in behalf of themselves, and others, was referred, the matter, as it appeared to them; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered the report in at the clerk's table.

Ordered, that the report be taken into consideration upon Friday morning next.[26] (*C. J.*, XIX. 128.)

Mar. 17, HC. Mr. Godfrey reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of Thomas Thatcher, of London,[27] a proprietor of some army-debentures, and of one bill of exchange, upon account of the Canada expedition, was referred, the matter, as it appeared to them; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the said report was read.

Ordered, that the report do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 133.)

Mar. 17, HL. The House (according to order) was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee again upon the bill, intituled, An act against clandestine running of uncustomed goods; and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customs.

And, after some time spent therein, the House was resumed.

And the Earl of Clarendon reported, that the committee of the whole House, to whom the said bill was referred, had heard the merchants upon their petition, against the clauses therein contained, relating to the premium on the importation of pitch and tar from the West Indies,[28] as also some of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, and of the Navy, for the said clauses; and that the committee had gone through the bill, with some amendments; which he was ready to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

---

[25] This bill (5 Geo. I. c. 14) had been ordered Mar. 3, was read the next day, committed Mar. 6, considered Mar. 9 and 10, reported Mar. 12, and passed Mar. 13; it was read by the Lords Mar. 14, committed Mar. 16, reported Mar. 17, and passed Mar. 20. The royal assent was given Apr. 18. *Statutes at Large* (London, 1734), V. 44; *C. J.*, XIX. 119, 120, 125, 129, 130; *L. J.*, XXI. 100, 102, 106, 107, 151.

[26] Postponed to Apr. 3. See under Feb. 3, *ante*.

[27] Feb. 16, *ante*. The report was considered Apr. 3.

[28] The Minute Book of the House of Lords seems to be silent concerning this hearing. The legislative history of this bill is given in note 10, *ante*.

Ordered, that the report of the said amendments be received to-morrow. (*L. J.*, XXI. 103.)

Mar. 20, HC. Mr. Farrer presented to the House, according to order, a bill for recovering the fund appropriated for payment of the lottery-tickets which were made forth for the service of the year 1710, by a voluntary subscription of the proprietors in the capital stock of the South-Sea Company; and for raising a sum of money to pay off such debts and incumbrances as are therein mentioned: and the same was received; and read the first time. . . . .[29] (*C. J.*, XIX. 135.)

Mar. 21, HC. Mr. Godfrey reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of William Chancy merchant was referred,[30] the matter, as it appeared to them; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table.

Ordered, that the said report do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 136.)

1719.

Apr. 3, HC. The orders of the day being read;

The House proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee, to whom the petition of several sufferers, and the agents and factors of other sufferers, at Nevis and Saint Christopher's, in behalf of themselves, and others, was referred:[31]

And the said report was read; and is as follows; *viz.*

That the committee, according to the order of the House, have taken the said petition into consideration; and perused two acts of Parliament, of the ninth and tenth of Queen Anne, together with several papers delivered to them by the secretary of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, relating to the subject-matter of the said petition; whereby they do find,

That the sum of 103,003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* was granted to be distributed to and amongst such proprietors, and inhabitants of the said islands, as were sufferers by the invasion of the French in 1705, and should resettle their plantations in the same islands respectively; and that the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations were to cause a proportionable part of the said sum to be distributed to such sufferers who should appear, by the return of a commission to be issued for that purpose, to have resettled, before the 25th December 1711, in the same islands; but that such resettlers were to prove their resettlement before 25th December 1712:

---

[29] Section 42 of this act (5 Geo. I. c. 19) provided for the maintenance of forces and garrisons in the plantations, Annapolis Royal, Placentia, etc.; section 48 limited the time for prosecution of bonds given as security for cards and dice exported beyond seas, because of the impracticability of bringing witnesses from the East and West Indies and elsewhere. The bill was committed Mar. 21, reported Apr. 7, and passed Apr. 9; it was read the same day by the Lords, was committed the next day, reported Apr. 11, and passed Apr. 13. The royal assent was given Apr. 18. Ruffhead, V. 221, 223; *C. J.*, XIX. 137, 143, 146, 149, 150, 151; *L. J.*, XXI. 123, 125, 126, 128, 150.

[30] Feb. 5, *ante*. The report was considered Apr. 3.

[31] Feb. 3 and 5, *ante*. The bill here ordered (which became 5 Geo. I. c. 32) was read Apr. 4, committed Apr. 7, considered the next day, reported Apr. 9, and passed Apr. 10; it was read the same day by the Lords, committed Apr. 11, and reported and passed Apr. 13. The royal assent was given Apr. 18. Ruffhead, V. 242; *C. J.*, XIX. 148, 150, 151, 155; *L. J.*, XXI. 124, 125, 127, 151.

That several of the petitioners, being proprietors, and inhabitants of the said islands, do appear to be sufferers there by the said returned commission; and have proved in due time, that they have resettled on one of the said islands; but cannot have debentures issued to them, or to their agents, for their losses, by reason of some words in the said act of the tenth of Queen Anne, which are construed to oblige them to resettle on the same island where they sustained their losses; though they appear to have resettled on the other of the said islands within the time limited, as aforesaid:

And likewise, that some others of the petitioners had been sufferers by the said returned commission, and did resettle on one of the said islands within the time limited by the said act for resettlement; but, having not proved their resettlement before the 25th December 1712, as directed by the act of the tenth of the queen, cannot, without the favour of the House, have debentures issued for their losses; which omission, they allege, was occasioned by the death of some of their agents, the neglect of others, and the general discouragement they laid under from the wording the last act of Parliament.

The committee further find, that there remains a surplus of the said bounty, granted to the said sufferers, yet unissued; partly occasioned by the abovesaid sufferers not having their debentures issued out; which they would be intitled to if the said act might further be explained.

And a clause in the said act, of the tenth year of Queen Anne, relating to the said sufferers at Nevis and Saint Christopher's, was also read.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for relief of such sufferers of the island of Nevis and Saint Christopher's as have settled in either of those islands, and made due proof of such settlement, before the 25th day of December one thousand seven hundred and twelve: and that Mr. Godfrey and Colonel Bladen do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XIX. 145-146.)

Apr. 3, HC. The House proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee, to whom the petition of Thomas Thatcher, of London, was referred:[32]

And the report was again read; and is as follows; *viz.* . . . .

And that the petitioner is vested in a bill of exchange for 40 *l.* dated 7th of September 1711, drawn by Colonel Hunter, for the service of the expedition against Canada; which bill appears to be drawn, and unsatisfied.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the gentlemen, who are to bring in a bill for relief of the proprietors of several navy, victualing, and transport, bills, and army-debentures, that they do prepare, and bring in, a clause in the said bill, for the relief of Thomas Thatcher, for the sum of one hundred sixty-two pounds seven shillings two pence, which ought to have been subscribed into the capital stock of the South-Sea Company, pursuant to the act of the ninth year of her late Majesty's reign, for satisfying the publick debts, and establishing the South-Sea Company. (*C. J.*, XIX. 146.)

---

[32] Feb 16, *ante*. This bill of relief did not pass the Commons until Apr. 14, too late for passage in the House of Lords.

Apr. 3, HC. The House proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee, to whom the petition of William Chancy merchant was referred: [33]

And the said report was read . . . .

Resolved, *nemine contradicente,* that this House will receive no more petitions for money to be paid for any bills of exchange drawn on account of the expedition against Canada. (*C. J.*, XIX. 146-148.)

Apr. 4, HC. Mr. Godfrey presented to the House, according to order, a bill for relief of such sufferers of the islands of Nevis and Saint Christopher's, as have settled in either of those islands, and made due proof of such settlement, before the 25th of December 1712: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[34] (*C. J.*, XIX. 148.)

Apr. 7, HL. Upon reading the petition of Jeremy Dummer, agent for his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay, and for the Governor and Company of his Majesty's colony of Connecticut, in New England; [35] setting forth, that, in the bill depending in this honourable House, intituled, An act for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores, there is a clause, which prohibits the making any kind of iron wares whatsoever, in any of his Majesty's plantations; which, if the same should pass into a law, will tend to the unspeakable detriment of his Majesty's plantations; and praying, in behalf of his Majesty's said province and colony, to be heard, by himself or counsel, against the said clause:

It is ordered, that the said petition do lie on the table, till the amendments to the said bill are reported. (*L. J.*, XXI. 120.)

Apr. 8, HC. A petition of sundry proprietors of Nevis and Saint Christopher's debentures, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, the petitioners being authorized by act of Parliament, of the ninth of Queen Anne, to register such debentures as was issued according to the direction of the said act, they have accordingly done the same: and, by another act, of the tenth of her said Majesty's reign, it was provided, that the said debentures should be paid as the Irish debentures have been paid; to wit, by subscribing into the capital stock of the South-Sea Company: that, on the tenth June 1713, the petitioners attended the court of directors of the South-Sea Company, who were commissioners for taking subscriptions, with the acts of Parliament, and their debentures; and demanded to be admitted to subscribe them into the capital stock; but were refused, on pretence that the fund of interest was not sufficient to extend to those debentures: whereupon the sufferers laid the case before the then Lord High Treasurer; and his Lordship referred the same to her then Majesty's Attorney and Sollicitor-General: who made their report: which being read, his Lordship referred the report to the Commissioners of Trade; who certified to the Lord Treasurer, that the sufferers had performed all the necessary requisites: and thereupon a commission passed, authorizing the said directors to admit the petitioners to subscribe said debentures; which commission being brought to the South-Sea House, the said directors did not give any attendance until the time limited for taking subscriptions was elapsed; whereby the provision granted the petitioners by Parliament was defeated: that, upon application to the House of Commons, *anno* 1714, no further provision was made, but for the payment of three years interest due the 25th December 1711, to the 25th December 1714; which hath been applied accordingly: and praying, that provision may be made for the said debentures, and the interest now due, and to grow due.

---

[33] Feb. 5, *ante*. The committee's report, which is given in full in the *Journals*, concerns details and correspondence respecting the petitioner's bills.

[34] Note 31, *ante*.

[35] The original petition from the Manuscripts of the House of Lords contains nothing additional. Concerning Dummer see *ante*, p. 376, note 63, and *post*, p. 431, note 10. The bill was this day recommitted (see note 14, *ante*).

Resolved, that this House will, to-morrow morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the matter of the said petition.[36] (*C. J.*, XIX. 151.)

Apr. 9, HC. The House being acquainted, that a person from the Treasury attended at the door, with some papers to present to the House;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, and pursuant to several addresses to his Majesty . . . .

A copy of Mr. Attorney-General's report, relating to a grant of lands in Nova Scotia: and also,

Copy of a letter from the Commissioners of Trade, relating to a new settlement in Nova Scotia: and also,

Copy of his Majesty's grant of lands in Nova Scotia, for thirty-one years, to John Dowsett and Peter Capon esquires . . . .

The said accounts and copies are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

In humble obedience to your Lordships commands, signified to me by Mr. Stanhope, I have perused and considered of the inclosed heads, proposed in order to a grant of Cape Dore in Nova Scotia, for making a proposed settlement there; and also of the conditions proposed to be annexed thereto by the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations: and I do most humbly certify your Lordships, that the heads proposed in the inclosed draught of a lease may be so far proper, being reduced into form: and I submit to your Lordships, whether it is not proper to add a clause, obliging the lessees to make a settlement, upon some part of the granted premises to be ascertained, by building, peopling, and cultivating the same, in such manner, and within such a time, as your Lordships shall think fit; and annually to render an account to the crown of their proceedings therein; and, in default of making such settlement, etc., the lease to be void, by a proviso to be inserted therein for that purpose:

---

[36] See under Feb. 3, *ante*. Consideration of this petition was several times postponed, so that no action was taken before adjournment. *C. J.*, XIX. 155, 156, 159.

And it is further humbly submitted, whether, if the place at present be well stocked with wood, there may not be a reservation to his Majesty of such timber-trees as are proper to make masts on; and a clause to oblige the planters to apply themselves to such manufacture and improvement as shall be agreeable to that country, and may be useful to Great Britain; and a power also reserved to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, on such part of the waste-ground as shall be unbuilt, to erect forts and fortifications, and retain the same to his own use; with the liberty of making and using, by himself and subjects, all ports, and places of entrance, from the sea, into the said lands, and of proper highways through the same: and, in regard the fifth part of the net produce of all mines of gold and silver, and the fifth part of all gold, silver, and pearls, which shall be found on the shore, or fished out of the water, belonging to the land to be leased, are intended to be reserved to his Majesty, it may be proper to oblige the lessees annually to render an account of all the gold, silver, and pearls, so to be gained.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships great wisdom. . . . .[37]

Sir,

In obedience to the commands of the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, signified to me by Mr. Kelsall the 22d of the last month, I have laid before my Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations the inclosed draught of a lease for a certain portion of land in Nova Scotia; who, having considered the same, command me to signify to you, that, as it is his Majesty's undoubted right to make leases of lands belonging to the crown, they are of opinion, that Mr. Attorney-General, or some of his Majesty's counsel at law, are the proper judges whether the draught of the lease be in due form: but, as the lessees are not named in the draught, their Lordships could not send for any persons to discourse with them upon the matter, as they did to Sir Alexander Cairnes, upon a petition of his, and others, for another tract of land in that country; upon which they have writ a letter to Mr. Secretary Addison, a copy whereof is here inclosed; and submit it, whether it may not be proper, that the leases be under the same or the like conditions as are proposed by Sir Alexander Cairnes, and others; which you will please to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. . . . .[38]

Sir,

In obedience to his Majesty's commands, signified to us by your reference of the second instant, we have considered the petition of Sir Alexander Cairnes Baronet, James Douglas, and Joshua Gee,[39] merchants, in behalf of themselves, and others concerned with them, praying his Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant them a tract of land upon the coast of his Majesty's province of Nova Scotia in America, containing five leagues to the south-west, and five leagues to the north-east, of the river and harbour of Chibouton,[40] and ten leagues deep into the country; with the islands along the said district, within three leagues of the main land: whereupon we humbly take leave to represent,

---

[37] Signed by Edward Northey Jan. 3, 1717/8.

[38] Signed by William Popple Sept. 26, 1717, and addressed to William Lowndes. Concerning this petition of Cairnes and others see *B. T. Journal,* 1714/5–1718, pp. 257, 262, 265, 266-267, 351, *id.,* 1718–1722, pp. 14, 37, 38, 40, 48, 49, 69-72, 241. Dummer, the Massachusetts agent, objected to the restriction which was asked upon fishing rights. The Board of Trade however approved, but the Privy Council referred the matter to the Treasury and the Admiralty. Beamish Murdoch, *Hist. of Nova Scotia or Acadie* (Halifax, 1865), I. 350-351; Hutchinson, *Hist. Mass. Bay* (1767), II. 224-225; *Acts P. C. Col.,* II. 744-745.

[39] *Ante,* p. 362, note 31.

That, having been attended by the petitioners; and having inquired of them how far they would engage for the making such settlement, and peopling the place; they have proposed to make a settlement, on the river Chibouton, of two hundred persons, in the space of three years, in case there be no war with France or Spain: that the number of persons shall be increased, from time to time, according as the undertakers shall find encouragement from the place, and trade they intend to carry on there.

The first thing they intend to do, is, the building a small town, stockaded round, for settling and securing the people they shall send over, to be employed in planting of hemp, manufacturing tar, in cutting down timber, and making barrel and pipe-staves, or whatever else the place will be proper for:

That if at any time his Majesty shall think it necessary to erect a fort on that coast, for the better defense of the country; the undertakers agree, that such place, as shall be pitched upon by those employed by his Majesty for that service, be assigned for that end; provided it be a place not already built upon.

And, as this country is at present of no benefit, but rather a burden, to the kingdom, the undertakers hope, in a few years, by their industry, though at a great charge, to introduce a considerable trade from thence; which may, in many respects, be of great advantage; that country not being much above half so far from England as the Capes of Virginia are: It is hoped a profitable navigation may be carried on, to the great advantage of this kingdom, from whence their whole dependence must be for wearables; for it is to be observed, that, this country being habitable in winter, the inhabitants will settle and continue there, as in other plantations, and make improvement in all naval stores; in which respect it will be of more advantage to England than Newfoundland :

And, as this country is cold, and not fit for any manufacture, they must have their whole supplies from Great Britain:

That they will not hinder any persons from fishing in the seas of the districts they petition for; but to be under such regulations, orders, and form of government, as his Majesty shall hereafter be pleased to appoint and establish there.

As this country is a mere wilderness, 'tis hoped all due encouragement will be given to the undertakers, who are the first proposers, for the settlement thereof; in doing of which they must lay out considerable sums of money.

This undertaking of the petitioners appearing to us to be for his Majesty's service, in peopling the place; and for the benefit of this kingdom, by laying the foundation for a trade from thence; we have no objection why his Majesty may not be graciously pleased to grant the petitioners request, upon the conditions afore-mentioned. . . . .[41]

George R.

Whereas our trusty and well-beloved John Dowsett and Peter Capon esquires [42] have been humble suitors to us, to grant unto them, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, a part or portion of the country commonly known by the name of Nova Scotia, or Accadia, for them to inhabit, plant, and cultivate, at their own proper cost and charges, as well in regard to the transportation of inhabitants, as to the provisions necessary for their subsistence: our will and pleasure therefore is, that you forthwith prepare a bill for our royal signature, to pass our great seal of Great Britain, containing a grant or demise from us, our heirs and successors, unto the said John Dowsett and Peter Capon, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, for and during the term of thirty-one years, to commence from the date thereof, of all that tract or parcel of land, commonly known by the name of Cape Dore, in the Bay of Fundy, being part of Nova Scotia, or Accadia, and situated on the western shore of the said bay, about eighteen leagues north-west from Annapolis-Royal, in the way from thence to Minas;[43] and of all that tract or parcel of land extending along the shore of the same, two leagues on each side of the point of the said cape, and four leagues from the shore to the landward; so as the said tracts or parcels of land, hereby intended to be granted, may, as near as possible, form a square, including Cape Dore; each side of which square shall be four leagues, or twelve English miles, in length: and the said bill is also to contain our grant to the said lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, during the term aforesaid, of all those islands lying just before the premises, within two leagues of the shore, with all the soil and waters, and all woods and trees, and all mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, sulphur, brimstone, or any other metal, or mineral matter whatsoever with power to open the same; and of all stones and quarries within the said limits, opened or hidden; and of all gold, silver, pearl, precious stones, and ambergreese, which shall at any time, during the said term, be found on, or within, the said lands or waters, or any part thereof; and of all other profits, benefits, and commodities, growing, coming, accruing, or happening, by the cultivating or improvement of the premises; together with the right and privilege of killing, taking, and selling, or using, all or any beasts, fowl, and fish, of all sorts, within the premises; yielding and paying therefore, yearly, on the feast of Saint Michael, in each year, unto us, our heirs and successors, during the said term, ten beaver-skins, if demanded; and also one-fifth part of the net produce of all mines of gold and silver, and of all gold, silver, and pearls, which shall be found on the shore, or fished out of the waters, belonging to the premises: and whereas we are willing and desirous to encourage the inhabiting, planting, and cultivating, of our said county of Nova Scotia, or Accadia, for that end and purpose; therefore it is to be declared, for us, our heirs and successors, in the grant hereby intended, that the same shall be a sufficient licence and warrant for any person or persons, being our natural-born subjects, who shall be sent, or employed, to or on the premises, by the said grantees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, or who shall associate themselves by agreement with them, to inhabit and cultivate the premises hereby intended to be granted: and the said grant is also to give full power and authority to the said grantees, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, to build houses on the premises; and to separate the same into farms and tenements; and to grant leases, to continue during the said term, or less time; and to keep arms and ammunition sufficient for defence, against the Indians, or any robbers or pirates: and in our said grant it is to be provided, that the said grantees, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, and their associates, tenants, and servants shall be subject to such our laws, both ecclesiastical and civil, as shall be established for the general government of the said province or county of Nova Scotia, or Accadia; saving always the faith, allegiance, and supreme dominion, due to us, our heirs and successors: also therein it is to be further provided, that whatever gold, silver, copper, sulphur, brimstone, precious stones, and pearl, shall be dug out, or found on, (or in) the premises; and all timber which shall be cut down, and made fit for masts and shipping, and all pitch and tar which shall be made within the premises fit for sale; shall be transported and consigned to the port of London; in our kingdom of Great Britain, and not to any other port or place whatsoever; except such timber, pitch, and tar, as may be necessary for the grantees own use in the plantations, and for building boats, barks, and vessels, for their own fishery and traffick: and our said letters patents are further to declare and grant, that if the said grantees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall hereafter conceive, or be advised, that there is any defect, as to the validity or meaning of our grant hereby intended; and thereupon shall be desirous to renew the same from us, our heirs and successors, with amendments of any such defects; then, upon their humble petition, and at their own proper cost and charges, such further and better assurance of all and singular the premises, or any part thereof, shall, from time to time, by us, our heirs and successors, be made and granted unto the said grantees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, as by the Attorney-General of us, our heirs and successors, shall, in that behalf, be advised: and you are to take care, that apt and proper clauses be inserted in the said bill, for the purposes following; that is to say, for obliging the said lessees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to make a settlement upon part of the premises, so to be demised, by building, peopling, and cultivating, the same, within the space of five years from the date thereof; so as one hundred persons, at least, shall, within the said space, be settled and residing there; as also for obliging the said lessees annually to transmit an account to the crown, how they proceed in such settlement, or else the lease to be void; as also to oblige the planters to apply themselves to such manufacture and improvement as may be useful to Great Britain; and for obliging the said lessees to transmit an account, upon oath, annually, to the Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord High Treasurer, for the time being, of the gross and net produce of the gold, silver, and pearls, that shall be gained by them; so as one-fifth part of the said net produce may be yielded, and answered, to or to the use of us, our heirs and successors, as aforesaid: and you are also to insert in the said bill apt and proper clauses, whereby all timber-trees proper for masts, and other uses for the Navy of us, our heirs or successors, may be excepted and reserved to the crown; with power for us, our heirs and successors, on such part of the waste ground as shall be unbuilt, to erect forts and fortifications, and retain the same to our and their own use; with the liberty of makeing and using all ports, and places of entrance from the sea into the said lands, and of proper highways through the same, for the benefit of us, our heirs and successors, and our and their subjects: and you are likewise to insert therein a clause for reserving or excepting such a space of ground out of the land, extending every way along the shore, from highwater-mark as may be sufficient for any of the subjects of Great Britain to erect stages, and other necessary conveniences, for the manageing and curing of fish; and to direct and appoint, that the ground, so to be set apart, shall be kept free and open for that purpose, and be used by any the subjects of Great Britain, accordingly, without any lett, hindrance, or molestation, whatsoever: and you are to insert in the said grant a proviso, that nothing therein contained shall extend, or be construed, to restrain any the subjects of us, our heirs or successors, from such privilege of fishing upon all or any the sea-coasts of the premises, and curing or saving their fish there, as amply and beneficially as they might have enjoyed the same privilege, if the said grant were not made; and all such other apt and necessary clauses, conditions, limitations, restrictions, powers, privileges, immunities, matters, and things, as are usual in grants of the like nature, and as you shall think adviseable for our service, and the rendering our intentions to the grantees most firm, valid, and effectual: and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Kensington, the 15th day of July 1718, in the fourth year of our reign. . . . .[44] (*C. J.*, XIX. 151-154.)

---

[40] Chebucto.

[41] Signed by the Earl of Suffolk, J. Chetwynd, Charles Cooke, J. Molesworth, and D. Pulteney.

[42] Doucet was lieutenant governor and Capon commissary of stores at Annapolis. See index to *B. T. Journal*, 1718-1722.

---

[43] So called from the copper mines at Cap des Mines or Cap Doré. For description see Murdoch, *Hist. Nova Scotia,* I. 395-396.

Apr. 9, HL. The order of the day being read, for re-committing the bill, intituled, An act for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores:

The House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee upon the said bill.

And, after some time spent therein, the House was resumed.

And the Earl of Clarendon reported from the said committee, that they had considered of the petition of Jeremy Dummer,[45] praying to be heard, against the clause in the said bill, which prohibits the making any kind of iron wares whatsoever in any of his Majesty's plantations, referred to the said committee; and had made some amendments to their former amendments; which he was directed to report, when the House will please to receive the same.

Ordered, that the said report be received to-morrow. (*L. J.*, XXI. 123.)

Apr. 10, HL. The Earl of Clarendon (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House to whom the bill, intituled, An act for giving further encouragement for importing naval stores, was re-committed, the amendments made by the committee to the said bill.

Which, being read twice, were, with an amendment to the last of them, agreed to by the House, and are as follows . . . .

Pr. 4. Line 13. Leave out from "no" to "and" in the 37th line of the same press; and instead thereof insert "forge going by water, or other work whatsoever, shall be erected or kept up in any of the said British plantations, for the making, working, or converting, any sows, pigs, or cast iron, into bar or rod iron; upon pain, that if any person from thenceforth erect or keep up, or cause to be erected or kept up, any such forge, or other work, for the use or purpose aforesaid, such person so offending, being thereof lawfully convict in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, or in the court of admiralty or other court of record held in such plantation where the offence shall be committed, at the pleasure of the informer, shall, for such his or her first offence, suffer three months imprisonment, without bail or mainprize; and for every other such offence, shall suffer six months imprisonment without bail or mainprize: and all governors or commanders in chief of the said plantations, and every of them, now, and for the time being, are hereby strictly required not to suffer any such forge, or other work, to be erected or kept up in any of the said plantations, within their respective governments, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof: and if any of the said governors or commanders in chief shall willingly or wittingly offend, or be negligent in doing his duty herein: upon complaint and proof made thereof before his Majesty, his heirs and successors, or such as shall be by him or them thereunto authorized and appointed, by the oath of two or more credible witnesses, the said governor or commander in chief, so neglecting or offending, shall be removed from his government." [16] (*L. J.*, XXI. 124.)

---

[44] Addressed to Nicholas Lechmere, attorney general, and Sir William Thompson, solicitor general, and signed by "Sunderland, J. Aislabie, J. Wallop, Geo. Baillie, and Wm. Clayton". These copies were ordered to lie upon the table, and no action was taken.

[45] See under Apr. 7, *ante*.

Session of November 23, 1719-June 11, 1720 (6 Geo. I.).[1]

1719.

Nov. 28, HC. Mr. Treby presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1720

In the plantations.	Numbers.		Pay of the regiments, etc., for 366 days.			Total.		
			l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment	435	....	9,802	14	0			
Colonel Phillips's regiment.........	434	....	9,857	12	0			
Four independent companies of foot at New-York	445	....	7,161	8	0			
One company at Bermudas.........	57	....	1,006	10	0			
Two companies at Jamaica.........	224	....	3,663	1	0			
One company in the island of Providence	112	....	1,826	19	0			
	—	1,707	——	—	—	33,318	4	0
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia	...	....	....	..	..	2,546	0	9½
. . . .								
Provisions for Colonel Phillips's regiment in garison at Annapolis Royal and Placentia, deducting 4 d. per diem out of the subsistence of each non-commission officer, and private man, towards that expence; remains to be borne by the government	—	——	1,558	17	1			
. . . .								

(*C. J.*, XIX. 170-171.)[2]

---

[16] Note 14, *ante*.

[1] It was during this session that the South Sea Company, imitating the project of John Law's Mississippi Company in France and encouraged by the advantages following the consent of the Commons in the previous session to the conversion of the lottery loan into its stock, offered to take over the entire national debt, for which an equivalent amount of stock was to be issued. These proposals, from which the privileges of the Bank of England and the monopoly of the East India Company were eventually excluded, were ratified by 6 Geo. I. c. 4. The collapse came during the latter part of the following summer. A parliamentary inquiry followed, resulting in the expulsion and arrest of many who had stood high in public life. Ruffhead, V. 243; Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies*, III. 288-360; Lewis Melville, *The South Sea Bubble*, *passim*.

[2] Nov. 30 several estimates were presented to the Commons, containing the following items: amount due for naval stores, including premiums on those imported from the plantations, £314,799 15s 9d.; ordnance for Annapolis, Placentia, etc., £662 3s. 9d.;

Dec. 3, HC. Mr. Farrer reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where they were severally read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

7th, Resolved, that, etc. that a sum, not exceeding one hundred forty-eight thousand thirty-five pounds nine shillings and six pence halfpeny, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibralter, and for provisions for the garisons at Annapolis-Royal and Placentia, for the year 1720. . . . .[3] (*C. J.*, XIX. 179-180.)

Dec. 21, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give direction to the proper officer to lay before this House an account of what fishing-ships and sack-ships have been employed in the fishing off Newfoundland, and the island of Saint Peter's, and what number of men have been employed aboard the same, from Michaelmas 1710 to Michaelmas 1719; distinguishing each year respectively.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[4] (*C. J.*, XIX. 207.)

1719/20.

Jan. 12, HC. Mr. John Chetwynd, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

An account of the fishery at Newfoundland, from the year 1710 to the year 1719, inclusive.[5]

The said list, and title of the said account, were read.

Ordered, that the said papers, representations, and account, do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said papers, representations, and account, are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XIX. 211.)

Jan. 13, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of all India and China goods, and the values thereof, exclusive of the drawbacks, which have been shipped for exportation from hence to Holland, the West-Indies, or any other foreign parts, from Michaelmas 1710 to Christmas 1719; and what seizures have been made of the said goods run, or attempted to be run, within the said time.[6] (*C. J.*, XIX. 217.)

Jan. 20, HC. A petition of the sufferers, and other proprietors of debentures made out to the sufferers, of Nevis and Saint Christopher's, by the invasion of the French in the year 1705, was presented to the House,

---

fortifications at Annapolis, £400; amount expended in 1719 for forces and garrisons in the plantations, etc., and for provisions for Annapolis and Placentia, £147,672 5 *s.* 10½ *d.* *C. J.*, XIX. 171-175.

[3] This resolution was agreed to.

[4] The following day it was reported that his Majesty had agreed to the address. *C. J.*, XIX. 208.

[5] Some figures for 1714, 1715, and 1716 are given in Prowse, *Hist. Newfoundland,* p. 274.

[6] Presented Feb. 10.

and read; setting forth, that, by various acts of Parliament, there hath been issued to the said sufferers, or their agents, debentures to the amount of 99,361 *l.* 16 *s.* 0 *d.* in part of the sum of 103,003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* granted to the said sufferers in the ninth, and farther explained in the tenth, year of the late queen, and fifth of his present Majesty, for one-third of their losses sustained by the invasion of the French on the said islands; which debentures were provided for by subscription into the South-Sea Company, though they were, by various delays, defeated of that provision: that the petitioners have had three years interest paid them thereon; but are without any farther provision either for the principal, or interest; which hath been a very great detriment to the petitioners, there being due thereon, at Michaelmas last, four years and three quarters interest: and praying, that a provision may be made for their principal, and interest.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table.

Ordered, that the proper officers do lay before this House an account of the principal, and interest, due at Christmas last on the debentures issued to the sufferers of Nevis and Saint Christopher's.[7] (*C. J.*, XIX. 230.)

Feb. 10, HC. The House being informed, that a person from the Commissioners of the Customs attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, the commissioners return to an order of the House, for an account of India, and China goods shipped for exportation, from Michaelmas 1710, to Christmas last; and an account of the said goods seized during the said time; and an account of what seizures have been made of all India and China goods run, or attempted to be run, together with their value, from Michaelmas 1710 to Christmas 1719. . . . . (*C. J.*, XIX. 259.)

Feb. 15, HC. Mr. Sollicitor-General presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the further preventing robbery, burglary, and other felonies; and for the more effectual transportation of felons: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[8] (*C. J.*, XIX. 265.)

Feb. 15, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty;

Ordered, that the petition of the sufferers, and other proprietors of debentures made out to the sufferers of Nevis and Saint Christopher's, by the invasion of the French in the year 1705, be referred to the consideration of the said committee.

---

[7] This account, presented Jan. 22, showed a debt of £99,361 16 *s.* principal, with five years' interest amounting to £29,808 10 *s.* 8¾ *d.* *C. J.*, XIX. 232.

[8] This act (6 Geo. I. c. 23) made more effectual 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (*ante*, p. 394, note 4). The authority to contract for the transportation of felons could be delegated by the court to justices of the peace; persons contracting for such felons were permitted to secure them, while carrying them to seaports, in any manner they saw fit, and persons rescuing them were upon conviction to suffer death. Prisoners ordered to be transported and found in Great Britain before the expiration of the term of transportation were likewise to be put to death. It was further enacted that persons found guilty of assault on the public streets and highways were to be transported for seven years. This bill was ordered Jan. 27, committed Feb. 20, considered Apr. 7 and 8, reported Apr. 9, and passed Apr. 11; it was read by the Lords Apr. 12, committed Apr. 27, referred to a select committee May 5, reported May 31, and passed as amended June 1. The Commons agreed to the amendments June 3, and the royal assent was given June 11. Ruffhead, V. 325; *C. J.*, XIX. 273, 333, 335, 336, 337, 371-372; *L. J.*, XXI. 304, 310, 319, 341, 343, 358.

Ordered, that the account of the principal money due, on the debentures, to the sufferers at Nevis and Saint Christopher's; as likewise of the interest due, on the said debentures, to Christmas 1719; be referred to the consideration of the said committee. . . . . (*Ibid.*)

Feb. 20, HC. A petition of the merchants, hatters, and traders, in the city of Bristoll, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the importation of straw plat directly from Bermuda into this kingdom ought to be encouraged, from the advantage that redounds, on the export and import, to his Majesty's revenue, and his subjects at home and abroad; for it is purchased with none other but the manufactures of this kingdom, principally the woollen; it is imported only in the plat, and not made up into hats till it comes here, where it employs many hundreds of poor people, and pays twenty per cent. on importation, and is [as] much the staple commodity of Bermuda as sugar is of the Caribbees; and the balance of that trade is returned in bullion: and praying, that the importation from Bermuda may be continued.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 273.)

Feb. 23, HC. A petition of the mayor and common-council of the city and county of Exon, and merchants thereof, trading to Leghorn, and other ports of Italy, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners being informed a bill is depending for repealing so much of an act, of the 12th of King Charles the Second, relating to shipping and navigation, as allows the importation of the product or manufactures of Asia from any part of the Streights, or Levant Seas:[9] that such restraints and confinements of trade will not only be greatly prejudicial to the woollen manufacture trade, the Newfoundland and New-England fishery trade, of these parts, but also, in general, of Great Britain, trading to Leghorne, and other ports of Italy, from whence the said merchanizes are bought by Persians, Armenians, and other Asiatick traders, and carried into Turkey, and other parts of Asia: and praying, that that trade may remain open and free, as in times past.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for repealing so much of an act of Parliament, of the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, An act for encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation, as allows the importation of the product or manufacture of Asia from any port within the Streights, or Levant Sea, is committed. (*C. J.*, XIX. 275.)

Feb. 23, HC. A petition of Thomas Bennet, agent for the inhabitants of his Majesty's islands of Bermuda, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the importation of straw-plat from Bermuda into this kingdom is not only very beneficial to his Majesty's revenue, but is also the staple commodity of the said islands, and the chief support of the poor there; and, in lieu thereof, our woollen manufacture is exported thither: that the said plat is not made up into hats till it comes hither; whereby many thousands of poor are thereby employed: and should the same be prohibited, it would intirely deprive the inhabitants of the said island of their employment, having nothing else that they can turn their hands to: and praying relief.

---

[9] 6 Geo. I. c. 14 (Ruffhead, V. 298). Similar petitions were this day presented from Clifton Dartmouth Hardness and from Ashburton.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 277.)

Feb. 25, HC. A petition of several merchants trading to Virginia, New-England, and the rest of the plantations in America, as well as of divers ship-builders, ropemakers, and others concerned in ship-building and navigation, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, during the interruption of trade in the Baltick, the manufacturers of iron in this kingdom were under great difficulties to carry on their business, occasioned by the dearness of iron: that the Danes have raised their deal-boards to double the price: the Czar has got the principal ports into his own possession, from whence we receive our supply of hemp; and, upon any misunderstanding, may prevent our receiving hemp sufficient to carry on our navigation: that our own plantations abound with iron-stone, and all other conveniences for making iron, with all sorts of timber for boards; and are capable of raising hemp and flax enough, upon encouragement, to supply us with great quantities, for the use of our shipping: and praying, that encouragement may be given for making pig-iron, boards, and raising hemp and flax, in our own plantations.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House . . . .[10] (*C. J.*, XIX. 281-282.)

---

[10] Feb. 29 this committee, the names whereof are here given, was enlarged by 18. They reported Mar. 22. Apr. 8 Jeremy Dummer, agent in London, wrote: "The Virginia merchants, who petitioned the parliament last year for the free importation of iron from the plantations, have done the same this session. They have indeed made a show of putting other naval stores, as timber, hemp and flax, in their petition; but the principal thing they aim at is iron, notwithstanding they know the parliament will not encourage the making that ore among us without discouraging at the same time our iron manufactures. The moment I had intelligence of what these gentlemen were contriving, I went to them and used all the arguments I could, and even the most passionate entreaties, to dissuade them from their purpose. I represented to them the inevitable destruction they would bring upon all the colonies, if the commons should pass the same bill they did before, and I should not have the same success I then had to get it flung out by the lords. But all arguments were in vain. There was no piercing the ears that were deafened by interest. These merchants think they shall get money by importing pig iron from Virginia, which consideration is so prevalent, that they care not what distresses they bring upon the poor inhabitants of the country. They would be well enough content to see us reduced to the servile condition of the Jews, when under the tyranny of the Philistines, who were not permitted to have a smith throughout all their land. I determined, therefore, to act against these people upon a separate bottom, and endeavour to get the article of iron left out, and to have the bill, with timber, hemp and flax in it, go on. I considered, if I could accomplish this, it would be better than to get the whole bill thrown out, as I did the last session, because the taking off the duty on timber will certainly be of great service to the province. You'll see, by comparing the enclosed votes, that I have hitherto succeeded. In the votes of the 25th of February, the first thing in the petition is pig iron, and in the votes of the 22d of March, when leave is given to bring in the bill, iron is omitted: and in the votes of the 28th of the same month, when the bill is brought in and received, 'tis actually left out. The traders to Virginia, finding themselves frustrated in what they mainly, and I may say only, intended, are at work with their friends in the house of commons, to move that it may be an instruction to the committee, to receive a clause for the free importation of iron. I shall oppose this clause all I can, for fear of the consequences of it; and if I an't able to carry my point, then I shall endeavour to prevent the laying any prohibition upon our

Feb. 27, HC. A petition of the merchants, traders, etc. of the City of London, trading to the island of Bermuda, in behalf of themselves, and many hundred families of his Majesty's subjects, residing in the said island, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that they hope the importation of straw-plat directly from Bermuda into this kingdom will be continued, and encouraged, by reason of the advantage that accrues by the export and import: the purchasing of it is with the manufactures of this kingdom, and chiefly of the woollen: it is imported in plat, not made into hats; by which means many hundreds of persons, in and about the city, are maintained in making it up for use: that many hundred families in the said islands, whose whole dependence is on the said commodity, must unavoidably be reduced to the extremest poverty, if the same should be discouraged: and praying, that the importation of the said commodity from Bermuda may be continued.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 283.)[11]

Mar. 5, HC. A petition of the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty, of the town and county of Poole, and the several merchants, owners and proprietors of ships using the Newfoundland, Portugall, and Spanish, trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that a great many persons are in captivity in Salle, and other parts of Morocco, where they endure unexpressible calamities; and, unless relieved, must remain in slavish confinement: that they are very much obstructed in their Newfoundland trade by the Sally rovers;[12] their ships being but small, and of little force: and praying relief.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 293-294.)

Mar. 8, HC. A petition of sundry merchants of London trading to Hamborough, Bremen, and others parts in Germany, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners export from London, and other parts of this kingdom, to several places in Germany, but, more particularly, to Hamborough and Bremen, woollen manufactures, and other the product of Great Britain, and his Majesty's American plantations; and, in return, have imported German linens; which pay considerable customs: that part of those linens are imported only for printing, painting, staining, or dyeing, here; and when printed or dyed, are exported to the plantations; where sugars and other products are bartered for the same: that, should the bill for prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed, callicoes and linens, except such

---

working iron; and if I fail in this too, then I must do as I did the last session—desire to be heard at the lords' bar before the bill pass. I shall be sorry to come to this last remedy, but if I must, I hope it will be effectual, seeing the reasons against the bill are the same they were, and my diligence shan't be less than it was, but, if possible, greater." Mass. Hist. Soc. *Collections,* third ser., I. 140-141. See also Lord, *Industrial Experiments in Brit. Col.,* pp. 76-77.

[11] Mar. 1 a petition, which was ordered to lie upon the table, was presented from the distillers of London, stating that unless the clandestine importation of French brandy was prevented the manufacture of brandy from plantation corn and other materials would stop. *C. J.*, XIX. 287.

[12] Complaints against the Sallee rovers, who were piratical Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Spaniards, were first made during the early years of the reign of Charles I. Prowse, *Hist. Newfoundland,* pp. 145-146.

linens as are of the growth and manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, pass into a law, it will inevitably lessen the exportation of the British manufactures of wool; since the less German linen is demanded, and used here, and in the plantations, the less British goods will be demanded, and consumed, in Germany: and praying, that they may be heard, by their counsel, against the said bill . . . .[13] (*C. J.*, XIX. 296.)

Mar. 10, HC. A petition of the merchants, and principal traders, of the city of Bristoll, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners are informed there is a bill depending for prohibiting the use and wearing of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed, callicoes and linens, except such linens as are of the growth and manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland: that if the said bill should pass, and the linens of Hamborough and Bremen excluded from being dyed in Great Britain, the trade they now enjoy of serving his Majesty's plantations will fall into the hands of the Dutch from Curassoa, and the French from Martinico, by clandestine means; and will discourage the importation of indigo, and their trade in general, from the British settlements in America: that the said linens are purchased with the woollen manufactures, and the product, of Great Britain; and should the consumption of those linens be diminished in this kingdom, it will very much lessen the export of woollen goods; to the great detriment of the poor, and others concerned in the woollen trade: and praying, that the trade of dying Germany linens may be continued in Great Britain.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 298.)

Mar. 12, HC. Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee, to whom the bill for continuing so much of an act, made in the tenth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An act for the reviving and continuing several acts, therein mentioned, for the preventing mischiefs . . . . is committed; that they have power to receive a clause for the reviving and continuing an act, passed in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William, intituled, An act for the more effectual suppression of piracy.[14] (*C. J.*, XIX. 301.)

Mar. 22, HC. Mr. Hampden reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants trading to Virginia, New-England, and the rest of the plantations in America, as well as of divers ship-builders, ropemakers, and others concerned in ship-building and navigation, was referred,[15] the matter, as it appeared to them; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the same was read; and is as follows; *viz.*

---

[13] A motion was lost to refer this petition to the committee on the bill for preserving and encouraging the woolen and silk manufactures and for employing the poor by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed or dyed calicoes and linens except British or Irish linens.

[14] Made perpetual by this new act (6 Geo. I. c. 19). See vol. II., p. 336, note 92. The bill was reported Apr. 9, considered Apr. 26, and passed May 2; it was read by the Lords May 4, committed May 14, considered June 1, reported June 2, and passed June 3. It received the royal assent June 11. Ruffhead, V. 310; *C. J.*, XIX, 336, 340, 353, 373; *L. J.*, XXI. 317, 329, 343, 345, 346, 358.

[15] Feb. 25, *ante*.

The committee having taken into consideration the said petition; and examined several merchants, to prove the allegations therein contained;

Mr. Perry, Mr. Benja. Bradley, Mr. Jos. Gee, Mr. James Bradley: by whose evidence it appeared, that the manufacturers of iron were under great difficulties to carry on their business, occasioned by the dearness thereof; several merchants declaring, that iron was raised from fourteen to twenty-six pounds per ton . . . .

It likewise appeared to the committee, that our plantations in America; *viz.* Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, New-York, New-England, and several other places in the plantations; do abound with iron-stone, and all other conveniencies for making pig-iron; and have all sorts of timber for boards; and have ground capable and proper for sowing hemp and flax.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for encouraging the importation of hemp, flax, and deal-boards, from the plantations: and that Mr. Hampden, Mr. Barrington, Mr. Heysham, and Mr. Yonge, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.,* XIX. 316.)

1720.

Mar. 28, HC. Mr. Hampden presented to the House, according to order, a bill for encouraging the importation of hemp, flax, and deal-boards, from the plantations: and the same was received.[16] (*C. J.,* XIX. 321.)

Mar. 29, HC. Mr. Carterett, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for preserving and encouraging the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom; and for the more effectual employing the poor; by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed, callicoes and linens, except only such linens as are of the growth and manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland; was committed . . . .

A clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that the act should not prohibit the use or wear of cotton cloth now usually manufactured within this kingdom; the said cotton being of the growth of any of the plantations in America belonging to the crown of Great Britain, and imported raw and unmixed:

And the question being put, that the clause be brought up;

It passed in the negative. . . . . (*C. J.,* XIX. 323.)

Apr. 8, HL. A petition of the merchants of London, trading to the West Indies; praying to be heard, by themselves or counsel, against part of the bill for preserving and encouraging the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom; and that the printing and selling of callicoes, printed in Great Britain, for exportation, may be excepted in the said bill; or such other relief as their Lordships shall seem meet; was presented to the House and read.

It is ordered, that the petitioners may be heard, by themselves or counsel, upon the second reading of the said bill, as desired; subject to the order formerly made, that no more than two counsel and two of the petitioners be heard, on the several petitions, either for or against the said bill. (*L. J.*, XXI. 298.)

---

[16] This bill was read Apr. 9 and committed Apr. 12. Numerous postponements for consideration by the committee were ordered, but no further progress was made this session. *C. J.,* XIX. 336, 337, 341, 352, 354, 356, 359; see *ante,* note 10.

Apr. 8, HL. To the Right Hon'ble the Lords Spirituall and Temporall in Parliament assembled

The humble peticon of the merchants of London trading to the West Indies

Sheweth that in the islands of Jamaica and Barbadoes and severall other of the American plantacons belonging to the crown of Great Britain the most common and usuall clothing and great part of the household furniture is of callicoe printed or stained in this kingdom, woollen goods being improper for the climate and lyable to a moth or worme there which soon destroys the same and a very connsiderable part of the export thither from Great Britain is made in such callicoes which are much more agreable to the inhabitants there than the callicoes printed in India.

That by the bill now depending in this hon'ble House intitled An act for preserving and encouraging the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom and for the more effectuall imploying the poor by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained or dyed callicoes and linnens (except as is therein excepted) and for restraining the number of apprentices to be taken in the weaving trade, the printing of callicoes in Great Britain after Michaelmas next and the selling of such callicoes after Michaelmas one thousand seven hundred twenty one are prohibited under very great penalties. By reason whereof if the said bill should pass into a law either those countryes would be clandestinely supplyed by the Dutch and French with their printed callicoes from some of their adjacent plantacons or otherwise the inhabitants must be obliged to accept the Indian printed callicoes in either of which case the profit and advantage ariseing to the printers, drapers and merchants who are subjects to his Majesty will be enjoyed by foreigners to the great and unspeakable prejudice and damage of your peticoners and the printers and sellers of such callicoes.

Your peticoners therefore most humbly pray your Lordshipps that they may be heard by themselves or councill against this part of the said bill and that the printing and selling of callicoes printed in Great Britain for exportacon may be excepted in the said bill or such other releife given to your peticoners as your Lordshipps shall think meet and just.

And your peticoners shall pray etc. . . . .[17] (MSS. H. of L.)

Apr. 11, HL. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, capital burgesses, and principal inhabitants, of the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, in the county of Dorset; together with the merchants, masters of ships, master workmen, weavers, and spinners of cotton wool imported from the British plantations, and manufactured in the town aforesaid, in behalf of themselves and many hundred poor cotton spinners in that neighbourhood; praying, that the cotton cloth manufactured in this town may be permitted to be worn, in the same manner, and liable to the same duties, as the manufactures of British and Irish linens are permitted, or in such other method as to their Lordships shall seem meet; was presented to the House, and read.

---

[17] The names of 70 signers are appended. The petition is endorsed, "Read 8th April 1720 and the Pet'rs Ord'd to be heard".

And ordered to lie on the table.[18] (*L. J.*, XXI. 302.)

Apr. 26, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that the several representations that have been made to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to waste of trees proper for masts, in any of his Majesty's plantations in America, since his Majesty's happy accession to the throne, may be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[19] (*C. J.*, XIX. 341.)

Apr. 27, HC. Mr. Hungerford reported, from the committee appointed to inquire into, and examine, the several subscriptions for fisheries, insurances, annuities for lives, and all other projects carried on by subscriptions in and about the cities of London and Westminster; and to inquire into all undertakings for purchasing joint-stocks, or obsolete charters; the matter, as it appeared to them, with the resolutions of the committee thereupon; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered the report in at the clerk's table: where the report and resolutions were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

That the committee, in pursuance of the order of the House, of the 22d of February, have taken into consideration the several matters to them referred; and inquired into the several undertakings following, carried on by subscription; *viz.* . . . .

A subscription of 1,500,000 *l.* as a joint-stock, for the immediate and effectual carrying on the Greenland whale-fishery . . . .

That the committee do find, that a subscription for 1,500,000 *l.* was taken for carrying on the Greenland whale-fishery, and recovering the credit of the same, on the following terms; *viz.*

That every subscriber do pay, at the time of their subscribing, into the hands of Messieurs Jenkins and King, bankers in Lombard-street, the sum of 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per cent.; 5 *s.* thereof for the sole use and benefit of the subscribers; and the remaining 6 *d.* per cent. to be paid, by the said Messieurs Jenkins and King, to the proprietors, as satisfaction for their trouble in the management of this affair:

That no person shall subscribe above 10,000 *l.* or less than [1,000 *l.*] [20]

Jonathan Forward, one of the managers of the said undertaking, being examined, said, that receipts were issued; but that, if the undertaking does not succeed, all the money subscribed is to be returned, except the 6 *d.* per cent. afore-mentioned:

---

[18] The original petition in the MSS. of the House of Lords bears 100 signatures, but has few variations of text.

[19] The following day it was reported that directions had been given as requested, and on May 2 the papers were presented.

[20] The inclosure is supplied in the *Journals.* May 25 a petition for reviving the Greenland trade was rejected (*post*).

That whalebone, which was formerly sold for 52 *l.* per ton, is now sold for 550 *l.* and 600 *l.* per ton; and that the trade is now carried on by the Dutch and Germans; and that, last year, the Dutch sent 30 ships, and this year 84, to Streight St. Davis, on Hudson's Bay coast. . . . . (*C. J.*, XIX. 341, 343-344.)

May 2, HC. Mr. John Chetwynd presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, several representations which have been made to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to waste of trees, proper for masts, in his Majesty's plantations in America, since his Majesty's happy accession to the throne:

And the titles of the same were read.

Ordered, that the said representations be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for encouraging the importation of hemp, flax, and deal-boards, from the plantations, is committed.

The said representations are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XIX. 353.)

May 5, HC. Mr. Farrer presented to the House, according to order, a bill for preventing frauds in the publick revenues: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[21] (*C. J.*, XIX. 356.)

May 5, HC. Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to issue his royal proclamation, promising such further reward as he shall think fit, for the discovering any person or persons that shall run or export wool, or woollen yarn, until further provision shall be made by Parliament for preventing the same; and that his Majesty will further be graciously pleased to order the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, during the recess of Parliament, to consider of, and lay before his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, at the beginning of the next session of Parliament, what they shall find further necessary to be done to prevent that pernicious practice of running wool from Great Britain and Ireland into foreign parts; which is so destructive to the woollen manufactures of this kingdom.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[22] (*C. J.*, XIX. 356.)

---

[21] 6 Geo. I. c. 21. Section 34 provided transportation to the colonies for those who hindered or wounded customs officers in the execution of their duty; section 45 required that every license granted for the importing of nutmegs, cinnamon, spices, etc., must state the quantities imported as well as the place of landing; section 48 allowed a drawback of two per cent. for waste and shrinkage of tobacco exported into the kingdom, thence to Ireland. The bill was committed May 7, considered May 19 and 23, reported June 1, and passed June 3; it was read by the Lords June 6, committed the following day, reported June 8, and passed June 9. The royal assent was given June 11. Ruffhead, V. 311; *C. J.*, XIX. 358, 364, 366, 368, 372; *L. J.*, XXI. 349, 350, 353, 354, 358.

[22] The king's proclamation, dated May 19, is printed in the *London Gazette*, no. 5853. The report of the Board of Trade to Parliament was made Jan. 25, 1720/1. *C. J.*, XIX. 409.

May 25, HC. A petition of sundry merchants, in behalf of themselves, and others, concerned in the undertaking for reviving, and effectual carrying on, a Greenland whale-fishery, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners were encouraged to such undertaking by several acts of Parliament; and particularly an act of the first of Queen Anne, that enacts, that it shall and may be lawful for any of her Majesty's subjects whatsoever, that would adventure to Greenland for fishing for whales, to have and enjoy all the privileges granted to the company by former acts, and to pay no farther duty than if they had been of the said Greenland Company:[23] that the undertaking manifestly tends to promote navigation: that they are willing to proceed therein; have taken partners, and raised a very considerable joint-stock, to carry on the trade with vigour, to enable them to vie with foreigners, who now engross that trade to themselves, and vend the proceed of their voyages to his Majesty's subjects at exorbitant prices: and praying, that they may not be disabled to carry on the said Greenland whale-fishery; but that they may act in a publick capacity, for carrying on the same, as is prescribed by sundry acts of Parliament for that purpose.

Resolved, that the said petition be rejected. (*C. J.,* XIX. 366.)

May 31, HL. The Earl of Clarendon (according to order) reported from the Lords committees to whom the bill, intituled, An act for the further preventing robbery, burglary, and other felonies; and for the more effectual transportation of felons, was committed, the amendments made by the committee to the said bill.

And the same being read a second time, several of the said amendments were agreed to; and one of them disagreed to; and others agreed to, with amendments, and are as follow . . . .

After the rider at the end of the bill, read, "And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall, at any time or times, from and after the four and twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty, wilfully and maliciously assault any person or persons, in the public streets or highways, with an intent to tear, spoil, cut, burn, or deface, and shall tear, spoil, cut, burn, or deface, the garments or cloaths of such person or persons; that then all and every person and persons so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be, and be adjudged to be, guilty of felony; and every such felon and felons shall be subject and liable to the like pains and penalties as in cases of felony; and the courts, by and before whom he, she, or they, shall be tried, shall have full power and authority of transporting such felons for the space of seven years, upon the like terms and conditions as are given, directed, or enacted, by this or the before recited act." . . . .[24] (*L. J.,* XXI. 341-342.)

---

[23] C. 10 (vol. II. of this series, p. 448).

[24] The amendments of the Lords to this bill were accepted by the Commons June 3. *C. J.,* XIX. 371-372.

Session of December 8, 1720–July 29, 1721 (7 Geo. I.).[1]

1720.

Dec. 14, HC. Mr. Treby presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1721

In the plantations.	Numbers.		Pay of the regiments, etc., for 365 days.			Total.		
			l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment	435		9,775	18	4			
Colonel Phillips's	434		9,830	13	4			
Four independent companies of foot at New-York	445		7,141	16	8			
One company at Bermudas	57		1,003	15	0			
Two companies at Jamaica	224		3,653	0	10			
One company in the island of Providence	112		1,821	19	2			
One company at Carolina	115		3,071	7	6			
	—	1,822	———	—	—	36,298	10	10
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia	. . .		. . . . .	. .	. .	2,539	1	8
. . . .								
Provisions for Colonel Phillips's regiment, in garison at Annapolis Royal and Placentia; deducting 4 *d.* per diem out of the subsistence of each non-commission officer, and private man, towards that expence, remains to be borne by the government			1,558	17	1			
. . . .								

(*C. J.*, XIX. 382, 384.)[2]

Dec. 19, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the

---

[1] In May, 1720, Sir Robert Raymond, afterwards Lord Raymond, had succeeded Lechmere as Attorney General. During the present session Charles, Viscount Townshend, and John, Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, became Secretaries of State, vice Stanhope and Craggs; and Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in the place of Sir John Pratt.

This session, like the last, was largely devoted to the business of the South Sea Company (see note 1, *ante*, p. 427). Thomas Harley wrote to Lord Harley Dec. 22, 1720: "The scheme for restoring credit has been opened in the House . . . . Among the advantages to be given to the South Sea, they are to have Nova Scotia, whence naval stores are to come. Mr. Secretary Craggs said in the House, if Law had concluded his bargain with the Czar for all the produce of Muscovy, we must have been supplied from Arcadie. They are likewise to have some pretty island in those parts, which is not yet peopled, and, therefore, more valuable there being no one to hinder the planting right principles. . . . ." *Portland MSS.*, V. 610.

[2] Dec. 15 an estimate presented of the Navy debt, September, 1720, shows a charge of £478,833 2 *d.* for stores, including premiums on those imported from the plantations (*C. J.*, XIX. 385). Dec. 17 the account presented, showing how the service money for 1720 had been disposed of, contains an item of £148,035 9 *s.* 6½ *d.* for maintaining forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar and for provisions for Annapolis Royal and Placentia (*ibid.*, p. 388).

House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

7th, Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred fifty thousand seven hundred forty-three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence halfpeny, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garisons at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar, for the year 1721. . . . .

The rest of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XIX. 390.)[3]

1720/1.

Jan. 9, HL. The House being informed, that a person attended, from the Treasury:

He was called in; and delivered, at the bar, pursuant to their Lordships address to his Majesty, of the two and twentieth of December last . . . .

6. A copy of the warrant of her late Majesty Queen Anne, dated 22th December 1713, for letters patent, to empower the directors of the South Sea Company to take into the stock of the said company, by subscriptions, the debentures for the proprietors of the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's. . . . . (*L. J.*, XXI. 386.)

Feb. 8, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, capital burgesses, and principal inhabitants, of the borough of Weymouth, and Melcombe-Regis, in the county of Dorset, together with the merchants, masters of ships, master-workmen, weavers and spinners of cotton wool imported from the British plantations, and manufactured in the said borough, in behalf of themselves, and many hundreds of poor cotton-spinners in the parishes adjacent, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, for many years past, a manufacture has been carried on in the said borough, by making, with cotton wool imported from British plantations, divers fabricks of cotton cloth; which have been usually printed, or dyed blue; and have enabled the manufacturers to employ and support a great number of poor people, who are incapable of other work: and praying, that the making cloth with cotton wool, imported as aforesaid, may be encouraged, and be subject to no other duties than the manufacture of British linen is subject to.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the poor, by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed, callicoes, in apparel, household-stuff, furniture, or otherwise, is committed.[4] (*C. J.*, XIX. 418.)

---

[3] The Ordnance estimate for 1721, presented Dec. 20, asks for £9962 3 *s.* 9 *d.* for the establishments at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, etc.; and notes that £914 12 *s.* 2 *d.* was spent in South Carolina and £2283 6 *s.* 4 *d.* in the Bahamas, for which no appropriation has been made. The estimate of the debt of the transport service, presented the same day, contains a charge of £850, for transporting a company to South Carolina under the command of Colonel Nicholson and for freight of three months' provisions to be used after their arrival. *C. J.*, XIX. 391.

[4] This bill, which failed in the last session, now passed as 7 Geo. I. c. 7. Ruffhead, V. 338.

Feb. 25, HL. A petition of the manufacturers of, and dealers in, cotton wool, in Manchester, and places adjacent, in behalf of themselves and many thousands of poor people employed in the cotton manufactures in Lancashire, was presented to the House, and read; praying, that the bill, intituled, An act to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom, may pass; but that a clause may be inserted therein, that all cloths and stuffs manufactured in this kingdom, of cotton wool of the produce of his Majesty's plantations in America, may be allowed to be printed, painted, stained, or dyed, and wore, in Great Britain; forasmuch as the petitioners conceive, that, if the said manufacture should be so allowed, it will effectually answer the intent of the bill, by employing great numbers of his Majesty's subjects; will greatly increase his Majesty's revenue, be a very great improvement to the said plantations, and an advancement to trade and navigation in general.[5]

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House to whom the said bill stands committed. (*L. J.,* XXI. 448.)

Feb. 27, HL. Also, a petition of the merchants of the City of London, trading to the British plantations in America, was presented to the House, and read; praying, that a clause, or clauses, may be added to the said bill, that all cloth and stuffs mixed with or made of cotton wool, imported from the British plantations in America, and manufactured in Great Britain, may be printed, painted, stained, dyed, and wore, as usual; or that the petitioners may be heard, by themselves or counsel, thereupon, as their Lordships shall think fit.[6]

It is ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House to whom the said bill stands committed; and that the petitioners may be then heard, by themselves or counsel, before the said committee; so that no more counsel than two, and two of the petitioners, be heard on the several petitions against the said bill. (*L. J.,* XXI. 450.)

Feb. 28, HL. A petition of the manufacturers, factors, dealers, and other traders, concerned in the cotton manufacture of this kingdom, residing in and about the City of London, on behalf of themselves and many thousands of poor employed therein, was presented to the House, and read; praying to be heard, by their counsel or otherwise, in order to have a clause, or clauses, inserted in the bill, intituled, An act to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom, that cloths and stuffs made of cotton wool, or mixed therewith, of the produce of the British plantations, and manufactured in Great Britain, may be printed, painted, stained, dyed, used, and wore here as usual:

It is ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee of the whole House to whom the said bill stands committed; and that the petitioners may be then heard, by themselves or counsel, before the said committee; so that no more counsel than two, and two of the petitioners, be heard on the several petitions against the said bill.[7] (*L. J.*, XXI. 452.)

---

[5] The original petition, among the Manuscripts of the House of Lords, is signed by 130 persons. The act as passed did not contain the clause here requested.

[6] This petition, signed by Micajah Perry and 30 others, expressed apprehension that the bill "would grievously prejudice the trade to the said plantations and unexpectedly injure if not ruin severall of his Majesty's subje[c]ts inhabitants thereof and be a discouragement to navigation". MSS. H. of L.

Mar. 4, HC. The House proceeded, according to order, to take into consideration the representation of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the prohibition of callicoes; and proposing what methods may be most proper and effectual for securing to the East-India Company their carrying on successfully a trade so beneficial to the kingdom; which was laid before this House upon the first day of February, pursuant to the address of this House to his Majesty:

And the said representation was read; and is as follows; *viz.*

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

In obedience to the commands of their Excellencies the late Lords Justices, signified to us, by Mr. Delafaye, the 24th of June last;[8] directing us, pursuant to the address of the House of Lords to your Majesty . . . . to consider of, and state, the many difficulties the East-India Company do at present lie under in the carrying on of their trade; and propose what methods may be most proper and effectual for securing to the said company their carrying on successfully a trade so beneficial to the kingdom;

We humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty . . . .

To encourage the company to make settlements at Madagascar, by giving them leave to import such slaves, as they shall purchase there, directly to the West-Indies; provided this allowance can be so guarded, that no opportunity may be thereby given to import any other commodities, purchased in the East-Indies, directly to the British plantations likewise . . . .

To prohibit the importation of all East-India goods into any of the British colonies in America, except such as shall be carried thither directly from Great Britain, on the same penalties and forfeitures on the governors, custom-house officers, and importers, as goods of the growth, product, or manufacture, of Europe, are now prohibited to be imported there from other places than Great Britain; with proper encouragement for discovering the importation . . . . (*C. J.*, XIX. 465.)

1721.

May 1, HC. Mr. Hungerford presented to the House, according to order, a bill for the further preventing his Majesty's subjects from trading to the East-Indies under foreign commissions; and for encouraging, and further securing, the lawful trade thereto: and the same was received; and read the first time.

---

[7] There are 55 signatures to this petition (MSS. H. of L.). The House was adjourned during pleasure to go into the committee. "Mr. Reeves and Mr. Serg't Darnell were heard on the side of the pet'rs agst the bill, and severall witnesses exam'd." Mar. 2 the committee again heard counsel and petitioners for and against the bill, when Mr. Perry was heard for the American merchants. At the hearing of Mar. 4 John Egleston was heard in reply to counsel for the bill. Minute Book, House of Lords.

[8] *B. T. Journal*, 1718-1722, p. 176. Mar. 10 the Commissioners of the Customs reported to the Commons that they had no objection to the company's proposal to prohibit the importation of all East-India goods into any of the British colonies, except such as should be carried thither directly from Great Britain. Mar. 23 a bill of relief was ordered, which was read May 1. *C. J.*, XIX. 473-474, 492.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[9] (*C. J.*, XIX. 532.)

June 6, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, according to order, a bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[10] (*C. J.*, XIX. 578.) [11]

June 29, HC. The House, according to order, resumed the adjourned debate of yesterday upon the clause offered, to be added to the bill for relief of the unhappy sufferers in the South-Sea Company . . . .

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that this act shall not extend to hinder Thomas Reynolds, one of the late directors of the South-Sea Company, from holding and executing the office of provost-marshal-general of the islands of Barbadoes: [12]

And the said clause was twice read; and, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House to be made part of the bill. . . . . (*C. J.*, XIX. 622.)

June 30, HC. A petition of Lieutenant John Crosse, Lieutenant John Jeffreyson, Ensign Thomas Prendergast, and Ensign Andrew Simson, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that they were lieutenants and ensigns in General Hill's, Colonel Kane's, and Colonel Disney's, regiments, and served in Flanders; and afterwards went with the same, upon the expedition to Canada: that there being seven detachments ordered from the regiments that were upon the service, for the relief of the garison of Annopolis Royal, they were commanded, with detachments, as lieutenants and ensigns, upon that service: soon after, the government, thinking fit to form those detachments in four independent companies, the same made way only for providing for the four eldest captains, lieutenants, and ensigns; and the petitioners, who were, at that time, the youngest, were left out of the then new establishment: they applied for leave to come to England, in order to recover their posts, to which they did belong; which being granted, they came as far as Boston, in New-England, with General Nicholson; who, upon account of her late Majesty's death, they were commanded back from thence to Annapolis Royal; where they continued doing duty, till the eleventh of June 1717, before they obtained leave to come for England; they not only lost their ranks and posts, but have been great sufferers, in want of their pay: and praying, that a clause may be inserted in the bill, depending before this House, for appointing commissioners to state and determine the debts due to the army, for their relief.

---

[9] 7 Geo. I. c. 21, section 9 of which provided that East India goods carried into the plantations, etc., except such as were first landed in Great Britain, should be forfeited, together with the ship. The bill was committed May 6, considered May 16, reported May 24, and passed May 26; it was read by the Lords June 7, committed the following day, considered June 12, and passed June 16. The royal assent was given June 24. Ruffhead, V. 348; *C. J.*, XIX. 538, 551, 559, 561, 608; *L. J.*, XXI. 537, 538, 541, 544, 552.

[10] 7 Geo. I. c. 20, which carried an appropriation of £150,743 13 *s.* 4½ *d.* for maintaining forces, for 1721, in the plantations, etc., and for provisions at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar. The bill was committed June 10, considered June 15, reported June 22, and passed June 23; this same day it was read and committed by the Lords, and was passed by them June 24, on which day it received the royal assent. Ruffhead, V. 345; *C. J.*, XIX. 586, 592, 606, 607, 608; *L. J.*, XXI. 550, 551, 552.

[11] June 19, in the course of debate in the Commons on the late treaty with Sweden, Lord Molesworth observed that the securing of naval stores was the main advantage of trade in the Baltic, but that "if due encouragement were given to some of our plantations in America, we might be supplied from thence, at a much cheaper rate than from Sweden or Norway". Boyer, *Political State*, XXI. 652; Cobbett, VII. 847.

[12] Granted jointly to him and his son Francis, May 28, 1716. Section 52 of the act (Baskett, *Statutes at Large*, V. 341).

Resolved, that the said petition be rejected. (*C. J.*, XIX. 623.) [13]

Session of October 19, 1721–March 7, 1721/2 (8 Geo. I.).

1721.

Oct. 19, HL. His Majesty, being seated on his royal throne, adorned with his crown and regal ornaments, and attended with his officers of state; the Prince of Wales (in his robes) sitting in his place on his Majesty's right hand; and the Lords being also in their robes; the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received his Majesty's commands, to signify to the Commons, that it is his Majesty's pleasure, they attend him, immediately, in this House.

Who being come, with their Speaker; the Lord Chancellor,[1] on his knee, received directions from his Majesty; who, at the same time, delivered a paper into his Lordship's hand; and being returned to his former place at his Majesty's right hand, *his Majesty* spake as follows:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have given order to my Lord Chancellor, to declare to you, in my name and words, the causes of your meeting at this time in Parliament.

Then the *Lord Chancellor* said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have received his Majesty's commands, from the throne, to declare to you, in his Majesty's name and words, the causes of your meeting at this time in Parliament, as follows . . . .

The supplying ourselves with naval stores upon terms the most easy and least precarious seems highly to deserve the care and attention of Parliament. Our plantations in America naturally abound with most of the proper materials for this necessary and essential part of our trade and maritime strength; and if, by due encouragement, we could be furnished from thence with those naval stores, which we are now obliged to purchase and bring from foreign countries, it would not only greatly contribute to the riches, influence, and power, of this nation; but, by employing our own colonies in this useful and advantageous service, divert them from setting up and carrying on manufactures which directly interfere with those of Great Britain. . . . . (*L. J.*, XXI. 592-593.) [2]

---

[13] July 29 Parliament was prorogued to July 31 but, after a single public act was passed (for restoring public credit), on Aug. 10 this short session came to a close.

[1] Thomas, Lord Parker, created Earl of Macclesfield in November of this year.

[2] Also *C. J.*, XIX. 645-646. The address of thanks from the Commons repeated the sentiment of the speech from the throne. *Ibid.*, pp. 646, 648.

Oct. 26, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give direction, that an account of what is due, on debentures, to the sufferers at the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, made out by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, pursuant to acts of Parliament in their behalf; together with the interest that will be due on the said debentures at Christmas 1721; may be laid before this House.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper officers to lay before this House an account what has been done in relation to the disposing, for the benefit of the publick, of that part of the island of Saint Christopher's which was yielded by France to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht.

Ordered, that the said addresses be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.[3] (*C. J.*, XIX. 650.)

Oct. 26, HC. Mr. Treby presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1722

In the plantations.	Numbers.		Pay of the regiments, etc., for 365 days.	Total.
			l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment	435	....	9,775 18 4	
Colonel Phillips's	434	....	9,830 13 4	
Four independent companies of foot at New-York	445	....	7,141 16 8	
One company at Bermudas	57	....	1,003 15 0	
Two companies at Jamaica	224	....	3,653 0 10	
One company in the island of Providence	112	....	1,821 19 2	
One company at Carolina	115	....	3,071 7 6	
	——	1,822	——— — —	36,298 10 10
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia	...	....	....	2,539 1 8
. . . .				
Provisions for Colonel Phillips' regiment, in garison at Annapolis Royal and Placentia; deducting 4 *d.* per diem out of the subsistence of each non-commission officer, and private man, towards that expence remains to be borne by the government			1,558 17 1	
. . . .				

(*C. J.*, XIX. 653-654.)[4]

---

[3] Presented Nov. 7. An estimate of the Navy debt, presented this day, shows £571,351 5 *s.* 8 *d.* due for stores, including premiums on such as were imported from the plantations. *C. J.*, XIX. 652.

[4] There was also presented the Ordnance estimate for 1722, containing the following items: establishments at Annapolis, Placentia, etc., £9962 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; pay for an engineer in South Carolina £182 10 *s.*; toward carrying on the fortifications at Annapolis Royal £400, at Placentia £3161 15 *s.*; pay for an engineer sent to South Carolina above what was allowed last year, £157 5 s. The account presented the same day, showing how the service money for 1721 had been spent, includes payments of £150,743 13 *s.* 4½ *d.*, for provisions at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, etc. *C. J.*, XIX. 653, 657.

Nov. 1, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

6. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 150,743 *l.* 13 *s.* 4½ *d.* be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garisons at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar, for the year 1722. . . . .

The rest of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XIX. 660-661.)

Nov. 7, HC. The House being acquainted, that Mr. Chocke, from the Exchequer, attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an account of what is due on debentures to the sufferers of the island of Nevis and St. Christopher's, made out by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, pursuant to acts of Parliament in their behalf; with the interest that will be due on the said debentures at Christmas 1721. . . . .[5] (*C. J.*, XIX. 663-664.)

Nov. 17, HC. After this *Sir Gilbert Heathcote* stood up, and made a speech, setting forth, that since the Russia Company had ingrossed the trade to that country the tar was raised above double the price it bore when the trade was open. That, besides, while we fetch'd our naval stores from Russia, it was in the power of the Czar, not only to set what price he pleas'd upon them, but even to prevent our having them at all. . . . . That therefore since these commodities were so absolutely necessary for our navy, it was not fitting we should lie at the mercy of a foreign prince for them: especially since we could be supply'd with them from our own plantations, and upon easier terms. For whereas we now paid for the naval stores from Russia mostly in ready money, we might have them from New England, and other English plantations in America, in exchange for our own manufactures: whereby we should not only encourage his Majesty's subjects abroad, and divert them from setting up and carrying on manufactures which directly interfere with those of Great Britain, (as was rightly observed from the throne) but also employ our poor at home: concluding with a motion for bringing in a bill for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores; which being seconded, and opposed by no body, the said bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly. (Boyer, *Political State,* XXII. 515-516; Chandler, *Proceedings of the House of Commons,* VI. 269; Cobbett, VII. 928.)

Nov. 17, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores: and that Mr.

---

[5] The principal was £99,361 16 *s.*, interest for seven years at six per cent. £41,731 19 *s.* 1¼ *d.*

John Chetwynd, Mr. Yonge, Mr. Bladen, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Heysham, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XIX. 669.)

Nov. 22, HC. Mr. John Chetwynd presented to the House, according to order, a bill for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time upon Tuesday morning next.[6] (*C. J.*, XIX. 672.)

Nov. 27, HC. A petition of the merchants of Whitehaven trading to and from Virginea and Maryland was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the high duties on tobacco have occasioned many frauds by unfair weighing at importation, and relanding again after exportation from the Isle of Man; and by Dutch smugglers; to the utter ruin of the fair trader, and sinking of the revenue: and praying, that provision may be made to prevent such ill practices for the future.

Ordered, that said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 674.)

Nov. 29, HC. The House being informed, that some persons from the Commissioners of the Customs attended at the door;

They were called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, according to order, the said commissioners returns to the order of the 2d and 22d of November instant . . . .

An account of beaver-skins imported and exported, for five years, from Christmas 1715 to Christmas 1720; with the duties and drawbacks thereupon. . . . .[7] (*C. J.*, XIX. 678.)

Dec. 14, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered the report in at the clerk's table: where the said resolutions were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

16. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties payable upon the importation of the several materials used in dyeing, hereafter mentioned; that is to say, agarisk, alum, annotto, antimonium crudum, aqua-fortis, argol, arsenick, bay-berries, Brazil wood, Braziletto wood, cochineal, copperas of all sorts, crema-tartar, fustick, gauls, gum-arabick, or seneca, indigo of all sorts, issinglass, litmus, logwood, madder of all sorts, madder-root, Nicaraqua-wood, orchal, orchelia, pomgranate-

---

[6] 8 Geo. I. c. 12 (Ruffhead, V. 367). This act made more effective the provisions of the act of 1711 (*ante*, p. 241). The premium on hemp was continued; hemp was permitted to be imported free of duty, the Commissioners of the Navy having first right of pre-emption; wood and lumber in any form, excepting masts, yards, and bowsprits, could be imported from America duty-free for 21 years; and the cutting of white-pine trees of any size was forbidden in Nova Scotia as well as in New England, New York, and New Jersey. This act was further strengthened by 2 Geo. II. c. 35. For the opinion of Richard Jackson, law adviser to the Board of Trade, on the construction of this act see Chalmers, *Opinions*, I. 138-140. The bill was read the second time and committed Nov. 30 (*C. J.*, XIX. 679). See Osgood, *Am. Colonies in the 18th Cent.*, I. 519-520, II. 302, 313-318; R. G. Albion, *Forests and Sea Power* (Cambridge, Mass., 1926), pp. 249-251; Lord, *Industrial Experiments in Brit. Cols.*, pp. 77-78, 116.

[7] Similar accounts for timber, wood, lumber, and hemp were presented Dec. 4. *C. J.*, XIX. 682.

peels, redwood, sal flower, sal armoniack, sal gem, sal petre, sapanwood, saunders, red shumack, sticklack, tornsall, valonia, and verdigreece, be taken off.

17. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that such of the said materials used in dyeing as shall hereafter be imported free of duty, and shall afterwards be exported, be charged with a duty equal to the difference between the present duty and the present drawback.

18. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that ten pence, part of the duty payable for each beaver-skin imported, be taken off.

19. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that upon the exportation of beaver-skin a drawback of three pence per skin be allowed, and no more.

20. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties payable upon pepper imported, and entered for home-consumption, be reduced to four pence per pound-weight over and above the half-subsidy.

21. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties payable upon the importation of hemp into Great Britain, from the British plantations in America, be taken off.

22. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties payable upon the importation of all timber, wood, and lumber, excepting masts, oak, ash, beach, and elm, imported into Great Britain, from the British plantations in America, be taken off. . . . .

The 16th resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the said resolution be re-committed to the said committee.

The 17th resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the said resolution be re-committed to the said committee.

The 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21th, resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The last of the said resolutions, being read a second time;

Resolved, that the said resolution be re-committed to the said committee.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores is committed, that they do receive a clause, pursuant to the last resolution agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, upon the residue of the said resolutions agreed unto by the House: and that Mr. Farrer, Mr. Walpole, Sir Nathanael Gould, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Docminique, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Yonge, Mr. Lade, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Kelsal, do prepare, and bring in, the said bill, or bills. (*C. J.*, XIX. 692-693.)

Dec. 15, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preventing the clandestine running of goods; and for the preventing the bringing in the contagion thereby: and that Mr. Walpole, Mr. Yonge, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[8] (*C. J.*, XIX. 695.)

---

[8] 8 Geo. I. c. 18 (Ruffhead, V. 380). By the provisions of this act the importation of brandy and spirits in any vessel under 40 tons was forbidden; persons running goods,

Dec. 19, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place: and afterwards delivered the report in at the clerk's table: where the said resolutions were read; and are as followeth; *viz.* . . . .

6. Resolved, that is the opinion of this committee, that the duties payable on the importation of the several materials used in dyeing hereafter mentioned; that is to say, agarick, annotto, antimonium crudum, aquafortis, argol, arsnick, bay-berries, Brazil-wood, Brazilletto-wood, cochineal, feachia, crema tartar, fustick, galls, gum arabick or seneca, indigo of all sorts, ising-glass, litmus, logwood, madder of all sorts, madder-roots, Nicaraqua-wood, orchall, orchelia, pomgranate-peels, red-wood, safflower, sal armoniack, sal gem, sapan-wood, saunders, red shumack, sticklack, tornsall, valonia, and verdegris; be taken off.

7. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that such of the said materials used in dyeing, as shall hereafter be imported free of duty, and shall afterwards be exported, be charged with a duty equal to the difference between the present duty and the present drawback.

8. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties, upon mace imported be reduced to three shillings per pound weight.

9. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties upon cloves imported be reduced to two shillings per pound weight.

10. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties upon nutmegs imported be reduced to one shilling and six pence per pound weight.

11. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties payable upon the importation of all timber, wood, and lumber, excepting masts, yards, and boltsprits, imported into Great Britain from the British plantations in America, be taken off. . . . .

The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The last resolution being read a second time;

An amendment was proposed to be made therein, by inserting, after the word "boltsprits," these words, "for which premiums are already allowed":

And the said amendment was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores, is committed, that they do receive a clause pursuant to the last of the said resolutions.[9]

---

landed without payment of duties, were to be transported to the colonies; ships departing without license from places under quarantine were forfeited; importers of nutmegs, cinnamon, etc., were bound to deliver their license to the collector of the port where the spices were landed: and copper ore from the plantations was added to the list of enumerated commodities. This act, which was presented Dec. 22, was continued by 11 Geo. I. c. 29, 8 Geo. II. c. 21, 15 Geo. II. c. 33, 20 Geo. II. c. 47, and 33 Geo. II. c. 16.

[9] Note 6, *ante*.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the gentlemen who are to prepare, and bring in, a bill, or bills, upon the resolutions agreed to by the House upon Thursday last,[10] that they do prepare and insert clauses in the said bill, or bills, pursuant to the residue of the resolutions this day agreed to by the House. (*C. J.*, XIX. 699-700.)

Dec. 21, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores;

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause for the better preserving white pine-trees in his Majesty's plantations in America.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, for the better making of tar in his Majesty's plantations in America.

Then the House resolved itself into the said committee. . . . .

Mr. John Chetwynd reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the said bill; and had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, that this House will, to-morrow morning, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the said bill.[11] (*C. J.*, XIX. 702.)

Dec. 22, HC. Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, according to order, a bill to prevent the clandestine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[12] (*C. J.*, XIX. 703.)

1721/2.

Jan. 9, HC. A petition of the merchants trading to his Majesty's plantations in America was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners are informed, that a clause is brought in, to be added to the bill for the further encouraging the importation of naval stores from the said plantations, relating to tar made therein: and praying, that they may be heard upon the subject-matter of the said clause, before the bill be passed.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table, until the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores was committed, shall be received: and that the petitioners be then heard, if they think fit. (*C. J.*, XIX. 704-705.)

Jan. 10, HC. Mr. John Chetwynd reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores was committed, the amendments they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the said amendments in his place; and afterwards delivered the bill, and amendments, in at the clerk's table:

---

[10] See under Dec. 14.

[11] *C. J.*, XIX. 703. The bill was reported Jan. 10.

[12] *Ante*, note 8. The bill was committed Jan. 9, considered Jan. 20, 27, Feb. 15, 17, reported Feb. 20, and passed Feb. 22; it was read by the Lords Feb. 24, committed Feb. 26, reported Feb. 28, and passed Mar. 2. It was given the royal assent Mar. 7. *C. J.*, XIX. 705, 721, 730, 746, 747, 748, 750, 752; *L. J.*, XXI. 702, 703, 706, 716.

And the petitioners on the petition of the merchants trading to his Majesty's plantations in America, who were ordered to be heard on the said report; and also the Commissioners of the Navy, who were ordered to attend; were called in:

And the said amendments were read a first time:

And the petition of the merchants trading to his Majesty's plantations in America was read:

And the petitioners were heard in relation to a clause added to the said bill, by the committee, concerning tar:

And the Commissioners of the Navy were also heard, touching the said clause:

And several persons were examined, as well on the part of the petitioners, as on the Commissioners of the Navy.

And then the petitioners, and the Commissioners of the Navy, withdrew.

Ordered, that the further consideration of the said report be adjourned till Tuesday morning next.[13] (*C. J.*, XIX. 707.)

Jan. 13, HC. A petition of the Virginia merchants trading from the port of Lancaster was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the frauds daily committed (and not possible to be prevented, whilst the duties continue so high) have so much reduced the price of tobacco, that it is now generally sold for less than the duty; which make all fair trade impracticable, and obliges the merchants to burn their tobaccoes, and take the allowance from the government, to the great prejudice of his Majesty's revenues: and praying relief.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XIX. 710.)

Jan. 13, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, and others, merchants, traders to Virginia, from the port of Liverpoole, in the county palatine of Lancaster, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the high custom on tobacco for the home-consumption hath, by many years experience, been found much more than it can well bear; but a far greater discouragement is now fallen upon us, from a collusive method used in Glascow, on weighing and passing their tobacco there at importation; so that they can afford to sell it for less than the duty would amount to, if duly weighed and charged at the importation; so that, if that beneficial branch of our trade be not preserved, it will be in danger of being lost: and praying relief.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*Ibid.*)

Jan. 13, HC. A petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol, concerned in the importation of tobacco from Virginia, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, for some years past, great quantities of tobacco have been brought from North Britain, and sold at a lower price than is consistent with the payment of his Majesty's duties, and other necessary charges of importation; to the great loss and detriment of the fair traders: and praying relief.

---

[13] The bill was ingrossed Jan. 16, and passed Jan. 22; it was read by the Lords Feb. 1, committed Feb. 6, considered Feb. 8, reported Feb. 9, and passed Feb. 10. The royal assent was given Feb. 12. *C. J.*, XIX. 715, 723, 743; *L. J.*, XXI. 669, 675, 678, 680, 681, 683.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*Ibid.*)

Jan. 13, HC. Mr. Walpole presented to the House, according to order, a bill for encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom; and for taking off several duties on merchandizes exported; and for reducing the duties upon beaver-skins, pepper, mace, cloves, and nutmegs, imported: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[14] (*C. J.*, XIX. 710-711.)

Jan. 22, HC. The order for the House to resolve into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, being read;

Ordered, that the account of what is due on the debentures to the sufferers at the islands of Nevis and Saint Christopher's, made out by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, pursuant to acts of Parliament in that behalf; with the interest that will be due on the said debentures at Christmas 1721; be referred to the said committee. . . . . (*C. J.*, XIX. 723.)

Jan. 23, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolution which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the same was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred forty-one thousand ninety-three pounds fifteen shillings and one peny farthing, be granted to his Majesty, to discharge the principal and interest upon the debentures which were granted to the sufferers at Nevis and St. Christopher's.

The said resolution being read a second time;

Resolved, that the House do agree with the committee in the said resolution . . . . (*C. J.*, XIX. 725.)

Feb. 2, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom; and for taking off several duties on merchandizes exported; and for reducing the duties upon beaver-skins, pepper, mace, cloves, and nutmegs, imported . . . .

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, that all beaver-skins, and other furs, of the product of any of the British plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, be imported directly from thence into this kingdom. . . . . (*C. J.*, XIX. 735.)

---

[14] 8 Geo. I. c. 15 (Ruffhead, V. 370). The act embodied the resolutions of Dec. 14 and 19 (*ante*) concerning dye-stuffs, spices, and beaver-skins, and permitted the direct importation of furs from the plantations. The bill was committed Jan. 22, considered Feb. 2, reported Feb. 7, and passed Feb. 10; it was read by the Lords Feb. 14, committed Feb. 15, reported Feb. 16, and passed Feb. 17. The royal assent was given Mar. 7. *C. J.*, XIX. 723, 735, 739, 741; *L. J.*, XXI. 687, 690, 691-692, 694, 716.

Feb. 9, HC. A petition of divers merchants, and others, trading to several parts of the West-Indies, and our northern colonies, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, for several years past, many of his Majesty's subjects, turning pirates, have committed continual robberies on the British trade in the West and East-Indies; so as the said British trade hath already sustained greater losses by the said pirates than were suffered during the late French wars: that, notwithstanding his Majesty's most gracious pardon to such of the said pirates as would accept thereof; yet the said pirates do increase, and gather strength, daily; and they commit murders and villainies to such as fall into their hands: that, unless some more effectual remedies be taken, or more sufficient force be employed, in reducing the said pirates, than hath hitherto been, the Western navigation must be unavoidably ruined: and praying relief.

A petition of the merchants, and others, traders of the city of Bristol, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, notwithstanding the endeavours that have been used to suppress the pirates, they increase daily, and commit unheard-of cruelties; and study how to torture; force his Majesty's subjects with them; burn, plunder, and destroy, almost all ships they meet with: and praying relief.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in for the more effectual suppressing of piracy, upon the debate of the House.

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to prepare, and bring in, the said bill:

And it is referred to Mr. Earl, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Yonge, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Gybbon, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Hutcheson, Sir Cha. Turner, Sir Cha. Wager, Sir John Norris, Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Sloper, Lord Stanhope, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Dan. Pulteney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Morice, Mr. Moor, Mr. Herne, Sir Robert Davers, Lord Gage, Mr. Merryl, Mr. Jennyns, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Stanhope, Lord Londonderry, Sir Tho. Crosse, Sir James Campell, Sir Richard Goffe, Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Mr. Monro, Lord Hinchinbroke, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Mason; or any three of them: and they are to meet this afternoon at five a clock, in the Speaker's Chamber.[15] (*C. J.,* XIX. 741.)

Feb. 12, HC. An ingrossed bill for paying off, and cancelling, one million of exchequer-bills; and to give ease to the South-Sea Company, in respect to its present obligation to circulate, or contribute towards circulating, exchequer-bills . . . . was read the third time. . . . .

Resolved, that the bill do pass: and that the title be, An act for paying off, and cancelling, one million of exchequer-bills; and to give ease to the South-Sea Company, in respect to its present obligation to circulate, or contribute towards circulating, exchequer-bills; . . . . and for relief of the sufferers at Nevis and Saint Christopher's, by an invasion of the French in the late war . . . .[16] (*C. J.*, XIX. 743.)

---

[15] 8 Geo. I. c. 24 (Ruffhead, V. 410). This act, which was specifically made to extend to America, held guilty of piracy all commanders trading with pirates, persons boarding merchantment and throwing goods overboard, and all those accessory to the crime; and provided for the forfeiture of vessel and goods in less culpable circumstances, and for the rewarding of those wounded in struggles with pirates. The act was made perpetual by 2 Geo. II. c. 28, sect. 7.

Feb. 15, HC. Sir John Norris, according to order, presented to the House, a bill for the more effectual suppressing of piracy: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[17] (*C. J.*, XIX. 746.)

Feb. 19, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for the more effectual suppressing of piracy;

And the House being moved, that the ninth section of the act, passed in the sixth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, for the encouragement of the trade to America, might be read;[18]

The same was read accordingly:

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause to repeal a clause in the act, of the sixth year of her late Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the trade to America, which relates to the impressing mariners, or other persons, in America;

It passed in the negative. . . . . (*C. J.*, XIX. 747.)

---

[16] 8 Geo. I. c. 20 (Ruffhead, V. 387). The bill had its first reading Jan. 29. *C. J.*, XIX. 730.

[17] See note 15, *ante*. The bill was committed the following day, considered Feb. 19 and 24, reported Feb. 26, and passed Feb. 27; it was read by the Lords the same day, committed Mar. 2, reported Mar. 5, and passed Mar. 6. The royal assent was given Mar. 7. *C. J.*, XIX. 746, 747, 751, 752; *L. J.*, XXI. 705, 707, 711, 714, 717.

[18] *Ante*, p. 150.

SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Session of October 9, 1722–May 27, 1723 (9 Geo. I.).[1]

1722.

Oct. 24, HC. Lieutenant-General Wills presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance for the year 1723, for land-service. . . . .[2] (*C. J.*, XX. 39.)

Oct. 24, HC. Mr. Treby presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

An estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1723.

In the plantations.	Numbers.		Pay of the regiments, etc., for 365 days. *l.* *s.* *d.*	Total. *l.* *s.* *d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment..........	435	....	9,775 18 4	
Colonel Phillips's	434	....	9,830 13 4	
Four independent companies at New-York	445	....	7,141 16 8	
One company at Bermudas..........	57	....	1,003 15 0	
Two companies at Jamaica..........	224	....	3,653 0 10	
One company in the island of Providence	112	....	1,821 19 2	
One company at Carolina...........	115	....	3,071 7 6	
	—	1,822	——— — —	36,298 10 10
Garisons at Annapolis-Royal and Placentia			....	2,539 1 8
. . . .				
Provisions for Colonel Phillips's regiment, in garison at Annapolis Royal and Placentia; deducting 4 *d.* per diem out of the subsistence of each non-commission officer, and private man, towards that expence, remains to be borne by the government............			1,558 17 1	
. . . .				

(*C. J.*, XX. 40-41.)[3]

Oct. 31, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred forty-three pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence halfpeny, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garisons at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar, for the year 1723. . . . .

---

[1] Spencer Compton was again chosen Speaker. In January Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, succeeded Raymond as Attorney General; and in the following month Sir Clement Wearg became Solicitor General in place of Yorke.

[2] For the establishments at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, etc., £9962 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; pay of an engineer at South Carolina, £182 10 *s.*; toward fortifications and repairs of storehouses and magazines at Annapolis and Placentia, £500 each.

[3] Oct. 26 this estimate was referred to the committee of supply (*C. J.*, XX. 48). That same day an account was presented from the Treasury showing how the service money for 1722 was disposed of, which contains an item of £150,743 13 *s.* 4½ *d.* for maintaining forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar and for provisions at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar. *Ibid.*, p. 47.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XX. 49-50.)

Nov. 26, HC. A petition of several merchants and traders to Carolina, Spain, and Portugal, on behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that before rice, of the growth of Carolina, was made an enumerated commodity,[4] it was shipped directly to Spain and Portugal; which occasioned a large consumption of it, and gave encouragement to inlarge the plantations in Carolina for growing the same; but, since the enumerating of it, they are obliged to import it into Great Britain; so that, before the markets abroad can be supplied, it is spoiled; and the bringing it into Great Britain first, occasions a double expence; so that very little is so sold in those countries, though they consume very near as much as all Europe besides; and the trade is almost intirely in the hands of foreigners; to the great detriment of the English merchants, factors, and planters: and praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for taking off the enumeration of rice to Portugal, Spain, the Mediterranean, and the West-Indies:

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House.

And it is referred to Mr. Barnard, Mr. Bertie, Colonel Bladen, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Dockminique, Lord Wm. Powlett, Mr. Drew, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Edwards, Sir Abr. Elton, Mr. Ward, Mr. Chamberlayn, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Hucks, Mr. Gore,[5] Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Rowney, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Ellys, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Bacon,[6] Mr. Child, Mr. Affleck, Mr. Reynell, Mr. Carter, Mr. Foley, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Powlett, Mr. Conduit, Mr. Gore, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Jefferyes, Sir Cha. Kemys, Mr. Davers, Mr. Martin, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Pacey, Mr. Godfrey, Sir John Curzon, Mr. Kettleby, Mr. Walpole; and all the merchants of the House: and they are to meet this afternoon in the Speaker's Chamber: and have power to send for persons, papers, and records.[7] (*C. J.*, XX. 62-63.)

Nov. 27, HC. A petition of several merchants of London, trading to Virginia and Maryland, in behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, since the union with Scotland, vast quantities of tobacco have been imported thither from Virginia and Maryland; great part whereof has been brought into that part of Great Britain called England; and there sold at such prices as give just ground to believe, that the several duties, payable thereon, have not been duly collected: and praying, that some method may be taken to settle the tobacco-trade; and that leave may be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation thereof.

---

[4] By 3 and 4 Ann. c. 3, sect. 12 (*ante*, p. 90, note 37).

[5] There is another of this name given below. William Gore represented St. Albans, and Thomas Gore, Cricklade.

[6] Two of this name are given as members of this committee. Waller Bacon was M. P. for Norwich, Thomas Bacon for Cambridge.

[7] This committee made no report. It was not until 1730 that liberty was granted to carry rice south of Cape Finisterre. *B. T. Journal*, 1718-1722, pp. 330, 385-388, 397; Osgood, *op. cit.*, II. 343-344; *post*, under Mar. 16, 1724/5.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House . . . .[8] (*C. J.*, XX. 63-64.)

Nov. 27, HC. A petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol, concerned in the importation of tobacco from Virginia, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, by the Act of Union, it was intended, that the merchants of Scotland should pay the same duties for goods imported there, as are paid in England for the like commodities: that, for some years past, great quantities of tobacco have been brought from Scotland to this city, and other parts of South Britain, and sold at a lower price than is consistent with the payment of his Majesty's duties, and other charges of importation; which practice hath been a great damage to the petitioners, and, if continued, must be their ruin, or oblige them to leave off their trades: and praying, that if it shall appear, that the quantities of tobacco brought from Scotland have not paid the full duties chargeable by law, that a stop may be put to such fraudulent trade.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants of London trading to Virginia and Maryland is referred: and that they do examine the matter of the said petition; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House. (*C. J.*, XX. 64.)

Nov. 27, HC. A petition of the merchants and traders of the town of Biddeford, in the county of Devon, concerned in the importation of tobacco from Virginia and Maryland, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners have been, for several years past, and still are, under the greatest hardships in their trade, occasioned by the very great quantities of tobacco which have, since the Act of the Union, been brought, coastwise, from North Britain, into the said town, and other parts of South Britain, and sold at such prices, which are inconsistent with the payment of the duties thereon; to the ruin of the fair traders: and praying, that some method may be taken to put an effectual stop to such fraudulent practices; and to regulate the tobacco-trade.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants of London trading to Virginia and Maryland is referred: and that they do examine the matter of the said petition; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House. (*Ibid.*)

Nov. 28, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give direction, that all orders and instructions given by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and all reports and papers laid before their Lordships, relating to the complaints of the English merchants, concerning tobacco imported into Scotland, and carried from thence, and sold in England, may be laid before this House.

---

[8] The committee, whose names are here recorded, reported Jan. 24 (*post*).

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[9] (*C. J.*, XX. 68.)

Dec. 3, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the number of hogsheads of tobacco, and their weights, imported from the first of August 1720 to the first of August 1722; and how much of the said tobacco is exported to foreign parts in the said time; distinguishing the several ports where the said imports and exports were made.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the net produce of the duties paid for tobaccoes consumed within that part of Great Britain called England, from the first of August 1720 to the first of August 1722.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the number of pounds of tobaccoes allowed to the merchants for the eight per cent. on all tobaccoes imported from the first of August 1720 to the first of August 1722; and how much money would arise to the publick, if that quantity of tobacco paid the full duty.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the net produce of the old subsidy paid on importation for tobacco; and how much thereof is drawn back at exportation; and what the net sum is, remaining to the publick, from the first of August 1720 to the first of August 1722.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the allowances granted on each hogshead of tobacco at the scale; and an account of the allowances granted for damaged tobacco; and how many pounds of tobacco the said allowances amount to, from the first of August 1720 to the first of August 1722.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House, an account of the discounts granted to the merchants for prompt payments upon the several subsidies, additional duties, and impost upon tobacco imported from the first of August 1720 to the first of August 1722; and what is the net duty payable on each pound of tobacco.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the sums of money paid to the merchants, for burnt tobacco, from the first of August 1720, to the first of August 1722.[10] (*C. J.*, XX. 69.)

Dec. 17, HC. Mr. Daniel Pulteney reported from the committee, who were appointed to inspect what laws are expired, or near expiring; and to report their opinion to the House, which of them are fit to be revived or continued; that they had considered the matter to them referred; and had come to several resolutions; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the report in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the same was read . . . .

---

[9] Dec. 1 it was reported that the necessary instructions would be given. *C. J.*, XX. 69.

[10] These accounts were presented by titles Jan. 28 (*C. J.*, XX. 110). Dec. 4 the Treasury presented a number of reports and accounts relating to tobacco imported into Scotland and exported thence, which were referred to the committee on the petitions of merchants trading to Virginia and Maryland (*ibid.*, p. 70). Accounts showing amount of tobacco imported at Glasgow and Greenock, 1721-1722, and a report concerning frauds in the tobacco trade were presented Dec. 20 (*ibid.*, p. 86).

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that so much of the act made in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act against clandestine running of uncustomed goods; and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customs; as relates to such foreign goods, wares, and merchandizes, as shall be taken in at sea, out of any ship or vessel, in order to be landed, or put into any other ship, vessel, or boat; and so much as relates to such foreign goods, wares, and merchandizes, as shall be taken in at sea, and out of any ship or vessel, in order to be landed, or put into any other ship, vessel, or boat; and so much of the said act, as relates to goods not reported, and found after clearing ships; and so much of the said act, as provides further remedies against re-landing goods prohibited to be wore in this kingdom, and foreign goods shipped out for parts beyond the seas; and so much of the said act, as relates to the opening or altering the package of goods on board ships outward-bound; and so much of the said act as relates to hovering ships or vessels of the burden of fifty tons, or under; and so much of the said act as concerns the bales or package, in which coffee shall be exported, as was to continue in force for three years from the twenty-fifth day of March 1719, and to the end of the next session of Parliament; being near expiring, ought to be continued; and so much of the said act as relates to rum imported in casks or vessels not containing twenty gallons at the least, which was to continue in force for three years, from the twenty-ninth day of September 1719, being expired, ought to be revived . . . .[11]

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and that Mr. Daniel Pulteney, Mr. Bertie, Mr. Scroop, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Onslow, do prepare, and bring in, the said bill or bills. (*C. J.*, XX. 83.)

1722/3.

Jan. 18, HC. Mr. Daniel Pulteney, according to order, presented to the House a bill for continuing some laws, and reviving others, therein mentioned . . . . and against clandestine running of uncustomed goods; and for more effectually preventing frauds relating to the customs: and the bill was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[12] (*C. J.*, XX. 91.)

Jan. 23, HC. Ordered, that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ, for the electing a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Leverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in the room of Sir Thomas Johnson knight; who, since his election for the said borough, hath accepted the office of collector of the customs in Rapahamock [*sic*] River, in Virginia.[13] (*C. J.*, XX. 98.)

---

[11] *Ante,* p. 408. The bill here ordered was presented Jan. 18 (*post*).

[12] 9 Geo. I. c. 8 (Ruffhead, V. 433). See preceding item. The bill was committed Jan. 23, reported Jan. 29, ingrossed Jan. 31, and passed Feb. 5; it was read by the Lords Feb. 6, committed Feb. 8, considered Feb. 19, reported Feb. 28, and passed Mar. 1. The royal assent was given Mar. 22. *C. J.*, XX. 98, 112, 113, 127, 177; *L. J.*, XXII. 82, 84, 93, 102, 104, 127.

Jan. 24, HC. Mr. Sandys, according to order, reported, from the committee, to whom the petition of several merchants of London trading to Virginia and Maryland, and also the petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol, concerning the importation of tobacco from Virginia, were referred, the matter, as it appeared to them, and the resolutions of the committee thereupon; and he read the report in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the same was read: and the said report and resolutions are as follow; *viz.*

That the committee had taken into consideration the said petitions; and examined the following witnesses; *viz.*

Mr. Micajah Perry, tobacco-merchant: who said, that his father, who died in 1719, paid, upon the importation of tobacco, to the crown, for duties, from 80,000 *l.* to 100,000 *l.* per annum; and that he does not now pay above 30,000 *l.* per ann. because the North-Britons give greater prices in Virginia to his correspondents there, than he is capable of rendering them here:

That he sent out 5 ships the last year, none of which came home above half laden, although the last crop but one was greater than had been for these two seven years; and that he lost 1,500 *l.* by that voyage: that, the same year, the North-Britons sent out above 51 sail, all which returned home full-freighted:

That the prices of the sweet-scented tobacco, before the three last years, were, in London,

	d.
For leaf-stripped	11½
For leaf	10
For luggs[14]	10½
The prices now are,	
For leaf-stripped	9½
For leaf	8½
Luggs	8

That he had sold Arronoco tobacco at 1 *d.* per pound for exportation; but that he brought the planters in debt, by that sale, 40 *s.* per hogshead: that the cause of the lowness of the price was, that the North-Britons were obliged to ship off such quantities to clear their bonds, that they offered it, in Holland, at 2 stivers per lb.;[15] which is not, clear of charges to the proprietor, above ½ or ¼ per lb.:

That the importation, to the port of London, is about 40,000 hogsheads per ann. 28,000 of which is Arronoco, and is mostly re-exported:

That the best James River tobacco is now sold for 2 *d.* ½ per lb.

---

[13] Langham Booth succeeded Johnson. The latter died in Jamaica in 1729. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, X. 937.

[14] The lowest grades.

[15] A stiver was one-twentieth of a Dutch guilder, about five cents.

That the occasion of the said fall has been, from the great importation of tobacco from North-Britain for these 3 last years . . . .

That 1 lb. of tobacco cannot be imported for less than 7 *d.* although the duty should be paid in ready money; *viz.*

	d.
Prime cost in Virginia	0¾
Duty, deducting allowance for prompt payment	5¼
Freight	1
	7

Mr. Robert Shaw, one of the collectors at the custom-house, said, that the duties, to be paid upon 1 lb. of tobacco, amounted to 5 *d.* and ⅓ of a farthing, if paid in ready money: but, if bonded, to 5 *d.* ½ and ⅔ of a farthing.

Mr. Thomas Roycroft, merchant in Rotterdam, said . . . . that Virginia tobacco was sold in Holland from 3 to 5 stivers per lb. until the North-Britons sold, the last year, a large quantity at 2 stivers. . . . .

Mr. Wm. Franks, tobacconist, said . . . .

That the North-Britons give greater prices in Virginia for tobacco, than the South-Britons . . . .

Mr. Abra. Barnes said, he had lived 12 years in Virginia, at Rapahanock-River: that he had traded there seven years: that himself and sons have bartered 500 hogsheads per ann. with North-Britons for goods, bills, and money, after the rate of 28 *s.* per 100 lb. weight, which is about 3 *d.* per lb.: that the goods were bartered at prime cost: that in 100 hogsheads, he generally received 50 *l.* sterling, in bills of exchange payable in London, and from 20 *l.* to 40 *l.* in money: that he has received some money from the South-Britons: that those that carry money have the preference:

That the North-Britons, that have dealt with him, and his sons, have allowed them half a crown extraordinary for every 100 lb. weight that they made their hogsheads exceed 500 lb. weight.

Mr. John Pratt, Virginia merchant, said, that the North-Britons, for these three or four last years, have given greater prices in Virginia, than the South-Britons could do; *viz.*

From 20 *s.* to 22 *s.* 6 *d.* per 100 lb. weight: whereas the South-Britons cannot afford to give above 16 *s.* 8 *d.*: that the North-Britons pay in goods, bills of exchange, and ready money: that he purchased always with goods: and that he has made 50 *l.* per cent. profit: that he has now some thousand pounds worth of goods by him, because he lost by that tobacco for which he gave 16 *s.* 8 *d.*:

That the freight from York-River to Glasgow is 8 *l.* per ton, and to London 6 *l.* per ton.

Mr. Henry Powers, Virginia merchant, said, that the North-British merchants give, generally, 7 *s.* or 8 *s.* per 100 lb. weight more for tobacco in Virginia, than the London merchants: and that, for these three last years, they have given 2 *d.* ½ and 3 *d.* per lb.: that they purchased it with goods, bills of exchange, and ready money; and that ⅓, at least, is ready money:

That they do not make so much profit of their goods as the South-Britons: that the South-Britons give some money for tobacco, but not so much as the North-Britons:

That the South-Britons never gave any money till the North-Britons began; and that, since that time, the consumption of our manufactures is much decreased; particularly this last year:

That the prizers for the North-Britons put from 900 lb. weight to 1,100 lb. weight, in some hogsheads, and in others but 600 lb. weight; and that they load the heavy hogsheads first:

That they never put, for the South-Britons, in a hogshead, above 700 lb. weight, or 800 lb. weight; and that a cask, containing 1,100 lb. weight, is no larger than a cask that contains 400 lb. weight; that the difference in the weight is occasioned by the screwing or prizing of them; that they pay the same freight for a hogshead of 400 lb. weight, as they do for a hogshead of 1,100 lb. weight:

Says, that a person, that pays 2 *d.* ½ per lb. for tobacco in Virginia, if he pays freight and custom, cannot afford to sell it here for less than 9 *d.* per lb.

Mr. Abraham Elton said . . . .

That the price of tobacco is increased in Virginia, since the merchants of North-Britain have purchased it with money: that the prime cost of tobacco, including the duties, and charge of importation, amounts to 7 *d.* ½ per lb.; and that the North-Britons sell it at 6 *d.* 6 *d.* ¼, and 6 *d.* ½, per lb.

Captain John King said, that 1 lb. of tobacco cannot be imported for less than 7 *d.* ½, although the duty should be paid in ready money . . . .

That the following quantities of tobacco have been imported from Virginia to Bristol for these five years past, *viz.*

	Hhds.
In 1718	8,940
In 1719	8,121
In 1720	7,425
In 1721	7,364
In 1722	6,000, or thereabouts:

That they did not use to export above half the quantity they imported before the importation of tobacco from North-Britain; but that now they export above ⅔, because they cannot vend it at home: that 4,000 hogsheads a year were expended in Bristol, before the importation of tobacco from North-Britain; but that now it is greatly decreased; that great quantities of tobacco is brought, by land-carriage, from North-Britain, to several inland towns, which the Bristol merchants used to supply: and that the importation of tobacco, from Virginia to Bristol, is decreased above 3,000 hogsheads.

The North-British merchants, in order to invalidate the foregoing evidence, examined the following persons; *viz.*

Mr. Claud Johnson: who said, that he lives in London, and is a factor for the North-British merchants: that they allow him for commission

2 *d.* ½ per cent.: that he fitted the first ship out that went from North-Britain to Virginia, after the union: that he made 150 per cent. profit on his goods, in that voyage . . . .

That tobacco can be purchased in Virginia cheaper, by North-Britons, than South-Britons, for two reasons:

1st, that the commodities and manufactures which they carry from thence to purchase tobacco, yields more profit, than from any other market, because a dozen of felts, which cost in London 15 *s.* cost but 12 *s.* there; and a dozen pair of shoes, that cost 34 *s.* in London, cost but 22 *s.* there:

2dly, that South-Britons have all the consignments to Virginia, and the North-Britons have none; so the South-Britons are first served, and the others are obliged to take what is left:

That he has sold a yard of coarse linen cloth, which cost him in North-Britain 4 *d.* ½, for 10 *d.* ½ in Virginia. . . . .

Abraham Henderson, North-British factor, said . . . .

That he has dealt from Glasgow to Virginia; and that the English always raise the price of tobacco there: that the North-Britons never carry money to purchase tobacco in Virginia:

Says, that he made 130 *l.* per cent. on the goods he carried thither: that goods, which cost 100 *l.* in Scotland, would purchase 230 *l.*'s worth of tobacco in Virginia.

John Gowen, North-British factor, said . . . .

That he has got cent. per cent. by goods he has sent to Maryland.

That the reason why tobacco is first imported to Glasgow before they bring it to London, is, that 7 or 8 merchants are concerned in one ship; and therefore they first land it there to divide the freight, or otherwise must pay commission for the whole at London.

James Wallis, supercargo, said, that the greatest part of the tobacco imported to North-Britain from Virginia, is purchased with goods, and not with money:

That he has bought tobacco at 8 *s.* 4 *d.* 12 *s.* and 16 *s.* per 100 lb. weight; and that he has been allowed, upon goods, 200 *l.* per cent.:

That he went into Virginia, in 1721, in the ship *Catharine* of Whitehaven; and that she was unladen at Glasgow in August last: that the cargo was 300 hogsheads; and that they weighed, one with another, 500 lb. weight:

That there are some hogsheads of lugg tobacco that weigh 1,100 lb. weight.

George Knappier, supercargo, said, that he has bought tobacco in Virginia, from 16 *s.* 8 *d.* to 20 *s.* per 100 lb. weight; and the allowance upon goods was, from 130 *l.* to 200 *l.* per cent.:

That he knows Mr. Barnes, and has dealt with his son; and they have allowed him 200 *l.* per cent. advance upon his goods, and the tobacco at 20 *s.* per 100 lb. weight . . . .[16]

---

[16] The committee further reported that, in order to prevent the frauds committed in North Britain, four surveyors general had been appointed, since which time the revenue at the port of Glasgow had increased. They also presented a report of the Commissioners of the Customs concerning tobacco frauds, wherein it was stated that York River

That, upon the whole matter, the committee came to the following resolutions;

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that great and notorious frauds have been committed, upon the importation of tobacco into that part of Great Britain called Scotland, by not duly paying the customs thereon.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that great quantities of tobacco, on which the customs have not been duly paid, have been brought, by land-carriage and coast-ways, from that part of Great Britain called Scotland, into that part of Great Britain called England, to the very great prejudice of the revenue, and great loss and damage to the fair importers of tobacco from Virginia and Maryland into England.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that some speedy and effectual remedy be provided, to prevent the like frauds for the future.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente,* that a bill be brought in for preventing frauds and abuses in the tobacco-trade.

Resolved, that this House will, upon Monday morning next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to prepare heads for the said bill. (*C. J.*, XX. 102-104, 109.)

Jan. 28, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Oxenford, from the Commissioners of the Customs, attended; he was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their order, the several papers following; *viz.* . . . .[17]

The titles of the said accounts were read.

Ordered, that the said accounts be referred to the committee of the whole House, who are to prepare heads for a bill for preventing frauds and abuses in the tobacco-trade.

The said accounts are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XX. 110.)

Jan. 28, HC. The order of the day being read;

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to prepare heads for a bill for preventing frauds and abuses in the tobacco-trade. . . . .

Mr. Sandys reported from the committee, that they had directed him to move, that they may have leave to sit again. (*C. J.*, XX. 112.)

Jan. 29, HC. The House, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of heads for a bill for preventing frauds and abuses in the tobacco-trade. . . . .

---

tobacco, when imported directly to Bristol and all duties paid in money, cost the merchant 8 *d.* per lb., whereas the same sort of tobacco when brought coastwise from Glasgow was usually sold at Bristol for 7 *d.* and under; that the Liverpool merchants buy tobacco cheaper in Virginia than the Scots, who will give almost any price for it, and that they have bought tobacco in North Britain which, plus freight and carriage, nets them more than by importing it from Virginia; and that, because of favors in weighing, portage bills made out in Scotland do not amount to above two-thirds or three-fourths of those made out in England, notwithstanding "the Scotch make their hogsheads in Virginia as heavy as possible". *C. J.*, XX. 105-108.

[17] See under Dec. 3 (*ante*) list of tobacco accounts ordered to be presented.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they be impowered to consider of the duties and allowances upon tobacco; and what proper abatements or regulations may be made therein. . . . . (*C. J.*, XX. 113.)

Feb. 4, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the quantities of tobacco imported and exported, for five years ending at Christmas 1721; with the duties, drawbacks, allowances, and net produce; and how the said several duties are appropriated.[19] (*C. J.*, XX. 125.)

Feb. 5, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the net produce of the duties on tobacco, from Christmas 1721 to Christmas 1722.[20] (*C. J.*, XX. 127.)

Feb. 6, HC. A petition of many of the inhabitants of the ancient borough of Salop, who are concerned in making or trading in the woollen manufacture of those parts, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that we formerly sold great quantities of cottons, flannels, etc. for Virginia; which trade, for some years past, hath been dwindling away; the cause whereof is now manifest, from what we observe in the publick, relating to frauds committed by the tobacco-merchants in North Britain, by the great quantities of tobacco conveyed from North Britain into these parts, and sold at excessive low rates: and praying, that the House will be pleased to give a timely check to these undue practices; that so the government may receive its just due; that trade may return to its former channel, and the poor to their daily labour.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*Ibid.*)

Feb. 14, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct the proper officer to lay before this House an account of the net produce of the impost-duty upon tobacco, paid into the exchequer, for the years 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, and 1721.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[21] (*C. J.*, XX. 137.)

Feb. 26, HC. The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the amendments, made by the Lords, to the bill, intituled, An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters;

The said amendments were read; and are as follows; *viz.* . . . .

Pr. 2. L. 8. After "Ireland," insert "or in the island of Minorca, or in his Majesty's garison of Gibraltar, or in any of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas": . . . .

The rest of the said amendments, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

---

[18] After several postponements the committee sat again on Feb. 8, 23, and Mar. 5. *C. J.*, XX. 131, 150, 162.

[19] Presented Feb. 8, and referred to the committee on the bill. *C. J.*, XX. 130.

[20] Presented Mar. 22. *C. J.*, XX. 175.

[21] Presented Feb. 20, and referred to the committee to prepare heads for a bill for preventing frauds in the trade. *C. J.*, XX. 144.

Ordered, that Mr. Treby do carry the bill to the Lords, and acquaint them, that this House hath agreed to the said amendments.[22] (*C. J.*, XX. 154.)

Mar. 6, HC. Mr. Sandys reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to prepare heads of a bill for preventing frauds and abuses in the tobacco-trade; and to consider of the duties and allowances upon tobacco, and what abatements or regulations may be made therein; the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the House; and he read the report in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the same was read: and the said resolutions are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that there be but one commission of the customs for the whole United Kingdom.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the importer of tobacco from the British plantations shall pay down the old subsidy of one peny per pound, with an allowance only of five per cent. as usual.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all the other duties, amounting, together, to five pence, and one-third of a peny, per pound, shall be paid down, or security given for the payment, within eighteen months.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, in lieu of all former encouragements, allowances, and discounts, twenty-five per cent. or one-full-fourth part of the said last-recited duties, shall be deducted and allowed, upon the entry of the importer.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that every importer, not paying down the said duties, shall be chargeable, from a certain time after importation, with an interest at a certain rate per cent. per annum, until the same is paid.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that no allowance be made for damaged tobacco; but the importer shall have liberty to separate such damaged tobacco; and the officers of the customs shall cause the same to be burnt and destroyed.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, upon the exportation of tobacco into any foreign parts, the whole duty paid inward, or secured, shall be drawn back.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that farther encouragement be given to such as shall discover fraudulent drawbacks upon tobacco exported.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that any tobacco, coming coast-wise from one port to another in Great Britain, may be detained by the officers of such port, upon suspicion, until proof be made, that the customs and duties of such tobacco have been paid, or secured; and, in case such suspicion be found groundless, the said officers to be liable to costs and damages.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, in case any tobacco, coming coast-wise from one port to another in Great Britain, shall have been taken on board in any foreign part, or from on board any ship or vessel at sea, or in any place, other than the port whence it was certified, such tobacco, and the value, to be forfeited.

---

[22] 9 Geo. I. c. 4. Ruffhead, V. 418, gives but the title; Baskett's *Statutes at Large*, V. 437, prints the preamble. See *L. J.*, XXII. 91-92.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and that Mr. Sandys, Sir Nathanael Gould, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XX. 163.)

Mar. 22, HC. Mr. Sandys presented to the House, according to order, a bill for appointing one commission of the customs in Great Britain; and for better securing the duties on tobacco; and to prevent frauds in exporting tobacco, or carrying the same coastwise: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[23] (*C. J.*, XX. 176.)

1723.

Apr. 24, HC. The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for appointing one commission of the customs in Great Britain; and for better securing the duties on tobacco; and to prevent frauds in exporting tobacco, or carrying the same coastwise;

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to extend the provision in the said bill for preventing frauds in importing tobacco, to prevent frauds in the importation of other goods and merchandizes. (*C. J.*, XX. 197.)

May 1, HC. The House, according to order, proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for appointing one commission of the customs in Great Britain; and for better securing the duties on tobacco; and to prevent frauds in exporting tobacco, or carrying the same coastwise; was committed:

And the said report was read:

And the amendments, made by the committee, to the bill, being severally read a second time, as far as clause E, the same were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Clause E being read a second time, that if any weigher, tidesmen, or other inferior officer of the customs, should defraud, or be concerned in defrauding, his Majesty's customs, payable upon the importation of tobacco, or other goods or merchandize, and being thereof lawfully convicted, should be liable to be transported to some of his Majesty's plantations in America;

And the question being put, that the House do agree with the committee in the said amendment;

It passed in the negative.

---

[23] 9 Geo. I. c. 21, embodying the resolutions of Mar. 6 (Ruffhead, V. 456). The bill was committed Mar. 25, considered Apr. 24 and 29, reported Apr. 30, the report was considered May 1 and 2, and the bill was passed May 10; it was read by the Lords May 17, committed May 18, reported May 21, and passed May 22. The royal assent was given May 27. *C. J.*, XX. 178, 197, 198, 202, 203, 204, 212; *L. J.*, XXII. 202, 205, 208, 209, 218.

A clause was offered, to be added to the bill, to prevent importing into Great Britain tobacco stripped from the stalk or stem:

And the same was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up:

And then the question being put, that the clause be made part of the bill:

The House divided.

The yeas go forth.

Tellers for the yeas, Sir James Campbell, Sir Charles Turner: 62.

Tellers for the noes, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Burrell: 54.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, in relation to tobacco that shall be imported, but not entered, before the first of June:

And the same was once read with blanks:

And a debate arising in the House thereupon;

Ordered, that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow morning. (*C. J.*, XX. 203.)

May 2, HC. The House resumed the adjourned debate upon the clause offered, to be added to the bill, for appointing one commission of the customs, in Great Britain; and for better securing the duties on tobacco; and to prevent frauds in exporting tobacco, or carrying the same coastwise:

And the said clause was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, for giving relief to importers or proprietors of such tobacco of the British plantations, as shall arrive, but shall not be entered, within the time therein to be mentioned:

And the clause was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up:

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House to be made part of the bill.

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that all the monies to arise for the duties of tobacco, under the regulation by the act prescribed, shall be appropriated to such uses, as the duties on such tobacco were appropriated, and would have been applicable, if this act had not been made:

And the said clause was twice read, with a blank; which was filled up:

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House to be made part of the bill.

Another clause was offered, to be added to the bill, to prevent officers of the customs, or other persons, to search for stripped tobacco, imported after the same shall have been weighed by the proper officer, for the payment of the duties payable for the same; and for ascertaining what quantity of tobacco, not stripped, may be imported in any one hogshead:

And the said clause was twice read, with blanks; which were filled up:

And then the clause was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House to be made part of the bill:

And other amendments were made by the House to the bill.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.*, XX. 204.)

May 3, HC. A petition of the merchants of London trading to Virginia was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that by a bill, now depending in this House, for appointing one commission of the customs in Great Britain; and for the better securing the duties on tobacco; and to prevent frauds in exporting tobacco, or carrying the same coastways; by a clause added to the said bill, it is enacted, that, from and after the first day of June in the year of our Lord 1724, tobacco, stripped from the stem, shall not be imported, but under certain forfeitures and penalties therein mentioned: that, should the same pass into a law, it would lay the planters under great hardships and difficulties, by reason of several unavoidable accidents, which attends them in the growth of their tobacco; it frequently happening, that by violent winds, and sudden rains, their tobaccoes are very much shattered, and torn to that degree, that, if it was not to be stripped, it could not come to a market at all; but must remain an intire loss upon the planter: and praying, that the said clause, which prohibits the importation of stripped tobacco, after the time therein limited, may not pass into a law; or grant them such other relief, as in your great wisdom shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table.[24] (*C. J.*, XX. 207-208.)

May 10, HC. An ingrossed bill for appointing one commission of the customs in Great Britain; and for better securing the duties on tobacco; and to prevent frauds in exporting tobacco, or carrying the same coastwise; was read the third time.

An ingrossed clause was offered, to be added to the bill, by way of rider, that no drawback shall be allowed for any tobacco-stalks or stems exported by themselves, when they shall be separated from the rest of the leaf:

And the said clause was thrice read; and, upon the question put thereupon, made part of the bill.

An amendment was proposed to be made to the bill; press 7. l. 23. to leave out "eight", and insert "seven":[25]

And the same was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House:

And the bill was amended at the table accordingly.

Another amendment was proposed to be made to the bill; press 9. l. to leave out the whole clause, which is to prevent the importing into Great Britain, tobacco stripped from the stalk or stem:

And the question being put, that the clause stand part of the bill;

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, that the bill do pass: and that the title be, An act for enabling his Majesty to put the customs of Great Britain under the management of one or more commissions; and for the better securing and ascertaining the duty on tobacco; and to prevent frauds in exporting tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, or carrying the same coastwise.

Ordered, that Mr. Sandys do carry the bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence. (*C. J.*, XX. 212.)

---

[24] The prohibition here complained of remained in the bill, but was repealed by 2 Geo. II. c. 9.

[25] Section 12, which permitted a discount of 7 per cent. to the importer who discharged his bond within 18 months. For the further progress of the bill see note 23, *ante*.

Session of January 9, 1723/4–April 24, 1724 (10 Geo. I.).

1723/4.

Jan. 16, HC. Lieutenant-General Wills presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance for land-service, for the year 1724 . . . .[1] (*C. J.*, XX. 235.)

Jan. 17, HC. Mr. Treby presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

II. Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1724.

In the Plantations.	Numbers.		Pay of the regiments, etc., for 366 days.	Total.
			l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment........	435	....	9,802 14 0	
Colonel Phillips's	434	....	9,857 12 0	
Four independent companies at New-York	445	....	7,161 8 0	
One company at Bermudas.......	57	....	1,006 10 0	
Two companies at Jamaica.......	224	....	3,663 1 0	
One company in the island of Providence	112	....	1,826 19 0	
One company at Carolina.........	115	....	3,079 15 9½	
	——	1,822	—— — ——	36,397 19 9½
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia	...	....	....	2,546 0 9½
. . . .				
Provisions for Colonel Phillips's regiment, in garison at Annapolis Royal and Placentia; deducting 4 *d.* per diem out the subsistence of each non-commission officer, and private man, towards that expence, remains to be borne by the government			1,558 17 1	
. . . .				

Ordered, that the said estimates do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XX. 236-237.)[2]

Jan. 23, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred fifty-one thousand one hundred sixty-one pounds and four pence, be granted to his Majesty for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the garisons at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar; for the year 1724. . . . .

---

[1] The establishment at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, etc., £9962 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; pay for engineer sent to Jamaica by king's warrant, £365; ammunition and stores sent to Jamaica, £6270 10 *s.* 9 *d.*

[2] The account presented Jan. 20, showing how the service money for 1723 had been disposed of, contains an item of £150,743 13 *s.* 4½ *d.* for maintaining forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar and for provisions for Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar. *C. J.*, XX. 238-239.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. *(C. J.,* XX. 244.)

Feb. 19, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the net produce of the duty upon whale-fins from Greenland, of English catching, for seven years last past.[3] (*C. J.,* XX. 265.)

Feb. 21, HC. A petition of several persons, who are sufferers by becoming adventurers in the project for carrying on a trade to the Bahama Islands, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that, in or about the month of June 1720, a very large subscription of money was set on foot, and carried on, under a pretence of promoting a very beneficial trade to the Bahama Islands; and likewise, for a sale of the said islands among such persons as should be induced to become sharers or adventurers in the said project; and that a very considerable sum of money, of about sixty thousand pounds, has been subscribed, and actually paid into the hands of some persons who were at the head of the said project, and did undertake to manage and promote the several interests of the petitioners; and that, from the commencement of the said subscription to this time, frequent and repeated applications have been made to the persons who have had the direction and management of the said project; but no manner of satisfaction can be obtained by the petitioners; who apprehend, that, without the interposition of this House, they shall not be able to recover the sums of money they were induced to subscribe, and pay in: and praying, that the House will take the premises into consideration; and grant them such relief as to them shall seem meet.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee;

It passed in the negative. (*C. J.,* XX. 268.)

Feb. 21, HC. After the reading of this petition,[4] a motion being made, that the said petition be referr'd to the consideration of a committee, many members were enclined to the affirmative: but *Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer* did, thereupon represent, that this petition seem'd intended to open again the wounds of the year 1720, which the Parliament, with great wisdom, had endeavour'd to heal; that if they countenanced such a petition, they would soon have a load of petitions of the same nature brought upon them; and that the law being open, the petitioners ought to seek their relief there, where many had already found it.

To this the *Lord Morpeth* replied, that the rejecting of this petition would sound very ill without doors, and look as if they skreen'd their own members; some of whom were known to have been the principal managers of the Bahama project:[5] but Mr. Walpole's reasons carried such weight, that the question being put upon the motion, it passed in the negative. (Boyer, *Political State,* XXVII. 193.)

---

[3] Presented Mar. 3.

[4] See preceding entry. Similar accounts of this debate are to be found in Chandler, *Hist. and Proceedings of the H. of C.,* VI. 322, and in Cobbett, VIII. 380.

Feb. 27, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of that part of his Majesty's speech, which relates to the national debt, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the several duties upon coffee and tea, granted, by one act of Parliament made in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third;[6] and by another act of Parliament made in the third year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne;[7] and by another act of Parliament made in the tenth year of the reign of her said late Majesty Queen Anne;[8] for several terms of years, in the said respective acts mentioned; and which have since been continued by several acts of Parliament, and made perpetual, subject to redemption by Parliament; shall, from and after the 24th day of June 1724, cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the several duties upon cocoa-nuts imported from the British plantations, granted, by an act of the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third; and by an act of the third year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne; for several terms of years, in the same respective acts mentioned; and which have been since continued by several acts of Parliament, and made perpetual, subject to redemption by Parliament; shall, from and after the 24th day of June 1724, cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, in lieu of the said duties so to be determined, an inland duty be charged upon all coffee and tea sold in Great Britain, by wholesale or retail; and upon all chocolate made or sold in Great Britain; to be paid by the respective sellers of such coffee and tea, and by the respective makers or sellers of such chocolate.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said duty upon all coffee sold in Great Britain, be after the rate of two shillings per pound weight, avoirdupoise; and in that proportion for a greater or lesser quantity; over and above all customs and duties which shall remain payable to his Majesty for the same, upon the importation thereof. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, from and after the 24th day of June 1724, no chocolate ready made, or cocoa-paste, shall be imported or brought into Great Britain from any part or parts beyond the seas.

---

[5] Against this, in the margin of Boyer, are the names: "The Lord L——y, Mr. Ch——d, and Mr. D——q" (Lumley, Chetwynd, and Docminique).

[6] C. 7; vol. II. of this series, p. 117.

[7] C. 18; *ante,* p. 89.

[8] C. 19; *ante,* p. 295.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the inland duties to be raised and levied upon coffee, tea, and chocolate, be appropriated and applied to the same use and purposes as the former duties upon coffee, tea, and cocoa-nuts, to be repealed and determined, are appropriated and applied. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the several subsidies, and additional imposts, which shall remain payable to his Majesty for all coffee imported, upon the importation thereof, be after the rate of seven pounds for every hundred weight, containing one hundred and twelve pounds weight avoirdupoise, instead of the present method of paying the said duties, according to the value sworn by the importers.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the several subsidies, and additional imposts, which shall remain payable to his Majesty for all cocoa-nuts imported from the British plantations, upon the impor[t]ation thereof, be after the rate of fifty shillings for every hundred weight, containing one hundred and twelve pounds weight avoirdupoise, instead of the present method of paying the said duties, according to the value sworn by the importers.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and that Mr. Farrer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Scrope, Mr. Kelsall, and Mr. Jacomb, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[9] (*C. J.*, XX. 275-276.)

Mar. 3, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Oxenford, from the Commissioners of the Customs, attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House an account of what quantity of whale-fins have been imported from Holland, Hamburgh, and other parts; distinguishing the places from whence imported; for seven years last past: and also,

An account of the net produce of the duties upon whale-fins from Greenland, of English catching, for seven years last past. . . . .[10] (*C. J.*, XX. 278.)

Mar. 10, HC. Mr. Farrer, acording to order, presented to the House a bill for repealing certain duties therein mentioned, payable upon coffee, tea, cocoa-nuts, chocolate, and cocoa-paste, imported; and for prohibiting the importation of chocolate ready made, and cocoa-paste; and for granting certain inland duties, in lieu thereof; and for better ascertaining the duties payable upon coffee, tea, and cocoa-nuts, imported: and the same was received; and read the first time.

---

[9] Presented Mar. 10.

[10] A list of the number of ships sent from Holland to Greenland for the years 1675-1722, during which period 32,908 whales were killed, is in Henry Elking's *View of the Greenland Trade and Whale-Fishery* (London, 1722). pp. 35-37. In 1722, 180 ships went from Holland, 52 from Hamburgh, and 24 from Bremen. In August, 1724, the Czar of Russia ordered 12 vessels to be prepared for the Greenland trade. Early in 1725 the South Sea Company sent 12 more ships into these waters. The English ships that year took 25 whales, producing 1000 puncheons of blubber and oil, and 26 tons of fins, worth £450 per ton; the Hollanders with 144 ships took 240 whales, the Hamburgers with 43 ships caught 463, the Bremenese with 23 ships, 29. In 1726 Sweden also planned to send 12 vessels to Greenland. Alexander Starbuck, *Hist. of the Am. Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876* (Waltham, 1878), p. 21 n.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[11] (*C. J.*, XX. 289.)

1724.

Mar. 26, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of that part of his Majesty's speech, which relates to the national debt, the resolution which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the same was read; and is as followeth; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties upon whale-fins, of English catching, in Greenland, granted by an act made in the ninth and tenth years of his late Majesty King William the Third; and by another act, made in the first year of her late Majesty Queen Anne; shall, from and after the twenty-fourth day of June 1724, cease, determine, and be no longer paid.[12]

Ordered, that the said resolution be re-committed. (*C. J.*, XX. 311.)[13]

Mar. 30, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of that part of his Majesty's speech, which relates to the national debt, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table: where they were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the permitting his Majesty's British subjects tradeing to the Greenland seas to import, in British ships, navigated according to law, oil, blubber, and whale-fins, taken and caught in the said seas, without paying any duties for the same, during the space of seven years, will very much contribute to the regaining the Greenland trade; and will encourage the navigation, and promote the consumption of the manufactures, of this kingdom.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the duty of three pence per pound upon whale-fins, granted by an act made in the ninth and tenth years of the late King William the Third, and continued by subsequent acts, and made perpetual, be not collected during the said term of seven years.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

---

[11] 10 Geo. I. c. 10 (Ruffhead, V. 482); see resolutions of Feb. 27, *ante*. The bill was committed Mar. 13, considered Mar. 20 and 25, reported Mar. 31, and passed Apr. 9; it was read by the Lords Apr. 13, committed, considered, and reported Apr. 15, and passed Apr. 18. The royal assent was given Apr. 24. *C. J.*, XX. 293, 307, 310, 314, 319; *L. J.*, XXII. 314, 318, 325, 332.

[12] See vol. II. of the series, pp. xi-xii, 249, 448.

[13] Mar. 27 a bill was passed by the Commons (10 Geo. I. c. 17) continuing for 11 years the act for preventing theft and rapine on the northern borders of England, which provided for transportation to the plantations of those guilty. This series, vol. II., pp. 142, 412; Ruffhead, V. 499; *C. J.*, XX. 312; *L. J.*, XXII. 321.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and that Mr. Farrer, Sir John Eyles, and Mr. Scrope, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XX. 313.)

Apr. 10, HC. Mr. Farrer presented to the House, according to order, a bill for permitting his Majesty's British subjects to import, from the Greenland seas, in British ships, navigated according to law, whale-fins, oil, and blubber, duty-free, during the term therein mentioned: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[14] (*C. J.*, XX. 320.)

Apr. 17, HC. The House, according to order, proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill for permitting his Majesty's British subjects to import, from the Greenland seas, in British ships, navigated according to law, whale-fins, oil, and blubber, duty-free, during the term therein mentioned, was committed:

And the amendments, made by the committee, to the said bill, were once read throughout; and then a second time, one by one; and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

A clause was offered, to be added to the bill, that the act shall not extend to give liberty to import whale-fins, oil, or blubber, duty-free, unless the commanding officer of the ship importing the same shall first make oath before some of the Commissioners, or principal officers, of the Customs, in the place of importation, that all the whale-fins, oil, or blubber, so imported, was, *bona fide*, the fins, oil, and blubber, of whales caught in the Greenland seas by the crew of such vessels only, whereof the captain, and one-third part, at the least, of the mariners, were British subjects:

And the said clause was twice read; and amended; and, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House to be made part of the bill.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be ingrossed. (*C. J.*, XX. 328.)

Session of November 12, 1724–May 31, 1725 (11 Geo. I.).[1]

1724.

Nov. 18, HC. Mr. White presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance for land-service, for the year 1725 . . . .[2] (*C. J.*, XX. 338.)

---

[14] 10 Geo. I. c. 16 (Ruffhead, V. 498), embodying the resolutions of Mar. 30. The bill was committed Apr. 13, considered Apr. 15, ingrossed Apr. 17, and passed Apr. 18; it was read by the Lords Apr. 20, committed Apr. 21, reported Apr. 22, and passed Apr. 23. The royal assent was given Apr. 24. *C. J.*, XX. 321, 324, 328; *L. J.*, XXII. 326, 327, 328, 330, 332.

[1] Much of this session was devoted to the impeachment, for high crimes and misdemeanors, of Macclesfield, the Lord Chancellor, who was unanimously found guilty and sentenced to pay £30,000. He was succeeded in his office by Sir Peter King, afterwards Baron King of Ockham. Howell, *State Trials*, XVI. 767; Cobbett, VIII. 414-418.

[2] Establishments at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, etc., £9962 3*s*. 9*d*.; pay for an engineer sent to Jamaica by warrant of Dec. 1, 1722, £365; repairs and stores at Annapolis £700, at Placentia £300.

Nov. 19, HC. Mr. Pelham presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

An estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1725.

In the plantations.	Numbers.		Pay of the regiments, etc., for 365 days.	Total.
			l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment...........	435	....	9,775 18 4	
Colonel Phillips's	434	....	9,830 13 4	
Four independent companies at New-York	445	....	7,141 16 8	
One company at Bermudas..........	57	....	1,003 15 0	
Two companies at Jamaica..........	224	....	3,653 0 10	
One company in the island of Providence	112	....	1,821 19 2	
One company at Carolina...........	115	....	3,071 7 6	
	—	1,822	——— — —	36,298 10 10
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia	...	....	....	2,539 1 8
. . . .				
Provisions for Colonel Phillips's regiment, in garison at Annapolis Royal and Placentia; deducting 4 *d.* per diem out the subsistence of each non-commission officer, and private man, towards that expence, remains to be borne by the government...			1,558 17 1	
. . . .				

(*C. J.*, XX. 341-342.)[3]

Nov. 24, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred fifty-two thousand six hundred thirty-seven pounds sixteen shillings and five pence halfpeny, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the garisons at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar, for the year 1725. . . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XX. 348-349.)

Dec. 19, HC. Mr. Sandys, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the list of all unrated goods and merchandizes which are usually imported into this kingdom, and pay duty, *ad valorem,* upon the oath of the importer, laid before this House the tenth instant, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the said resolutions were read; and are as follow; *viz.*

---

[3] The same day an account was presented by the Treasury showing how the service money for 1724 had been disposed of, which contained an item of £151,161 4 *d.* for forces and garrisons in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar and for provisions for Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar. *C. J.*, XX. 340.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all such goods and merchandizes which are usually imported, and pay duty, *ad valorem,* upon the oath of the importer, be particularly rated.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the House be moved, that a bill may be brought in for rating all such unrated goods and merchandizes as are usually imported into this kingdom, and pay duty, *ad valorem,* upon the oath of the importer.

The first of the said resolutions, being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

The second of the said resolutions being read a second time;

Ordered, that a bill be brought in for rating all such unrated goods and merchandizes as are usually imported into this kingdom, and pay duty, *ad valorem,* upon the oath of the importer: and that Mr. Sandys, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. Scrope, and Mr. Jacomb, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XX. 367.)

1724/5.

Feb. 3, HC. Mr. Sandys presented to the House, according to order, a bill for rating all such unrated goods and merchandizes as are usually imported into this kingdom, and pay duty, *ad valorem,* upon the oath of the importer; and for other purposes therein mentioned: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[4] (*C. J.*, XX. 389.)

Feb. 6, HC. The House, according to order, proceeded to take into consideration the report from the committee of the whole House, to whom the list of all unrated goods and merchandizes, which are usually imported into this kingdom, and pay duty, *ad valorem,* upon the oath of the importer, was referred:

And the said resolutions were read; and are as follows; *viz.*

41. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of aloes Barbados, the pound, be six pence. . . . .

47. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of Barbados tar, the pound, be three pence. . . . .

132. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of pimento of and from the British plantations, the pound, be six pence. . . . .

156. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of iron called pig-iron from the British plantations, the ton, containing

---

[4] 11 Geo. I. c. 7 (Ruffhead, V. 507). See next entry for list of some plantation products, with their rates, contained in the additional book of rates, appended to the act. The bill was committed Feb. 6, considered Mar. 6, reported Mar. 8, and passed Mar. 10; it was read by the Lords Mar. 16, committed Mar. 17, reported Mar. 18, and passed Mar. 20. The royal assent was given Mar. 24. *C. J.*, XX. 401, 430, 433, 434, 469; *L. J.*, XXII. 450, 454. 456, 468, 475.

twenty hundred weight, each hundred containing one hundred and twelve pounds, be twenty shillings. . . . .

210. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of plat called Bermudas plat for hats, the pound, be six pence. . . . .

229. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of deer-skins Indian, half-drest, the pound, be fifteen pence.

230. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of elk-skins, drest or undrest, the skin, be six shillings. . . . .

239. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of pelts of all sorts (except goat-pelts), the hundred, containing five score, be thirty shillings. . . . .

339. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of Nicarago wood for dyers use, the hundred weight, containing one hundred and twelve pounds, be eight shillings.

340. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of all other sorts of dyeing-wood, not otherwise rated, the hundred, containing one hundred and twelve pounds, be ten shillings. . . . .

The one-and fortieth resolution being read a second time;

And the question being put, that the House do agree with the committee in the said resolution, that the rate of aloes Barbados, the pound, be six pence;

It passed in the negative.

The next of the said resolutions, as far as the 97th resolution, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

The next resolutions, as far as the 179th resolution, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. . . . .

The rest of the said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Then a motion being made, and the question being put, that the rate of moose-skins, the piece, be ten shillings;

Resolved, that the rate of moose-skins, the piece, be ten shillings. . . . .

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to prepare an additional book of rates, pursuant to the said resolutions; with proper orders, rules, and regulations, thereto; and to report the same to the House . . . .[5] (*C. J.*, XX. 393-401.)

Feb. 16, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of what quantity of tar and pitch has been imported from the British plantations for seven years last past; and how much of it has been exported again, and to what places.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Navy do lay before this House an account how much money has been paid yearly for bounties upon naval stores, from the British plantations, for seven years last past; distinguishing the species.

---

[5] The committee made its report Mar. 2, which was considered Mar. 16 (*C. J.*, XX. 424, 443). The additional book of rates is printed, *ibid.*, pp. 444-451.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Navy do lay before this House an account of what quantity of pitch and tar, imported from the British plantations, has been made use of for the service of his Majesty's navy, for seven years last past.[6] (*C. J.*, XX. 412.)

Mar. 6, HC. A petition of the merchants and traders of the city of Bristol, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the French, at Moville,[7] on the river Messisipi, have begun to make tar, pitch, and rice: and by an act, *8° Georgii,* for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores, the inhabitants of his Majesty's colonies in America are put under great restrictions in making tar; so that 'tis not possible for them to comply with the said act; and thereby the bounty intended on the said commodities will cease, and the planters be disabled to carry on the tar-trade; and, consequently, this kingdom must be supplied therewith by the French; to the prejudice of the trade and navigation of Great Britain: and praying, that the House will grant such relief, that such a branch of our trade may not be lost to the nation.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*C. J.*, XX. 429.)

Mar. 6, HC. A petition of the mayor, aldermen, merchants, and traders, of and from the borough and port of Liverpoole, in the county palatine of Lancaster, in behalf of themselves, and others, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the French, at Moville, have begun to make tar, pitch, and rice; and by an act, passed *8° Georgii,* for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores, the inhabitants of his Majesty's colonies in America are put under such regulations in making tar, that 'tis not possible for them to comply therewith; so that the planters will be disabled from carrying on the tar-trade; and the French will gain an opportunity of serving this nation therewith: and praying, that the House will consider the premises; and give such proper relief as shall be thought meet, to prevent the loss of such a branch of our trade.

Ordered, that the said petition do lie upon the table. (*Ibid.*)

Mar. 6, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for encouraging the importation of naval stores from the British plantations in America; and for the better preservation of timber there, for the use of his Majesty's navy: and that Mr. Bladen and Mr. Scrope do prepare, and bring in, the same.[8] (*Ibid.*)

Mar. 11, HC. Mr. Bladen presented to the House, according to order, a bill for encouraging the importation of naval stores from the British plantations in America; and for the better preservation of timber there, for the use of his Majesty's navy: and the same was received; and read the first time.

---

[6] These accounts were presented Feb. 23 and 24 (*C. J.*, XX. 418, 419). The *Journals* give no items or totals, but the amount of bounties on naval stores from the plantations, cited in Albion's *Forests and Sea Power* (p. 418), totals for this period £254,136. There are no figures for pitch and tar, on which a bounty of £4 per ton was given. *Ibid.*, p. 250.

[7] Mobile, founded by Bienville in 1702. It is not, of coruse, on the Mississippi.

[8] This bill was presented Mar. 11, committed Mar. 15, and after many postponements was considered Apr. 7. No further action was taken, and a new act to supersede the act of 1721 was not passed until 1729. *Ante*, p. 447, note 6; *C. J.*, XX. 436, 442, 452, 459, 467, 470, 472, 476, 507, 508, 512, 521, 523.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[9] (*C. J.*, XX. 436.)

Mar. 16, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of what quantity of rice has been imported into this kingdom, from the British plantations, for seven years ending at Michaelmas last; with an account of the duties paid for the same; and what has been entered for exportation, and to what places, with the drawbacks allowed thereupon, for the same time.[10] (*C. J.*, XX. 443.)

Mar. 16, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that the several representations and reports made to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and from the Commissioners of the Customs, relating to rice, of the growth of the British plantations in America, may be laid before this House.[11]

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. (*Ibid.*)

Mar. 23, HC. The House being moved, that a clause in the act, made in the third and fourth year of her late Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty a farther subsidy on wines and merchandizes imported, might be read;

The same was read accordingly.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the said act as prohibits the importation of rice, directly, from the British plantations in America, to any port in Europe southward of Cape Finisterre: and that Mr. Hutcheson, Mr. Elton, and Mr. Bladen, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[12] (*C. J.*, XX. 465.)

1725.

Apr. 2, HC. Mr. Yonge presented to the House, according to order, a bill for preventing frauds in the several duties under the management of the Commissioners of the Excise: and the same was received; and read the first time.

---

[9] See preceding note.

[10] Presented Mar. 22, but no figures are given (*C. J.*, XX. 463). Francis Yonge, in his *View of the Trade of S. C.* (pp. 9-11), presented to the Board of Trade in 1723, says that 13,623 bbls. were exported from that colony in 1719, of which seven-eighths came to Great Britain and sold at 21 *s.* per cwt., for a profit of £21,263 19 *s.* 7 *d.* In 1721 the same proportion of 21,879 bbls. sold at 16 *s.*, netting a profit, in spite of the increased production, of only £4171 2 *d.* The Board of Trade recommended that permission be given to ship rice direct from South Carolina to parts of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, but it was not until 1730 that this liberty was granted. See under Nov. 26, 1722; Osgood, *op. cit.*, II. 343-344.

[11] Presented Mar. 20, but contents of the representations and reports are absent. *C. J.*, XX. 462.

[12] Not presented. See note 10, *ante*.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[13] (*C. J.*, XX. 471.)

Apr. 6, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the produce of the duties upon coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa-nuts, and cocoa-paste, for the nine months ending at midsummer last; distinguishing each species.

Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account of the produce of the duties upon coffee, tea, and cocoa-nuts, from midsummer to Lady-day last; distinguishing each species.[14] (*C. J.*, XX. 474.)

Apr. 7, HC. Mr. Waller Bacon reported from the committee, who were appointed to inspect what laws are expired, or near expiring; and to report their opinion to the House, which of them are fit to be revived, or continued; that they had inspected the laws accordingly; and had come to several resolutions; which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his place; and afterwards delivered the report in at the clerk's table: where the said resolutions were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act, passed in the eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty King George, intituled, An act to prevent the clandestine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby; and to prevent ships breaking their quarentine; and to subject copper ore, of the British plantations, to such regulations as other enumerated commodities, of the like production, are subject; ought to be continued; except the clause obliging all ships or vessels to perform quarentine. . . . .[15]

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and that Mr. Waller Bacon, Sir Charles Turner, Sir Edmund Bacon, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Kelsall, and Mr. Barnard, do prepare, and bring in, the said bill or bills. (*C. J.*, XX. 475.)

Apr. 7, HC. The order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for encouraging the importation of naval stores from the British plantations in America; and for the better preservation of timber there, for the use of his Majesty's navy; being read;

---

[13] 11 Geo. I. c. 30 (Ruffhead, V. 548), the purpose of which was to remedy abuses growing out of the illegal importation of brandy, coffee, cocoanuts (cacaonuts), etc., in violation of existing laws. The bill was committed Apr. 6, considered Apr. 21, 22, 23, 26, reported Apr. 28, further considered Apr. 29 and May 4, and passed May 8; it was read by the Lords May 17, considered and reported May 20, and passed May 22. The royal assent was given May 31. *C. J.*, XX. 474, 500, 502, 503, 504, 506, 508, 521; *L. J.*, XXII. 546, 548, 550, 561.

[14] These accounts were presented Apr. 12 and 21, but the entries in the *Journals* give no figures. *C. J.*, XX. 486, 500.

[15] *Ante*, p. 448. This continuing bill (11 Geo. I. c. 29) was read Apr. 14, committed Apr. 17, reported Apr. 24, and passed Apr. 26; it was read by the Lords Apr. 27, committed Apr. 29, considered May 5, reported May 6, and passed May 7. The royal assent was given May 31. Ruffhead, V. 547; *C. J.*, XX. 488, 495, 503, 504; *L. J.*, XXII. 521, 524, 532, 533, 535, 561.

And a motion being made, and the question being put, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause for making corn and flour, of the growth and produce of the British plantations in America, enumerated commodities;

It passed in the negative . . . . (*C. J.*, XX. 476.)

Apr. 7, HC. Ordered, that the Commissioners of the Customs do lay before this House an account what plantation-tar hath been imported into Great Britain since the twenty-ninth day of September last.[16] (*Ibid.*)

May 7, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Frecker, from the Treasury, attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an account of the gross and clear produce of the branches of the revenue of the civil list from Christmas 1699 to Lady-day 1725; [1715?]; stated from the account thereof, collected from the proper offices, under the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; *viz.* . . . .

	Gross produce.	Clear produce.
	l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
Plantation-duty	19,501 16 4½	19,501 16 4½
. . . .		
Virginia quit-rents	5,745 10 1½	5,745 10 1½
. . . .		
4 and ½ per cent. from Leeward Islands........	112,770 9 8	112,770 9 8
. . . .		

Produce of sundry small branches and casualties paid into the Exchequer, on the civil list, from Christmas 1699 to Lady-day 1715.

Years.	Plantation-duty.	Virginia quit-rent.	4 *l.* ½ per cent. from Leeward Islands.
From Christmas 1699 to Michaelmas 1700	630 11 2	... .	3,600 0 0
To Michaelmas 1701...............	2,326 7 10½	... .	16,287 11 5
To Michaelmas 1702...............	1,063 16 7½	... .	12,295 8 5
To Michaelmas 1703...............	1,037 2 2	... .	11,941 1 2
To Michaelmas 1704...............	428 7 9	... .	5,000 0 0
To Michaelmas 1705...............	1,124 3 0	... .	2,380 12 7
To Michaelmas 1706...............	1,078 12 3	3,000 0 0	6,512 1 0
To Michaelmas 1707...............	1,408 12 2½	2,745 10 1½	3,435 9 2½
To Michaelmas 1708...............	695 13 9	... .	7,947 5 8
To Michaelmas 1709...............	1,355 10 11	... .	6,318 8 4
To Michaelmas 1710...............	950 7 9	... .	2,945 11 1
To Michaelmas 1711...............	2,930 13 8½	... .	7,975 0 0
To Michaelmas 1712...............	2,212 8 5	... .	6,754 6 7
To Michaelmas 1713...............	379 17 11	... .	7,064 8 3
To Michaelmas 1714...............	1,025 3 8½	... .	7,888 2 1½
To Lady-day 1715.................	854 7 2	... .	4,425 3 10
Total £.	19,501 16 4½	5,745 10 1½	112,770 9 8

(*C. J.*, XX. 512, 513, and following 520.)

---

[16] The report of this account, presented Apr. 16, gives no items. *C. J.*, XX. 492.

May 18, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Chocke, from the Exchequer, attended at the door; he was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an account of all monies which have been issued, and paid, out of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, to any person or persons, on account of the privy-purse, secret service, pensions, bounties; or any sum or sums of money, to any person or persons whatsoever, without account; from the twenty-fifth day of March 1721 to the twenty-fifth day of March 1725 . . . .

Gifts, rewards, bounties, and extraordinaries, of divers natures.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To Francis Fountain clerk, for his passage to Virginia [17]	20	0	0 . . . .
To William Beckett, for his passage to Pensilvena [18]	20	0	0
To Thomas Allen, for his passage to the Leeward Islands [19]	20	0	0
To Calvin Galpine, for his passage to Jamaica [20].	20	0	0 . . . .
To Walter Thomas, for his passage to Antegoa [21]	20	0	0
To James Mac Sparren, for his passage to New-England [22]	20	0	0
To Moses Clerk, for ditto [23]	20	0	0 . . . .
To Thomas Dell, for his passage to Virginia [24].	20	0	0

---

[17] Born Sept. 16, 1697. He came to Virginia in May, 1721, and assumed charge of St. Margaret's parish in King William Co., where he labored until November, 1722, when he became pastor of York Hampton parish. In 1729 he went to William and Mary College as professor of Oriental languages. He died in 1749. R. A. Brock, *Docs. relating to the Huguenot Emigration to Va. . . . .* (Va. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, n. s., V.), p. 122; W. S. Perry, *Historical Collections relating to American Colonial Church, Va., 1650-1776,* pp. 281-283.

[18] Becket came from England in 1721, locating at Lewes, in Sussex Co., Del., and preaching also in Kent Co. C. P. Keith, *Chronicles of Pa.,* II. 731; David Humphreys, *Hist. Account of the Incorporated Soc. for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* (London, 1730), pp. 173-178.

[19] He was in Montserrat in 1724. Library of Congress, Fulham MSS., Leeward Islands, no. 108.

[20] He arrived July 27, 1721, with headquarters at Port Royal. In 1722 he was appointed chaplain of the *Falkland. Id.,* Jamaica, nos. 94, 103.

[21] In 1725 he signed himself "minister of the Road", St. Christopher. He was at the same island in 1744. *Id.,* Leeward Islands, nos. 53, 165.

[22] Rector of St. Paul's, Narragansett. He labored also in Connecticut, and died in 1757. A biographical sketch prefaces his *Diary* (1743-1751), edited by Daniel Goodwin (Boston, 1899); see also Goodwin's edition of Wilkins Updike's *Hist. of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett* (Boston, 1907), vols. I. and II., *passim.*

[23] Arriving in Carolina in 1720, he died after a few months of labor in St. John's parish on the western branch of the Cooper River. Humphreys, *op. cit.,* p. 92.

[24] On his arrival in 1721 he was placed in charge of Hungar's parish, Princess Anne Co., on the eastern shore. Perry, *Hist. Coll., Va.,* pp. 249, 253-256, 272-274; T. G. Dashiell, *Digest of the Proceedings of the Conventions and Councils in the Diocese of Virginia* (Richmond, 1883), p. 12.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To Thomas Fletcher, Francis Merry, John Keoph, and Laurence D'Butts, for their passage to the plantations [25]	80	0	0 . . . .
To Thomas Newman, Joseph Ozem, and Matthias Plant, for their passage to the plantations as ministers [26]	60	0	0 . . . .
To George Piggott and James Cambell, for their passage to the plantations as ministers [27]	40	0	0 . . . .
To Andrew Harlaw, for his passage to Virginia [28]	20	0	0 . . . .
To Wm. Nern and Wm. Swift, for their passage to Bermuda as ministers [29]	40	0	0 . . . .
To Bryan Hunt and James Mills, for their passage to Barbadoes and Virginia as ministers [30]	40	0	0
To Henry Collins and William Leneve, for their passage to Virginia, and the island of Providence, as ministers [31]	40	0	0

---

[25] Of this group, Keoph is unidentified; there was a Jonathan Copp in Georgia in 1751 (W. S. Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church*, Boston, 1885, I. 356). Fletcher became rector of All Hallows, Somerset Co., Md. (Perry, *Hist. Colls., Md.*, pp. 283, 295). Merry came to South Carolina in 1720, assuming charge of St. James's parish on Goose Creek (Humphreys, *op. cit.*, p. 86). DeButts, arriving in 1721, labored in Washington and Copley parishes, Westmoreland, Va., Farnham in Richmond, and St. Stephen's in Northumberland. He later moved to Maryland. Perry, *Hist. Colls., Va.*, pp. 249, 290-292, 358; *Va. Mag. Hist.*, XXXII. 327 n.

[26] Newman died in North Carolina in 1723, about one year after his arrival. For Joseph Ozem, James Orem is evidently intended. He was sent to Bristol, Mass., in 1722, and later became chaplain to the king's forces in New York, serving at one time on the *Jason*. Plant was missionary at Newbury, Mass. *N. C. Col. Recs.*, II. 531; Humphreys, *op. cit.*, pp. 139-141, 327, 331-333; Ernest Hawkins, *Hist. Notices of the Missions of the Church of Eng. in the N. Am. Colonies previous to the Independence of the U. S.* (London, 1845), pp. 75-77; Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church*, I. 320, 636; Updike, *op. cit.*, II. 180, 216, III. 64, 65, 277.

[27] The first appearance of Pigot (or Pigott) in America seems to have been at Newport, R. I. He was missionary at Stratford, Conn., in 1722, and the following year moved to Providence, where he remained until 1727, when he became rector of St. Michael's, Marblehead, Mass. He also had a small congregation in Salem. He returned to England in 1738, presumably to prosecute his claims to the baronies of Morley and Monteagle, and there died. About this time a missionary by the name of Campbell was stationed at Apoquiminy, Del., and later at Brookhaven. Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church*, I. 247, 312, 570; Updike, *op. cit.*, I. 243-245, 559-561; Humphreys, *Hist. Acct. S. P. G.*, p. 162.

[28] Neither Perry nor Humphreys makes mention of him.

[29] Nern (also "Nearn") was later minister of Kingston parish, Manakintown, Henrico Co. (later Powhatan), Va., 1727-1728. Swift received this bounty May 8, 1722, and was later in charge of St. Martin's, Hanover Co., Va. He died in 1734. *Va. Mag. Hist.*, XXXII. 222, 225; Dashiell, *Digest of the Councils in the Diocese of Va.*, p. 15; Perry, *Hist. Colls., Va.*, pp. 353, 357.

[30] Hunt came to St. John's parish, 25 miles from Charleston, S. C., in the spring of 1723 (Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church*, I. 392). The Virginia lists do not give the name of Mills.

[31] Henry Collings was at New Kent, Va., in 1723. Le Neve arrived in Virginia in 1722, to take charge of the parishes of James City and Mulberry Island. He also lectured at Williamsburg. Dashiell, *op. cit.*, pp. 11, 14; Perry, *Hist. Colls., Va.*, pp. 264-266, 268, 299; *Va. Mag. Hist.*, XXXII. 332.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To John Urmstone, Edward Reading, and John Gooding, for their passage to the plantations as ministers [32]	60	0	0 . . . .
To John James Ehe, Leigh Massy, Thomas Morritt, Thomas Curphy, and John Usher, for their passages to the plantations as ministers [33]	100	0	0 . . . .
To Wm. Mawry, Thomas Standard, Richard Ludlam, James Cox, Dr. Timothy Cutler, Samuel Johnson, John Barrett, James Westmore, Francis Vernod, and John Garzia, for their passage to the plantations as ministers [34]	200	0	0 . . . .

---

[32] Urmston's unsavory record begins in North Carolina, leads to Christ Church, Philadelphia, from which charge he was removed because of misconduct, and ends in Maryland, where, in 1731, he was accidentally burned to death. Edward Reading was not found, but a Philip Reading is noted, in 1752, in the lower part of New Castle Co., Del. He died in 1779. For "Gooding" read "Goodwin", who was in charge of St. Stephen's parish, King and Queen Co., Va. Perry, *Hist. of Am. Episcopal Church,* I. 234, 235, 404, 551, 552; *id., Hist. Colls., Md.,* pp. 236-238, 296, 302; *id., Hist. Colls., Del.,* p. 132; *id., Hist. Colls., Pa.,* pp. 187, 313, 314; *id., Hist. Colls., Va.,* pp. 302, 303.

[33] Ehe (also written Ehl, Ehle, Oehl) labored among the Palatines at Schoharie, near Albany, N. Y. (*Ecclesiastical Records N. Y.,* III. 2232, 2233, IV. 2332, 2535). Massey came to Maryland about 1722, to take charge of the parishes in St. Mary's Co. (Perry, *Hist. Colls., Md.,* pp. 128, 199). Morritt was pastor of the parishes of Prince George and Prince Frederick, S. C. (Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church,* I. 641, 642). Curphey was ordained in March, 1722/3, and sent to New Providence. He was also at Harbor Island (Fulham MSS., Bahamas, nos. 7, 14, 17, 20, 24, 32, 33). Usher succeeded Orem at St. Michael's, Bristol, Mass., where he labored until his death, Apr. 30, 1775. Updike, *op. cit.,* II. 217-221, 446.

[34] Mawry could not be identified. Standard organized the parish of Brookhaven, L. I., 1725; in the following year he was removed to West Chester, N. Y., where he labored until his death in 1760 (*Eccles. Recs. N. Y.,* V. 3504). Ludham in 1724 succeeded Merry at St. James's, Goose Creek, S. C., and at his death, October, 1728, left about £2000 for a school for poor children (Humphreys, *op. cit.,* pp. 86-88). Cox appears to have been in Charles City, Va., in 1723 (Dashiell, *Digest,* p. 11); the following year he was rector of Westminster parish, Md., and in 1730 pastor of St. Paul's, Queen Anne Co. (Perry, *Hist. Colls., Md.,* pp. 189, 296). Cutler was graduated from Harvard College in 1701, and after serving the Congregational Church in Stratford, Conn., was, in 1719, chosen president of Yale College. In 1722 he changed his faith and went to England to receive Anglican orders. He returned to Boston in 1723 as rector of Christ Church, where he died in 1765 (Hawkins, *Hist. Notices of the Church of Eng.,* pp. 174-187; Perry, *Hist. Colls., Mass., passim*). Johnson was born in Guilford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1696, taught in Yale College, and served as pastor of the Congregational Church of West Haven. He accompanied Cutler to England, was ordained with him, and returned to take charge of Stratford and neighboring missions, where he remained until 1754, when he was elected president of King's College, N. Y. After nine years he resigned this position and returned to Stratford, where he died, Jan. 6, 1722 (*Life* by Thomas B. Chandler). Barrett went to Jamaica (Fulham MSS., Jamaica, no. 35). Wetmore (not "Westmore") was another of that group of Congregational ministers recently converted to the Anglican faith. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1695, graduated from Yale, and was pastor of a church in what is now North Haven. After his ordination in London he became curate in Trinity Church, New York, and in 1726 missionary at Rye, where he served until his death in 1760 (Updike, *op. cit.,* pp. 387-388). Vernod (or Varnod) was in charge of St. George's, about 20 miles from Charleston (Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church,* I. 391-392). Garzia was ordained in 1723, was at St. Thomas's, Bath, N. C., in 1735, and in 1736 officiated at St. Paul's, Edenton. He died in 1744. Fulham MSS., N. C., S. C., and Ga., nos. 55, 57, 64, 65; Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church,* I. 637.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To George Bampfield esquire, for providing goods as a present to the Indians of New-York[35]	835	0	0
To Nicolas Jones, John Clark, and John Holbrook, for their passage to the plantations as ministers[36]	60	0	0
To Wm. Skelson, John Garzia, John Barrett, Peter Stoope, David Standish, and John Richards, for their passage to the plantations as ministers[37]	120	0	0
To Thomas Winder, for his passage to Nevis[38]	20	0	0
To George Murdock, for his passage to Virginia[39]	20	0	0
To Walter Jones, Richard Huit, Alexander Finnie, and John Abney, for their passage to the plantations as ministers[40]	80	0	0
To Hugh Jones, ditto[41]	20	0	0
To John Hart esquire, governor of the Caribbee Island,[42] as of royal bounty	500	0	0
To Samuel Shute esquire, governor of Massachusets Bay and New-Hampshire, in New-England,[43] as of royal favour, for his services	300	0	0
To John Hope esquire, for services as governor of the Bermuda Islands[44]	500	0	0
To John Cross esquire, for subsisting the British factors in the Canary Islands	123	0	0

---

[35] Bampfield apparently provided the presents which it was the custom of the governor of New York to distribute among the Indians. *Cal. Treas. Pap.*, 1714-1719, pp. 205, 257; 1720-1728, p. 470.

[36] Jones was in Virginia in 1726 (Dashiell, *Digest*, p. 14); Clark in St. Christopher (Fulham MSS., Leeward Islands, no. 161); Holbrook is found at Salem and Burlington, N. J., between 1722 and 1726, and was minister of Hungar's parish, Northampton Co., Va., 1729-1747. Humphreys, *Hist. Account S. P. G.*, pp. 187-188; Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church*, I. 168; *Va. Mag. Hist.*, XXXII. 231.

[37] Skelson went to Jamaica about 1723 (Fulham MSS., Jamaica, no. 21). For Garzia and Barrett, see note 34, *ante*. Stoupe (or Stouppe) was pastor of the Huguenot church of Charleston, S. C., until 1724, when he was sent to New Rochelle, N. Y., where he remained until his death in 1760 (Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church*, II. 425). Standish assumed charge of St. Paul's, Colleton Co., S. C., in 1724 (Humphreys, *Hist. Account S. P. G.*, p. 108). Richards is found in Gloucester, Va., in 1735. Dashiell, *Digest*, p. 16.

[38] Fulham MSS., Leeward Islands, nos. 82, 83.

[39] Murdock does not appear to have gone to Virginia; in 1730 he was in Prince George Co., Md. Perry, *Hist. Colls., Md.*, pp. 298, 306.

[40] Walter Jones writes from Copley parish, Westmoreland Co., Va., in 1725 and again in 1733 (Fulham MSS., Va., box 1, no. 129, box 2, no. 118). A Richard Hewett was in Northampton Co., Va., in 1762 (Dashiell, *Digest*, p. 13). Finnie, in 1754-1755, was in charge of Martin's Brandon, Prince George Co., Va., and in 1756 stated that he had been 31 years in America (Perry, *Hist. Colls., Va.*, pp. 411, 420, 446). Abney was not found.

[41] An account of his services in Maryland and Virginia, 1696-1760, will be found in Perry, *Hist. Am. Episcopal Church*, I. 307-308. He taught for some years in William and Mary College, and died at the age of 91.

[42] 1721-1727. For list of commissions and instructions to the governors of the American and West India colonies, see C. M. Andrews in Am. Hist. Assoc. *Rept.*, 1911, I. 395-528.

[43] He was governor of Mass. and N. H. 1716-1723.

[44] Lieutenant governor 1722-1728.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To Henry Worsley esquire, for services to his Majesty, as governor of Barbadoes [45]	1,500	0	0 . . . .
To John Caswell, merchant, for bills of exchange drawn by Robert Hunter and Francis Nicholsons esquires, in New-York, in the time of her late Majesty [46]	107	2	10 . . . .

Annuities, fees, pensions, salaries, and other allowances.

. . . .

To Horatio Walpole junior, esquire, surveyor and auditor-general of the revenues in America, 250 *l.* per annum	1,000	0	0 . . . .
To Thomas Talmash esquire, lieutenant-governor of the island of Montserrat,[47] 200 *l.* per annum	250	0	0
To Charles Dilke esquire, ditto [48]	200	0	0
To Wm. Matheco esquire,[49] lieutenant-governor of the island of St. Christopher's, 200 *l.* per annum	450	0	0
To Daniel Smith esquire, lieutenant-governor of the island of Nevis, 200 *l.* per annum [50]	210	0	0
To Charles Sybourg, ditto	282	10	7¼
To Edward Byam esquire, lieutenant-governor of the island of Antegoa, 200 *l.* per annum [51]	530	0	0 . . . .
To Benjamin Bennet esquire, governor of the Bermuda Island, 340 *l.* per annum [52]	425	0	0 . . . .
To Wm. Sharp esquire, deputy-governor of Barbadoes, 1,000 *l.* per annum [53]	1,098	12	7¼ . . . .
To Henry Neale esquire, late surveyor of the island of Minorca, due from the late queen	1,647	10	0
To Samuel Cox esquire, 1,000 *l.* per ann. in the absence of the governor of Barbadoes [54]	1,780	0	0
To Walter Hamilton esquire, governor of the Carribbee Islands in America, 1,200 *l.* per ann.[55]	830	0	0 . . . .

---

[45] He was acting governor 1723-1731.

[46] Hunter was governor of N. Y. 1710; both he and Nicholson were active in the expedition against Canada (Morgan's "Queen Anne's Canadian Expedition", *loc. cit.*). Concerning Caswell see *Cal. Treas. Pap.*, 1720-1728, p. 20.

[47] He was commissioned May 20, 1715.

[48] 1722-1727, succeeding Talmash.

[49] This name should be Mathew, commissioned Jan. 26. 1715.

[50] 1715-1722. Sibourg succeeded Smith.

[51] His commissions are dated Jan. 28, 1715, and Oct. 17, 1727.

[52] 1700-1702.

[53] He was appointed president of the council there Apr. 24, 1717.

[54] He became acting governor in the spring of 1721, serving about two years.

[55] President of the council, lieutenant governor and governor 1716-1721. For dates of terms of Hart and Hope, see notes 42 and 44, *ante*.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To John Hart esquire, captain general and governor in chief of his Majesty's Carribbee Islands in America, 600 *l.* per ann.	544	7	8
Ditto, on his allowance of 1,200 *l.* per ann.	1,094	7	4 . . . .
To John Hope esquire, lieutenant-governor of the Bermuda Islands, 340 *l.* per ann.	532	16	5¼ . . . .
To Henry Worsley esquire, governor of Barbadoes, on 1,000 *l* .per ann. to the day he landed there [56]	1,374	13	1¾
Ditto, on his allowance of 2,000 *l.* per ann.	555	6	10¼ . . . .

(*C. J.*, XX. 523-536, *passim.*)

Session of January 20, 1725/6–May 24, 1726 (12 Geo. I.).

1725/6.

Jan. 26, HC. Mr. Pelham presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1726.

In the plantations.	Numbers.		Pay of the regiments, etc., for 365 days.			Total.		
			l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment	435	. . . .	9,775	18	4			
Colonel Phillips's	434	. . . .	9,830	13	4			
Four independent companies at New-York	445	. . . .	7,141	16	8			
One company at Bermudas	57	. . . .	1,003	15	0			
Two companies at Jamaica	224	. . . .	3,653	0	10			
One company at the island of Providence	112	. . . .	1,821	19	2			
One company at Carolina	115	. . . .	3,071	7	6			
	—	1,822	—	—	—	36,298	10	10
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. .	2,539	1	8
. . . .								
Provisions for Colonel Phillips's regiment, in garison at Annapolis Royal and Placentia; deducting 4 *d.* per diem out of the subsistence of each non-commission officer, and private man, towards that expence, remains to be borne by the government			1,558	17	1			
. . . .								

(*C. J.*, XX. 550-551.) [1]

[56] 1723-1731.

[1] An estimate of the Ordnance for this same year contained an item of £9962 3 *s.* 9 *d.* for the establishments at Mahon, Gibraltar, Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and North Britain; £700 for fortifications, etc., at Annapolis Royal; £300 for Placentia; and £960 8 *s.*, for the erection of fortifications and the building of barracks in South Carolina (*C. J.*, XX. 552-553). Jan. 28 the Navy debt, as of Sept. 30, 1725, was presented, showing a charge of £83,360 for paying premiums on naval stores imported from the plantations; for Dec. 31, 1725, the same account was £89,839 (*ibid.*, pp. 554, 556). Resolutions voting adequate sums for the forces in the plantations, etc., were passed Jan. 29. *Ibid.*, p. 558.

Feb. 1, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Frecker, from the Treasury, attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House an account shewing how the money given for the service of the year 1725 hath been disposed of; distinguished under the several heads; until the first day of February 1725; and the parts thereof remaining unsatisfied; with the deficiency thereupon. . . . .[2] (*C. J.,* XX. 558.)

Feb. 3, HL. Upon reading the petition and appeal of Sarah Meynell and Isaac Crabb; complaining of an order of the Court of Chancery, made the eighteenth of April 1724, on arguing the petitioners exceptions, in a cause wherein George Moore was plaintiff, and the petitioners were defendants; and praying, that the same may be reversed:

It is ordered, that the said George Moore may have a copy of the said appeal; and he is hereby required to put in his answer thereunto, in writing, on or before Thursday the seventeenth day of this instant February.[3] (*L. J.,* XXII. 585.)

Feb. 17, HC. The House proceeded to take into consideration the above-recited treaties . . . .[4]

Mr. Horatio Walpole opened the debate with a speech, wherein he laid before the House the state and posture of affairs in Europe, from the peace of Utrecht to this present time, and took notice . . . .

That the said treaty of peace was soon followed by a treaty of commerce, the main design of which was to support and countenance the East-India Company . . . . by granting to the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands greater privileges, both in the East and West-Indies, than were ever granted either to the English or Dutch, which visibly tended to the entire ruin of many valuable branches of our trade, and was contrary to several solemn treaties still in force. . . . .

Colonel Bladen, who pointed to the very articles of the treaty of commerce of Vienna, whereby it was expressly stipulated, in the second article, that the ships of war and merchant ships belonging to the contracting parties, or their subjects, should be allowed full liberty to frequent the harbours, coasts, and provinces of each other; naming particularly the East-Indies, and without any exception as to the Spanish West-Indies . . . . (Chandler, VI. 359, 360, 362; Cobbett, VIII. 503, 504, 506.)

---

[2] Among the items was one of £52,637 16*s.* 5½*d.,* for forces and provisions for the plantations, Annapolis Royal, Placentia, etc.

[3] The first-named petitioner was the daughter of George Fletcher, St. Michael's parish, Barbados, the widow of Lawrence Crabb and also of Richard Meynell, both of the same island. Isaac Crabb, the other petitioner, was her eldest son. This appeal arose from a foreclosure by Moore of a bond covering property in Barbados and Antigua, given to satisfy certain debts of her husband. Moore's answer, Feb. 17, asked for the dismissal of the appeal. Mar. 27 the former order was affirmed with one exception. MSS. H. of L.; *L. J.,* XXII. 595, XXIII. 88.

[4] Treaty of Vienna, Apr. 30, 1725, between Charles VI. and Philip V., the treaty of Hanover, Sept. 3, 1725, between England, France, and Prussia, and later treaties of peace and commerce between the Emperor and the King of Spain (*C. J.,* XX. 567, 572-582). This debate is wrongly dated Feb. 16 in Boyer, Cobbett, and Chandler, as the action of the Commons as reported in the *Journals* will show. For an account of these negotiations see I. S. Leadam, *Hist. of Eng., 1702-1760* (Hunt and Poole, *Pol. Hist. Eng.,* IX.), pp. 321 *et seq.*

Feb. 17, HL. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into consideration the copies of the several treaties laid before this House, by his Majesty's command, on Thursday last.[5]

And the same being read by the clerk:

Ordered, that this House be now put into a committee, to take the said treaties into consideration.

Ordered, that the said treaties be referred to the said committee.

Accordingly the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a committee, to take the said treaties into consideration.

And, after some time spent therein, the House was resumed.

And the Lord Delawarr reported from the said committee, that they had taken the said treaties into consideration, and were come to the following resolution; (*videlicet,*)

That it is the opinion of this committee, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House, for his most gracious condescension, in laying the treaties of peace and commerce made at Vienna between his imperial Majesty and the King of Spain, and the defensive alliance concluded between his Majesty the Most Christian King and the King of Prussia, before this House: to declare our opinion, that the said treaty of commerce manifestly appears to have been calculated with a view to put the trade of the Spanish East and West Indies entirely into the hands of his imperial Majesty's subjects; contrary to the Barrier treaty, made between the Emperor and the States General, to which his Majesty, at their request, became guarantee, as well as in breach of many solemn treaties and engagements between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain . . . .

Then the said resolution being read a second time;

The question was put, whether to agree with the committee in the said resolution?

It was resolved in the affirmative. . . . . (*L. J.,* XXII. 596-597.)

1726.

Mar. 29, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that the charter of incorporation of the President and Fellows of the College of Bermuda be laid before this House.[6] (*C. J.,* XX. 643.)

---

[5] See preceding note. The address here ordered was reported this same day and delivered the next day.

[6] The charter was presented Apr. 30 (*post*). This was the scheme of George Berkeley, dean of Derry (aft. Bishop of Cloyne), to educate the planters' children and young savages as missionaries. Swift wrote that Berkeley's heart would break if his deanery (said to be worth £1500 a year) were not taken from him and the exorbitant sum of £100 a year provided for him at Bermuda. The patent for the proposed college of St. Paul passed the seals in June, 1725. Berkeley was named president. He asked for a grant of £20,000 from the sale of lands in St. Christopher, to secure which the Commons addressed the king May 11. Berkeley came to Newport, R. I., in 1729, to await payment of this money. Disappointed in this, he returned to London in 1731, deeding his farm at Whitehall to found scholarships at Yale, donating many books to that college as well as to Harvard, and presenting an organ to Trinity Church, Newport. See his *Life* by Alexander C. Fraser (1871), his biographical sketch in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, and *Cal. Treas. Pap.*, 1720-1728, p. 437.

Mar. 29, HC. Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that an abstract of the survey, laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, of the lands in the island of St. Christopher, yielded by France to Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, may be laid before this House.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that the several reports, made by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the sale, or value, of the said lands in the island of St. Christopher, be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said addresses be presented to his Majesty by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[7] (*Ibid.*)

Apr. 5, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to enforce the laws for transportation of felons; and for preventing their return to Great Britain: and that Mr. Recorder of London,[8] Mr. Hutcheson, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XX. 653.)

Apr. 14, HC. Mr. Farrer presented to the House, according to order, a bill for granting an aid to his Majesty, by laying a duty upon all victuallers, and retailers of beer and ale, within the cities of London and Westminster, and the weekly bills of mortality; and for preventing their sending beer and ale out of their houses in any pots, or vessels, less than a gallon; and also for adding one hundred additional hackney chairs to the number already licensed; and for applying certain arrears of former land-taxes towards the supply granted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1726: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[9] (*C. J.*, XX. 665.)

Apr. 20, HC. Mr. John Chetwynd, from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty,

Copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the Lords of the Treasury, relating to the lands in the late French part of St. Christopher's; dated August the seventh, 1717:[10]

Copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the Lords of the Treasury, relating to the several proposals made for the purchasing the late French lands in St. Christopher's; dated October the sixteenth, 1717:[11]

---

[7] These papers were presented Apr. 20. See preceding note.

[8] Sir William Thompson. This bill was read Apr. 15, committed Apr. 20, but after three postponements was not considered this session. It passed the Commons in the next session, but failed in the House of Lords. *C. J.*, XX. 666, 673, 676, 685, 692.

[9] 12 Geo. I. c. 12 (Ruffhead, V. 577), section 31 of which made appropriations for the forces in the plantations, Annapolis Royal, etc. The bill was committed Apr. 15, considered Apr. 19, reported Apr. 20, and passed Apr. 21; it was read by the Lords Apr. 22, committed Apr. 23, considered, reported, and passed Apr. 25. The royal assent was given Apr. 26. *C. J.*, XX. 666, 670, 673, 674, 680; *L. J.*, XXII. 654, 658, 661, 663.

[10] *B. T. Journal*, p. 254.

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 280.

Copies of several proposals relating to the purchasing of the late French lands in St. Christopher's; 1717:

Copy of a letter from Mr. Popple, secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to Mr. Stanhope, one of the secretaries to the Lords of the Treasury; in answer to one from him, of the fifteenth of November 1717, relating to the thirteenth article of the conditions proposed for the purchase of the late French lands in St. Christopher's; dated November the fifteenth 1717:[12]

And the titles of the said copies of letters and proposals were read.

Ordered, that the said copies of letters and proposals do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said copies of letters and proposals are bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XX. 671.)

Apr. 21, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better preventing collusive seizures of foreign goods; and for improvement of his Majesty's revenues of customs, excise, and inland duties: and that Sir William Strickland, Mr. Thompson, Sir James Campbell, and Mr. Scrope, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[13] (*C. J.*, XX. 673.)

Apr. 25, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Le Heup,[14] from the Treasury, attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an abstract of the survey of the lands in the island of St. Christopher's, yielded by France to Great Britain, laid before the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury by Antony Ravell esquire, surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands:

And the title of the said abstract was read.

Ordered, that the said abstract do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House.

The said abstract is bound up with the other papers of this session. (*C. J.*, XX. 677.)

Apr. 27, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the rate of all snuff imported in British ships from the British plantations, or the Spanish West-Indies, be two shillings and six pence for every pound weight avoirdupois; and in that proportion for a greater or less quantity. . . . .

---

[12] *B. T. Journal*, p. 292.

[13] 12 Geo. I. c. 28 (Ruffhead, V. 584), which provided for the method of sale of coffee, tea, brandy, tobacco, etc., seized for non-payment of duties, and by many regulations sought to restrict fraudulent importations and exportations. The bill was presented Apr. 25, read Apr. 26, committed Apr. 28, considered May 2, 5, 9, reported May 12, and passed May 16; it was read by the Lords May 17, committed May 18, reported May 20, and passed May 21. It was given the royal assent May 24. *C. J.*, XX. 678, 679, 685, 688, 692, 695, 698, 700, 705; *L. J.*, XXII. 686, 688, 689, 691.

[14] Peter Le Heup, comptroller of exchequer bills.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that any of his Majesty's subjects may import whale-fins, oil or blubber of whales, taken and caught in St. David's Streights, or in any other parts of the seas thereto adjoining; as also the skins, oil, blubber, or other produce whatsoever, of seals, and other creatures, caught in the Greenland sea, St. David's Streights, or any other parts of the seas adjoining; without paying any custom, subsidy, or other duties, for the same, during the term of five years, from the twenty-fourth day of December 1726.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and that Mr. Farrer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,[15] Sir Wm. Yonge, Mr. Doddington, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Scrope, Mr. Jacomb, and Mr. Kelsall, do prepare, and bring in, the said bill or bills. (*C. J.*, XX. 684.)

Apr. 30, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. John Swynborne, one of the clerks in the petty-bag office of the Court of Chancery, attended at the door;

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, the record of the inrolment of the charter granted to the President and Fellows of the College of St. Paul, in Bermuda, *anno regni Regis Georgii undecimo*:[16]

And the title of the said charter was read.

Ordered, that the said inrolment of the said charter do lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the House. (*C. J.*, XX. 686.)

May 9, HC. The order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill for repealing the duty upon snuff; and for ascertaining the value thereof; and for giving further encouragement to the Greenland fishery; being read;

Ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause for enabling the South-Sea Company, under the licence of the East-India Company, to transport negroes from the island of Madagascar, or the south-east coast of Africa within the limits of trade granted to the said East-India Company, to Buenos Ayres in America. . . . .[17] (*C. J.*, XX. 696.)

May 11, HC. The House proceeded, according to order, to take into consideration the charter granted to the President and Fellows of the College of St. Paul in Bermuda, *anno regni Regis Georgii undecimo*; and also the several papers which have been laid before the House, pursuant to their addresses to his Majesty, relating to the lands in St. Christopher's, yielded by France to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht:

---

[15] Sir Robert Walpole. Sir Philip Yorke, afterward Earl of Hardwicke, was Attorney General. This act (12 Geo. I. c. 26) repealed the duty of 3*s.* per lb. on snuff, granted by 8 Ann. c. 7; on exportation, permitted the drawback of all duties save the old subsidy; embodied the rate mentioned in the resolution, on American snuff; and extended to Davis Strait, for a period of seven years, the encouragement to the Greenland fishery offered by 10 Geo. I. c. 16. The bill was read May 3, committed May 4, considered May 9, reported May 10, and passed May 12; in the Lords it was read May 13, committed May 14, reported May 16, and passed May 17. It received the royal assent May 24. Ruffhead, V. 582; *C. J.*, XX. 689, 690, 696, 697, 698, 705; *L. J.*, XXII. 681, 682, 685, 686, 691.

[16] Note 6, *ante*. See under May 11, *post*.

[17] Note 15, *ante*.

And the record of the inrolment of the said charter; and also the abstract of the survey of the lands in the island of St. Christopher's, yielded by France to Great Britain, laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury by Antony Ravell esquire, surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands; and also a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to the Lords of the Treasury, relating to the several proposals made for purchasing the late French lands in St. Christopher's, dated October the sixteenth, 1717; were read.

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that out of the lands in St. Christopher's yielded by France to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, his Majesty will be graciously pleased to make such grant, for the use of the President and Fellows of the College of St. Paul, in Bermuda, as his Majesty shall think proper.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his Majesty, by such members of this House as are of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.[18] (*C. J.*, XX. 697.)

May 16, HL. The Lord Delawarr (according to order) reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill, intituled, An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests, was committed, the amendments made by the committee to the said bill.

And the same, being read twice by the clerk, were severally agreed to by the House, and are as follow; (*videlicet,*) . . . .

(B). And, for avoiding the great mischiefs and abuses which arise from infamous and wicked persons, already convicted of wilful perjury or forgery, practising as attornies or solicitors in courts of law and equity, be it enacted, that any person, who hath been, or who shall be, convicted of forgery, or of wilful and corrupt perjury, or subornation of perjury, or common barretry, shall, after the said four and twentieth day of June, act or practise as an attorney, or solicitor, or agent, in any suit or action, brought, or to be brought, in any court, of law or equity within that part of Great Britain called England, the judge or judges of the court where such suit or action is, or shall be, brought, shall, upon complaint or information thereof, examine the matter in a summary way, in open court; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such judge or judges, that the person complained of, or against whom such information shall be given, hath offended, contrary to this act, such judge or judges shall cause such offender to be transported for seven years to some or one of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, by such ways, means, and methods, and in such manner, and under such pains and penalties, as felons in other cases are by law to be transported. . . . .[19] (*L. J.*, XXII. 684-685.)

---

[18] May 16 it was reported to the House that his Majesty has replied that he "will readily concur with the desire of the House, in promoting so pious an undertaking" (*C. J.*, XX. 700; see note 6, *ante*). That same day the charter was ordered to be returned to the proper officer of the Chancery. *Ibid.*, p. 701.

[19] This amendment became section 4 of 12 Geo. I. c. 29 (Ruffhead, V. 590). The bill passed the Commons Mar. 29, and the Lords May 17. The act was continued by 5 Geo. II. c. 27, and made perpetual by 21 Geo. II. c. 3. *C. J.*, XX. 544, 609, 633, 644, 703, 704, 705; *L. J.*, XXII. 651, 671, 676, 680, 686, 690, 691.

Session of January 17, 1726/7–May 15, 1727 (13 Geo. I.).

1726/7.

Jan. 17, HC, HL. Then the *Lord Chancellor* said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have received his Majesty's commands, from the throne, to declare to you, in his name and words, the reasons of his meeting you in Parliament, at this time, as follows:

My Lords, and Gentlemen. . . . . The King of Spain, impatient of the disappointments he has met with, can no longer disguise that enmity to us, which, for some time, he has only waited for a favourable opportunity to declare: he has now ordered his minister residing here [1] to depart immediately from this country, leaving a memorial that is little short of a declaration of war; wherein he again demands, and insists upon, the restitution of Gibraltar. He does not himself deny the offensive alliance, nor his engagements to support the Ostend Company: he makes my recalling those squadrons, which his conduct had put me under a necessity of sending to the West Indies [2] and the coast of Spain, the condition of any farther correspondence between the two crowns; and, supposing the continuance of my fleets abroad to be actual hostilities, threatens to repel them with force, to the utmost of his power. . . . . (*C. J.*, XX. 708; *L. J.*, XXIII. 4.) [3]

Jan. 19, HL. Ordered, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House, such memorials and answers as have passed between the courts of Great Britain and Spain, since the appearing of the British fleet on the coast of Spain, or the West-Indies; as also a copy of the accession of the States General to the treaty of Hanover. . . . .[4] (*L. J.*, XXIII. 11.)

Jan. 23, HC. Sir Charles Wills, from the office of Ordnance, presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, estimate of the charge of the office of Ordnance for the year 1727 . . . .[5] (*C. J.*, XX. 713-714.)

---

[1] Pozzobueno. Concerning these negotiations see I. S. Leadam, *Hist. of Eng., 1702-1760,* pp. 321-333. The Ostend East India Company was incorporated in December, 1722, and suppressed in 1731, two years after the treaty of Seville had guaranteed Great Britain her rights under the treaty of Utrecht. G. B. Hertz, "England and the Ostend Company", in *Eng. Hist. Rev.,* XXII. 255.

[2] Mar. 4, 1725/6, Admiral Hosier in the West Indies was ordered "to take, sink, burn or otherwise destroy any ships of war, or privateers, or merchant ships or vessels, belonging to the King of Spain". *MSS. of the Marquess Townshend* (Hist. MSS. Comm., *Eleventh Rept.,* App., pt. IV.), p. 115.

[3] This day also the bill for enforcing the laws for the transportation of felons, which failed the preceding session (*ante,* p. 491), was again introduced. It passed the Commons only to fail in the Lords. *C. J.*, XX. 707, 743, 769, 787, 797, 802; *L. J.*, XXIII. 92, 94, 104, 110, 113.

[4] Presented Jan. 21, but only the list is given in the *Journals* (p. 14). These and other papers were also requested by the Commons on Jan. 23, and presented Jan. 27. *C. J.*, XX. 714, 725.

[5] For the establishments at Mahon, Gibraltar, Annapolis Royal, etc., £9962 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; for the fortifications, repairs, and stores at Annapolis Royal, £700.

Jan. 23, HC. Mr. Cockburn, from the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, presented to the House . . . .

An estimate of the debt of his Majesty's navy, as it stood on the thirty-first of December 1726 . . . .[6] (*C. J.,* XX. 714.)

Jan. 24, HC. Mr. Pelham presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty . . . .

Estimate of the charge of his Majesty's forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, for the year 1727.

In the plantations.	Numbers.		Pay of the regiments, etc., for 365 days.	Total.
			l. s. d.	*l. s. d.*
Colonel Lucas's regiment..........	435	....	9,775 18 4	
Colonel Phillips's	434	....	9,830 13 4	
Four independent companies at New-York	445	....	7,141 16 8	
One company at Bermudas..........	57	....	1,003 15 0	
Two companies at Jamaica..........	224	....	3,653 0 10	
One company in the island of Providence	112	....	1,821 19 2	
One company at Carolina...........	115	....	3,071 7 6	
	—	1,822	——— — —	36,298 10 10
Garisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia	...	....	....	2,539 1 8
. . . .				

(*C. J.,* XX. 716, 718.)

Jan. 24, HC. Mr. Treasurer presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, copy of the accession of the States-General to the treaty of Hanover, dated at the Hague, ninth of August 1726; with a translation thereof: and also,

Copies of four instruments belonging to the accession of the States-General to the treaty of Hanover, all dated at the Hague, ninth of August 1726; with the translations of them . . . .

Separate article concerning the commerce from the Austrian Low-Countries to the Indies.

Though it be clear and uncontestable, that their High Mightinesses the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries have, by the 5th and 6th articles of the treaty of Munster, of the year 1648, between Spain, and the republick of the United Provinces, acquired a right, that excludes the subjects of the Austrian Low-Countries, as likewise those of every other country, which then made a part of the Spanish monarchy, from the navigation and commerce to the Indies, within the limits of the privileges, or grants, which the said Lords the States-General have given to their companies of the East and West-Indies; and consequently, that this right is plainly comprehended in the guaranty of rights, to which the allies have mutually bound themselves by the second article of the treaty concluded at Hanover the third of September 1725; nevertheless, to remove all occasion of doubt and scruple thereupon, the underwritten embassador, and envoy extraordinary, and plenipotentiaries, of their Britannick and most Christian Majesties, at the requisition of the underwritten deputies, and plenipotentiaries, of their High Mightinesses, have willingly declared, as they do declare, by these presents, in the name, and on the part, of their said Majesties, that the abovesaid right, resulting from the 5th and 6th articles of the treaty of Munster, is comprehended among the rights which the allies guaranty in the second article of the treaty of Hanover; and that if, on account of the use of this right, or in hatred of this alliance, any disturbance should happen, and that his imperial Majesty, contrary to all expectation, would suspend, or retain, the payment of the subsidies due to the republick for the maintenance of their troops in the places of the barrier, or the payment of the interest and principal placed by mortgage on divers funds assigned by his imperial Majesty for the security of that payment, or would make use of any other kind of reprisals, or ways of force; that it is the intention of their said Majesties, that the allies shall protect and maintain the said Lords the States-General, in pursuance of the alliance to which they have acceded this day; and shall concert together, without any delay, the most fit and effectual means for maintaining the said States-General in that right, and in the exercise of that right; and shall guaranty them from all the consequences which might result therefrom; without having the power, however, to proceed by ways of force against the Company of Ostend, in the Indies, or anywhere else, before the contracting powers, concerned in this article, shall have concerted together thereupon.

---

[6] An item of £60,735 covered the discharge of bills for premiums on naval stores imported from the plantations.

This separate article shall be of the same force, as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty concluded and signed this day: it shall be ratified in the same manner, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the same time, with those of the treaty. . . . .[7] (*C. J.*, XX. 719, 722-723.)

Jan. 26, HC. Mr. Farrer, according to order, reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table: where the same were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred fifty-seven thousand six hundred thirty-seven pounds sixteen shillings and five pence halfpeny, be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garisons in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the garisons at Annapolis Royal, Placentia, and Gibraltar; for the year 1727. . . .

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. (*C. J.*, XX. 725.)

Feb. 1, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Frecker, from the Treasury, attended at the door;

---

[7] For the full text of this treaty see F. G. Davenport, *European Treaties*, vol. III. Because of this article, it was proposed this day by the Lords to address the King to press the King of Prussia and the States General to concur with him in case of a war with Spain, but the question was lost. *L. J.*, XXIII. 17-18.

He was called in; and, at the bar, presented to the House an account shewing how the money given for the service of the year 1726 hath been disposed of . . . .[8] (*C. J.*, XX. 727.)

Feb. 20, HC. A petition of Micajah Perry, of London, merchant, in behalf of the legislature of Pensilvania, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the river, bay, and coast, of Delawar, in the said province, abounds with great plenty of shedd, herrings, bass, or rock-fish, which are frequently thrown away for want of salt to cure them; and, could the inhabitants be supplied with salt, it would be a means for them to carry on a very considerable branch of the fishing-trade; but as salt is very scarce, and difficult to be come at, in those parts, the officers doubting whether it can be imported thither from Europe, the inhabitants leave great quantities of fish to rot on the ground, for want of salt: that the trade to Pensilvania chiefly consists in corn, and some few other commodities; which scarcely enables them to purchase goods from Great Britain, to supply their wants; which they would be the better able to do, had they encouragement to carry on the fishing-trade: and praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill to impower his Majesty's subjects to import salt from Europe into the said province of Pensilvania, to enable them to carry on their fishing-trade.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the consideration of a committee: and that they do examine the matter thereof; and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the House:

And it is referred to Sir Richard Hopkins, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Child, Mr. Hungerford, Sir Wm. Yonge, Mr. Kelsal, Sir Wm. Strickland, Mr. Scrope, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Treby, Mr. Chetwynd,[9] Mr. Plummer, Mr. Gore, Sir Edmund Bacon, Mr. Bacon,[10] Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Jacomb, Mr. Sandys, Sir Richard Goffe, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Earle, Mr. Compton, Sir John Curzon, Mr. Curzon,[11] Mr. Hutcheson, Mr. Phillips, Sir Charles Hotham, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Farrer; and all the merchants of the House; and all the members that serve for the City of London, and the sea-port towns: and they are to meet this afternoon at five of the clock, in the Speaker's Chamber: and they have power to send for persons, papers, and records.[12] (*C. J.*, XX. 746.)

Mar. 2, HC.[13] Sir Richard Hopkins reported from the committee, to whom the petition of Micajah Perry, of London, merchant, in behalf of the legislature of Pensilvania, was referred, that the committee had examined the matter of the said petition; and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, together with the resolution of the committee thereupon, to the House; and he read the report in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the report and resolution of the committee were read; and are as follows; *viz.*

---

[8] For maintaining forces in the plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar, £152,637 16 *s.* 5½ *d.* Feb. 9 there was presented from the Exchequer an account of the national debt incurred before Dec. 25, 1716, and now redeemable, which showed £141,093 15 *s.* 1¼ *d.* as the principal of the Nevis debentures, with interest at three per cent. *C. J.*, XX. 375-376.

[9] The two members of this name here listed were William, representing Plymouth, and Walter, M. P. for Lichfield.

[10] Besides Sir Edmund Bacon, just named, Thomas represented Cambridge borough, and Waller Bacon sat for Norwich.

[11] Sir John Curzon, immediately preceding, was M. P. for Derbyshire, Nathaniel, for Clitheroe in Lancashire.

[12] See next entry.

[13] Feb. 27 the South Sea Company petitioned the Commons for the privilege of transporting negroes, under the license of the East India Company, from Madagascar direct to Buenos Aires. A bill for this purpose was passed, 13 Geo. I. c. 8. *C. J.*, XX. 777; Ruffhead, V. 616.

That the committee, pursuant to the order of the House bearing date the 20th of February instant, proceeded to examine the matter of the said petition:

And, to prove the allegations of the same, they called,

Mr. Micajah Perry, of London, merchant: who appeared in behalf of the legislature of Pensilvania, in America; and informed the committee, that he had resided there some time; and that the said province is commodiously situated for fishing; and abounds with several sorts of fish in the river, bay, and coast, of the said province:

That salt is very difficult and scarce to be got there; which oftentimes occasions them to fling great quantities of their fish away: that, if they were impowered to import salt from Europe, would be a means of their carrying on a considerable fishing-trade: that, for want of encouragement in their fishery, they are scarce able at present to purchase goods from Great Britain, to supply their wants withal: that formerly the said province was comprehended under the general name of New-England: that there is a liberty already granted to New-England and Newfoundland to import salt from Europe, for the use of their fishery; but, since the erecting that into a distinct province by the name of Pensilvania, it is doubted whether or not an act, made in the 15th year of King Charles the 2d, cap. 7. intituled, An act for the encouragement of trade, extends to them.[14]

There was also produced to the committee a petition from the legislature of Pensilvania to the Lords of the Treasury; which was referred to the Commissioners of the Customs; and, upon their report back to their Lordships, they had no objection to the carrying salt from Europe to Pensilvania; afterwards the Lords of the Treasury were pleased to refer the said petition, with the report of the Commissioners of the Customs, to the commissioners of the salt-duty; and they reported back to their Lordships, that they had no objection to the granting them the liberty they desired.

And that, upon the whole matter, the committee came to the following resolution; *viz.*

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the petitioner hath proved the allegations of the petition.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for importing salt from Europe into the province of Pensilvania, in America: and that Sir Richard Hopkins, and Mr. Barnard, do prepare, and bring in, the same. (*C. J.*, XX. 780-781.)

---

[14] See vol. I. of this series, p. 312. For proceedings of the Pennsylvania assembly, next referred to, see *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania,* II. 462, 463, 465, 479, III. 3-4, 6, 12.

Mar. 6, HC. Sir Richard Hopkins, according to order, presented to the House a bill for importing salt from Europe into the province of Pensilvania in America: and the same was received; and read the first time.

Resolved, that the bill be read a second time.[15] (*C. J.*, XX. 787.)

Mar. 7, HC. Mr. Farrer reported, from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of that part of his Majesty's speech, which relates to the discharging the national debt, the resolutions they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the report in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table: where the said resolutions were read; and are as follow; *viz.* . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the principal sum of one hundred three thousand two hundred seventy-two pounds ten shillings, to which the several lottery-tickets returned into, and remaining in, the Exchequer, pursuant to an act, of the twelfth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of one million, by way of a lottery, are intitled in the joint-stock of three pounds per centum annuities, created by the said act, be applied to discharge the like principal sum, in the standing orders made out for the sufferers at Nevis, at St. Christopher's, as to such of them only as the proprietors thereof shall voluntarily desire to be so discharged.

The said resolutions, being severally read a second time, were, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and that Mr. Farrer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. Scrope, Mr. Jacomb, and Mr. Kelsal, do prepare, and bring in, the same.[16] (*C. J.*, XX. 789-790.)

Mar. 10, HC. A bill for importing salt from Europe into the province of Pensilvania, in America, was read a second time.

Resolved, that the bill be committed to Sir Richard Hopkins, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Bacon,[17] Mr. Gore, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Lawson,[18] Mr. Jessop, Mr. Mills, Mr. Lade,[19] Mr. Sandys, Mr. Pulteney, Sir Nicolas Williams,[20] Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir Tho. Hales, Mr. Conduit, Sir Tho. Read, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Farrer, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Mr. Compton, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Shepheard, Lord Wm. Powlet, Sir Nathanael Gould, Mr. Child, Mr. Lade, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Bertie, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Bacon, Sir Edmund Bacon, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Affleck, Mr. York, Mr. Hutcheson, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Earle, Mr.

---

[15] 13 Geo. I. c. 5 (Ruffhead, V. 613), which made it lawful, from June 24, 1727, for subjects to carry and import salt from any part of Europe into Pennsylvania, provided the ships were manned and navigated in accordance with the terms of 12 Car. II. c. 18.

[16] 13 Geo. I. c. 3 (Ruffhead, V. 608). The bill, embodying this resolution, was read Mar. 10, committed Mar. 13, reported Mar. 18, and passed Mar. 20; it was read by the Lords Mar. 21, committed Mar. 22, considered and reported the next day, and passed Mar. 24, on which day it was given the royal assent. *C. J.*, XX. 795, 798, 806, 808, 813; *L. J.*, XXIII. 79, 81, 84, 85, 86.

[17] This committee shows four of this name, but there were but three in the House. See *ante,* note 10.

[18] Also Wilfrid, M. P. for Cumberland; Sir Wilfrid represented Cockermouth.

[19] This name and the next are repeated below. John Lade was M. P. for Southwark, Samuel Sandys for Worcester.

[20] The Williams given below was either William, of Bishops Castle, or Hugh, M. P. for Anglesey.

Williams, Mr. Mountague; and all the members that serve for the seaport towns; and all the merchants of the House: and they are to meet this afternoon at five of the clock, in the Speaker's Chamber.[21] (*C. J.*, XX. 795.)

1727.

Apr. 12, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for allowing further time to persons on board the fleet, or beyond the seas, in his Majesty's service, to qualify themselves for the legal enjoyment of offices and employments; and for indemnifying such persons, as have omitted to qualify themselves within the time limited for that purpose: and that Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Sollicitor-General do prepare, and bring in, the same.[22] (*C. J.*, XX. 834.)

Apr. 29, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for importing cochineal into this kingdom in any British ship or vessel, or any ship or vessel belonging to any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, from any port or place, during a limited time: and that Mr. Scrope and Mr. Farrer do prepare, and bring in, the same.[23] (*C. J.*, XX. 852.) [24]

---

[21] The bill was reported Mar. 20, and passed the next day (*C. J.*, XX. 808, 809, 814). It was read by the Lords Mar. 22, committed Mar. 23, reported and passed Mar. 24, on which day the royal assent was given (*L. J.*, XXIII. 82, 83, 85, 86). Apr. 7 Micajah Perry, merchant, who was acting as agent for the colony in this matter, wrote: "I have now to acquaint you with the agreeable news of the Salt Bill having passed the Royal assent. Instead of the Charge being £140, or there abouts: I find it will not be less than 200 Guineas; which must be paid Immediately, the account whereof shall be remitted you by the first Opportunity. . . . . " And on June 1: "Inclosed is the particulars of the Charges in Solliciting the Salt Affair in Parliament w'ch is more Chargeable than I expected, it is what I have paid out of my pocket without having a farthing for my Trouble, there is no doing Business there without Money, I make no question but you will procure me the overplus by the return of the Ships. . . . . " (Samuel Hazard, *Pa. Archives*, 1664-1747, pp. 197-198). The Pennsylvania assembly had twice voted £100 for this matter; Aug. 11, 1727, it appropriated 100 guineas to reimburse Perry, and 50 more for a gratuity. *Votes and Procs. of the H. of R. of Pa.*, III. 4, 6, 31.

[22] 13 Geo. I. c. 29 (Ruffhead, V. 637). Such persons were given three months after their return in which to qualify themselves by receiving the Sacrament, taking the required oaths, etc. The bill was presented Apr. 14, read Apr. 15, committed Apr. 25, considered Apr. 28, reported May 1, and passed May 3; it was read by the Lords May 5, committed May 8, reported May 12, and passed May 13. The royal assent was given May 15. *C. J.*, XX. 836, 838, 847, 851, 852, 855, 865; *L. J.*, XXIII. 129, 130, 134, 137, 139.

[23] 13 Geo. I. c. 25 (Ruffhead, V. 628), permitting free importation from the Spanish West Indies for six months after May 20, 1727, and to the end of the next session of Parliament. The act was revived by 7 Geo. II. c. 18, and continued by 20 Geo. II. c. 47, to June 1, 1754. It was further continued by 27 Geo. II. c. 18 and by 33 Geo. II. c. 16. The bill was read May 1, committed the next day, reported May 3, and passed May 4; it was read by the Lords May 5, committed May 8, reported May 12, and passed May 13. The royal assent was given May 15. *C. J.*, XX. 852, 853, 854, 855; *L. J.*, XXIII. 128, 130, 134, 136, 139.

[24] May 15 Parliament was prorogued to June 27. The king left on June 3 for a visit to Hanover. On this journey he became suddenly ill and died, June 11, at the age of 68.

PARLIAMENTS AND CONVENTIONS OF ESTATES OF SCOTLAND.

Anne: First Parliament.[1]

Session of May 6–September 16, 1703 (2 Ann.).

1703.

May 26. And another urged, that it must still be fresh in every man's memory, that insults were made upon the sovereignty and independency of this nation, in the matter of their late trading company, both before their settlement in Darien, by the legal actings of the Scotch Parliament, and by the scandalous memorials given in by the English resident at Hamburgh, most falsly representing the Scotch company as private persons, having no authority: as also by the said resident's using threatning denunciations and expressions against the Hamburghers, if they should enter into any trading society with them. And likewise, after that company was settled in Darien, by their most barbarous and inhuman execution of some proclamations issued out against them. That whether these most injurious stretches were calculated really for the sake of the English interest or trade, (as was pretended) or rather for the sake of an interest altogether foreign to this island, it was not proper here to dispute. (Boyer, *Hist. of Queen Anne,* p. 64;[2] Cobbett, VI., App., p. xvi.)

June 1. The draught of the following acts were then given in and read *viz.* . . . . An act in favors of the Company tradeing to Africa and the Indies . . . . all which were ordered to ly on the table. (*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland,* XI. 46, Appendix, p. 15.)[3]

---

[1] For a general account of this Parliament see Robert S. Rait, *Parliaments of Scotland* (Glasgow, 1924), pp. 114 *et seq.* For letters which throw light on the political issues then acute, *viz.,* the succession to the crown and the question of the union, see Hist. MSS. Comm., *Fourteenth Rept.,* App., pt. III. (*MSS. of the Countess Dowager of Seafield*), pp. 197-208; *Selections from the Papers of the Earls of Marchmont, in the Possession of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, 1685-1750* (London, 1831), III. 273 *et seq.*; Joseph McCormick, ed., *State-Papers and Letters addressed to William Carstares* (Edinburgh, 1774), pp. 723-761; and P. H. Brown, ed., *Letters relating to Scotland in the Reign of Queen Anne by James Ogilvy, First Earl of Seafield, and Others* (Scottish Hist. Soc. *Pubs.,* second ser., vol. XI., Edinburgh, 1915.)

By an act of the Scottish Parliament June 25, 1702, the queen was enabled to appoint commissioners to treat for a union between the kingdoms of England and Scotland (*Acts Parl. Scot.,* XI. 26); and on September 21, 1705, a second act of similar nature was passed (*ibid.,* p. 295). The proceedings of these commissions are printed as the closing appendix to the volume of the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland.* The pertinent items for this work are printed at the end of this section on Scotland, p. 512.

[2] Folio, London, 1735, the source of Cobbett's report. This speech, respecting the proposed abrupt adjournment of Parliament, does not appear among those printed in the *Political Works* of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, published "to prevent mistakes in the affairs to which they relate".

[3] As stated in vol. II. of this series, p. 472, note 2, the appendix references are to the "minutes" and not to the "record", which forms the text proper of the *Acts.*

June 1. Overture of an act in favour of the Company Trading to Africa and the Indies.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty taking into consideration the many obstructions, losses and disappointments which the Company of this her ancient Kingdom Trading to Africa and the Indies have, from time to time, mett with, in the prosecution of their lawfull endeavours for advancing the interest of so national a concern; and being most willing to give them her royal countenance and protection, in all their just designs and undertakings, doth, with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament, as a mark of her royal favour, not only ratify, approve and confirm the 8th act of the 5th session of King William's Parliament, with the letters patent following thereupon, in all the heads, clauses, articles, and conditions therein express'd, as also the 13th act of the 8th and 9th sessions of the same Parliament and all other acts already past in favour of the said company, but likewise, for the further explanation of that particular clause of the said first act, impowering the company to delegate their priviledges to others by permission, substitution, copartnership, or otherways, her Majesty, with advice and consent foresaid, doth hereby statute, enact and declare, that any person or persons, ship or ships, trading to Asia, Africa or America, by commission or permission under the said company's seal, and returning to Scotland in the terms of the said act of Parliament and letters patent, shall be thereby entitled to, and invested with all the priviledges and immunities therein express'd, as fully and freely in all respects, as if the absolute property of both ship and cargo did entirely belong to the said company.

And the better to enable the said company and all concern'd with them to defend their trade and navigation from the insults of their enemies; her Majesty, with advice and consent foresaid, doth hereby appoint and ordain the Lord High Admiral, or such person or persons as shall happen to execute the office of Lord High Admiral of this kingdom for the time, to grant letters of mart to all and sundry ships belonging to, or commission'd by the said company, whenever they shall apply for the same, without requiring any further authority or formality for that effect, but that the commanders of the said ships respectively shall always give bond to the Admiralty in common form.

And for preventing any further inconvenience that may happen to the said company by strangers mistaking the English ministers or residents in forreign parts, as ministers indistinctly for both kingdoms, under the common name of Brittain, her Majesty, with advice and consent foresaid, doth hereby statute, enact and declare, that the council-general or court of directors of the said company may, from time to time, nominate such person or persons as they shall think fitt, to be their resident or residents, in any forreign part or parts, where the English, or any other nation, is in use to have residents; and that upon application to her Majesty or either of her Secretaries of State for this kingdom, her Majesty shall grant commission or commissions in due and ample form to the person or persons nominated as above to the effect aforesaid: providing always that the said company shall keep her Majesty free of all fees, salaries and other expenses whatsoever upon account of any such commission as shall happen to be granted at their request in manner aforesaid. (Supplementary Parliamentary Papers, XVIII., no. 79/1.)[4]

Aug. 25.[5] Whereupon several new overtures, a representation and petition with some overtures for acts formerly given in were read as follows *viz.* the act in favors of the Company tradeing to Africa and the Indies with severall reasons offered for passing thereof . . . . and all ordered to ly on the table and the members who presented the several overtures allowed each of them to print his overture. (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 77; Appendix, p. 28.)

Aug. 27. The act in favors of the Company tradeing to Africa and the Indies read again, and ordered to be marked a first reading. (*Ibid.*)

Aug. 30. The act in favors of the Company tradeing to Africa and the Indies, read, voted, and approven. (*Ibid.*)

Sept. 16. The following acts received the royall assent . . . . Act in favors of the Company tradeing to Africa and the Indies . . . .[6] (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 104; Appendix, p. 36.)

Session of July 6–August 28, 1704 (3 Ann.).

1704.

Aug. 19. Petition Lieutennant Collonell Alexander Campbell of Finab, craveing paym't of arrears due to him read and ordered that two hundred pound sterling be payed him out of the first and readiest of the tack duty due by Sir William Meinzies on the account of his said arrears and good service in Calledonia.[1]

Anent the petition given in and presented to his Grace, her Majesties high commissioner[2] and the right honourable the Estates of Parliament by Lieutennent Collonell Alexander Campbell of Fanab, shewing that where the petitioner haveing served at home and abroad in the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Portmores regiments, there was due to him dureing the time these regiments were on the Scots establishment the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling of arrears, and seeing all the officers who went to Caledonia got payment of their arrears except the petitioner himself who has yet got nothing therefor craveing his Grace and the right honourable the Estates of Parliament to take the premisses and the petitioners other services to their consideration, and to take such remede and order for his payment and satisfaction as his Grace and the Estates should think fit as the said petition bears. Which petition and desire thereof being this day read in presence of his Grace, her Majesties high commissioner and the said Estates of Parliament and they being therewith well and ripely advised, they have ordained and hereby ordain two hundred pounds sterling to be payed to the said Lieutennent Collonell Alexander Campbell petitioner for his arrears and good service in Caledonia out of the first and readiest of the funds due by Sir William Meinzies. (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 174.)

---

[4] Edinburgh, General Register House. These are "documents incidental to the multifarious proceedings of the national council which were used by the Clerk-Register and his deputies in framing the official records". See M. Livingstone, *Guide to the Public Records of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1905), pp. 14-15. This paper is endorsed: "Overture of an Act in favour of the Company trading to Africa and the Indies. 1 June 1703. Produced in Parliament by the Laird of Grubet, younger, and read." A second copy varies in some minor phraseology.

[5] On July 7 a member said in debate that "the barbarous treatment the nation met with in the matter of Darien" was "sufficient to demonstrate, that the English look'd upon the Scotch nation in a state of absolute dependance upon them". Boyer, *Hist. Queen Anne*, p. 69.

[6] The act as printed (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 109) does not go beyond the first paragraph of the overture presented June 1 (*ante*). The Act of Security which passed this Parliament was refused royal assent because of certain conditions added to the act. The act provided that if the queen should die before a settlement of the succession had been made, the Estates were to nominate a Protestant successor of the royal line of Scotland, who was not to become the successor to the English crown unless "a free communication of trade, the freedom of navigation, and the liberty of the plantations" were agreed to. Boyer, *Annals of Queen Anne*, II. 50-53; Rait, *Parliaments of Scotland*, pp. 116-117.

[1] Thus far also given in Appendix, p. 59. Concerning Caledonia see vol. II. of this series, p. 483, note 2. Meinzies, or Menzies, was one of the farmers of the excise.

[2] James Duke of Queensberry.

Aug. 23.[3] Petition Major James Cuninghame of Aiket, craveing payment of arrears read and remitted to the commission. . . . .

The petition of Major James Cuninghame of Aiket

Humbly sheweth that where your petitioner being imployed by the Company Trading to Africa and the Indies, went alongst with the first ships to Caledonia, a councellour, upon the intreaty, desire, and choice, of many of the best quality, and universally of the whole concerned: and as is known to your Grace and Lordships, that the first undertakers have the greatest difficulty, and leave their own private affairs neglected, as particularly fell out in my case: for besides the neglect of my private fortune, which I was obliged to intrust to others, there was due my self of arrears the sum of 145 lib. 12 shilling sterl. and also to my company which I subsisted out of my own private estate for the space of nine months, the sum of 270 lib. sterling whereof I was made believe I would get payment, in order to discharge my private debts: upon which encouragement, and the natural disposition I have to serve my country, and to oblige the honourable persons that dealt with me, I went along; and I am hopeful served to the satisfaction of all concerned, returned, and made my report; and yet my saids arrears are resting, though all the other officers were payed up that engaged in that voyage.

May it therefore please your Grace, and the honourable Estates to ordain me payment thereof; and for that effect to give as much of the sums payable by Sir William Menzies; and to grant me letters against him for that effect. . . . . (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI., Appendix, p. 61.)

Session of June 28–September 21, 1705 (4 Ann.).

1705.

July 13. The draught of an act against the importing of molosses from forreign parts into this kingdom read and ordered to ly upon the table. (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 216; App., p. 72.)

---

[3] The *Acts* do not give the text of the petition which follows. Similar action was taken upon the petition of Elizabeth Maxwell, wife of Capt. Robert Drummond, and Jean Drummond, his sister, for arrears due them for subsistence during his absence in the service of the Darien Company; and also upon the petition of Lieut.-Col. William Hay, for the loss of a brother in Darien. *Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 179, App., pp. 61, 62.

Aug. 3. Overture for an . . . . act dischargeing the importation of tobacco . . . . read and ordered to be printed for information to the members. (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 219; App., p. 74.)[1]

Session of October 3, 1706–March 25, 1707 (5-6 Ann.).

1706.

Oct. 17. The Parliament proceeded to the further consideration of the articles of union . . . .

And thereafter the fourth,[1] fifth, sixth, seventh, and eight articles were all severally read with the minuts relative thereto and were all reasoned and discoursed upon. (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 307-308.)

Oct. 19. The fifeteenth article of union was likeways twice read and discoursed and reasoned on, as also the minuts relative thereto and after some reasoning thereon there arose a debate about the calculation of the equivalent of three hundred and ninety eight thousand and eighty five pounds ten shillings therein mentioned, which was adjourned till the next sederunt of Parliament.[2] (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 308.)

Oct. 22. The debate anent the calculation of the equivalent of three hundred and ninety eight thousand eighty five pounds ten shillings mentioned in the fifteenth article of union resumed, and after some time spent thereupon it was agreed to nominat a committee of three persons of each state to proceed and examine the calculation . . . . and to report to the Parliament, and the next sederunt of Parliament appointed for nominating the said committee.[3]

Thereafter several paragraphs of the said fifteenth article were again read and further reasoned and discoursed on. (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 308.)

Oct. 22. Accordingly on the 22d the debate concerning the calculation of the equivalent of 398,085 *l.* 10 *s.* mentioned in the 15th article of union was resumed . . . . The same day, several members spoke to the equivalent and trade in general, and to that of the African Company in particular. Upon the latter, there were two motions made, one that the Parliament should insist upon a compensation of all the losses the Darien Company had sustained, since those losses were occasioned by the undue intermedling of England, as appear'd by former votes of the Parliament of Scotland. The other was, that seeing the equivalent to be given to the proprietors of the African Company, was not to be paid by England, but out of the Scots customs and excise, that therefore the property of that company ought to belong to the kingdom of Scotland, as a national company, and not be abandon'd until the nation saw a proper occasion, and an adequate price for it: both which motions, and others of the like nature, were laid upon the table, to be consider'd when the articles to which they related, came to be debated. (Boyer, *Annals of Queen Anne,* V. 344; Cobbett, VI. cxxxiii.)[4]

---

[1] There is no further reference to this act. Aug. 8 there was presented the report of the commissioners appointed to examine the public accounts, which expressed the opinion "that all the officers who went to Caledonia should have preference out of the respective funds in which they are concerned". This referred to the petitions presented the previous session. *Acts. Parl. Scot.*, XI., App., p. 77.

[1] Equal privileges of trade with the plantations (*post*, pp. 512, 513, Dec. 9, 16, 1702, Jan. 2, 1703, Apr. 24, 1706). The fifth article provided that Scottish ships should pass as ships of Great Britain; the sixth, that all parts of the United Kingdom should be under the same trade restrictions and allowances; the seventh, that the excise should be the same for both countries; and the eighth concerned salt duties (*post*, p. 513, under May 21, June 5, 1706). The fourth article was approved Nov. 21 (*Acts*, p. 332), the fifth on Nov. 23 (*ibid.*, p. 334), the seventh on Nov. 30 (*ibid.*, p. 344), the sixth Dec. 16 (*ibid.*, pp. 354-358), and the eighth Dec. 26. *Ibid.*, pp. 358-369.

[2] This article contained a provision for the settlement of the Darien Company. *Post*, p. 514, under June 25, 1706.

[3] The committee was named the following day.

Nov. 27. The sixth article of union again read . . . .

Thereafter there was a clause offered . . . .[5] that before the union we may now have such a drawback adjusted as may enable us to export beef and pork and butter to the West-Indies and other forreign parts which will be a considerable branch of our trade after the union. . . . .[6]

And another clause in these terms, that from and after the union the kingdom of Scotland shall have liberty for ever to manufacture plaiding, fingrams, Galloway-whites, sarges, stockings and all sort of linnen as they have been in use to do, conforme to the regulations contained in their own laws and to export the same to England or dominions and plantations thereto belonging or to any other place beyond seas free of any duty or imposition whatsomever to be laid thereon, but in case any of the subjects of that part of united Britain now called Scotland shall export any other sort of woollen-manufacture than what is abovementioned they are to be liable to the regulations and taxes of England imposed before the union or to be imposed by the British Parliament after the union.[7]

And it was agreed that all the clauses above insert should be likeways remitted to a committee. . . . . (*Acts Parl. Scot.,* XI. 337-338.)

Dec. 30. Thereafter the first part of the sevinth and last clause of the fifteenth article of union . . . . was again read and after reasoning, the representation of the councill generall of the Company of Scotland trading to Affrica and the Indies was also again read and after further reasoning thereupon and upon the application of the equivalent, a proposall was given in for altering and amending the said first part of the above seventh and last clause of the said fifteenth article in these terms *viz.*

It is agreed . . . . that the capitall stock or fund of the Affrican and Indian Company of Scotland advanced, together with the interest for the said capital stock after the rate of 5 *lib.* per cent. per annum from the respective tymes of the payment therof shall be paid. Upon payment of which capitall stock and interest it is agreed the said company be dissolved and cease, and also that from the tyme of passing the act of Parliament in England for raiseing the said sum of 398,085 *lib*: 10 *sh*: the said company shall neither trade nor grant licence to trade, provideing that if the said stock and interest shall not be paid in twelve moneths after the commencement of the union that then the said company may from thence foreward trade or give licence to trade untill the said haill capital stock and interest shall be paid. . . .

---

[4] Briefer accounts are in Torbuck's *Parl. Debates,* V. 9, and in Timberland's *House of Lords,* VII., app., pp. xl-xli.

[5] In the middle of the proceedings of this day the record abruptly ends. The record of the remaining proceedings of this session, as printed in the *Acts,* was drawn from such original "warrants of record" as had been preserved in the General Register House, and, in a few instances, from extracts or official copies of particular acts signed by the Lord Clerk Register. Preface to *Acts Parl. Scot.,* XI., and p. 337.

[6] The committee reported Dec. 11 that, respecting this clause, there should be added to the sixth article, "excepting and reserving the duties upon export and import of such particular commodities from which any persones, the subjects of either kingdome, are specially liberated and exempted by their privat rights which after the union are to remain safe and entire to them in all respects as before the same" (*Acts,* p. 355).

[7] Respecting this clause, the committee reported Dec. 11 that, having examined the English acts of Parliament relative thereto, it appeared that since all woolen manufactures were free of duty and imposition the addition of this provision to the treaty would be unnecessary. *Acts,* p. 355.

Which being read and after reasoning thereon it was moved that the Company of Scotland Trading to Affrica and the Indies be heard by their lawyers upon the rights and priviledges of the said company before any furder procedure . . . .

And therupon there were two states of a vote offered, the first in these terms, approve of the fifteenth article of union as altered and amended, yea or not, and the second in these terms, whether this house will disolve the Indian and Affrican Company without the consent of the proprietors and hearing the company's lawyers upon the rights and priviledges of the said company, yea or not. . . .

Therafter it was put to the vote, approve of the said fifteenth article as altered and amended, or not, and it carried approve. . . .

Then the overture given in, in these terms, that it be remitted to the committee to consider . . . . what the capitall stock and interest of the Affrican Company may amount to, and how and to whom the same shall be paid . . . . (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 372, 373, 375, 376.)

Dec. 30. On the 30th of December the Parliament read the 7th and last clause of the 15th article, about the application of the equivalent, and the representation of the African Company, setting forth in substance, that the sum propos'd to be paid to them out of the equivalent, was not adequate to the great losses and damages they had already sustain'd; and to the taking away so many valuable privileges, as they now enjoy'd, the benefit of which, must, of course, accrue chiefly to the English East-India Company: but, after some debate, the 15th article, as alter'd and amended, was approv'd by a majority of 60 votes. . . . (Boyer, *Annals of Queen Anne,* V. 409.) [8]

1707.

Jan. 15. Draught of ane act ratifieing and approving the treaty of union of the two kingdomes of Scotland and England given in and offered to be read.[9] (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 402.)

---

[8] Among the Supplementary Papers (vol. XX., no. 69) is an overture for an act appointing commissioners for examining into the payments, management, and application of the money and stock of the Darien Company, endorsed: "Overture For ane act anent the African and Indian Company. 1706. Edr. 31 Decr. 1706. Read in Parl. and ordered to lye on the table." The last seven words are deleted.

[9] The act was read the second time the next day, and then approved and touched with the royal scepter (*Acts,* pp. 402, 404-414). The act is there printed. For the treaty see Davenport, *European Treaties,* vol. III.

Feb. 26. Report of the committee anent the accompts of the Affrican and Indian Company was brought in and read, and it was moved that the same should be printed for information. . . . .[10] (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 434.)

Mar. 10. Act in favours of Captain Colin Campbell, Captain Charles Stewart, and Lieutenant Robert Turnbull

Unto his Grace James Duke of Queensberry, her Majesties high Commissioner and the honorable Estates of Parlia't.

The petition of Captain Coline Campbell, now in the Marquess of Tilliebardines regiment, Captain Charles Steuart and Lieutennent Robert Turnbull in the Laird of Grants regiment

Humbly sheweth that we haveing from the love of our native countrey in the year 1699 gone aboard of the ships belonging to the Indian and Affrican Company, which sailed from the river Clyde to Darian,[11] after our arrival there indured all hardships and misfortunes suffered by those that went along with us in that expedition, where I the said Coline Campbell served in the quality of a captain, and I the said Charles Steuart tho listed a liu't outward, on my captains decease was advanced to his post and command of the company, and I the said Robt Turnbull being a liu't also outward in the first expedition suffered all the extraordinar hardships and inconveniencies that befell us before we deserted the said collonie, yet returned back again when the samen was taken possession of the second time and was wounded in the shouldier in a conflict betwixt the Spanyiard and those in the companies service under the command of Fanab[12] I commanding his vanguard.

After the capitulation and surrendry of the said collonie wee the said persones and about fyftein more being on board of the *Little Hope*[13] in order to our returne to Scotland were by stress of weather ship-wrack on the coast of Cuba, and taken prisoners by the Spanyiard, without any respect to the capitulation and carried prisoners to Havanna where we were detained near five moneths and from thence put aboard in the gallownes and sent to Caddes [14] in Spain where we were detained prisoners in a most miserable and calamitous condition for the space of near oth'r five moneths dureing which time we were obliged for our sustinence to sell our very shirts, and at last being dismissed returned to Scotland without one sixpence in our pockets, which is well knowen to se[ver]all of the directors of the said company for the time, who not being then in cash were not able to repair us of our greivous losses sustained in th'r services.

---

[10] This report, dated Feb. 21, gave the capital stock, with interest at 5 per cent., as £229,482 15 *s.* 1⅚ *d.*, and the company's indebtedness as £14,809 18 *s.* 11 *d.*, out of which total the sum of £1126 13 *s.* 9⅚ *d.* was to be deducted for loans to the proprietors, leaving a balance due the company, to be paid out of the equivalent fund provided by the treaty, of £243,166 3 *d.* (Supp. Parl. Pap., vol. XX., no. 107/1). The report was again read Mar. 3 and 5 (*Acts*, pp. 434, 436). On this latter day, after reading the overture concerning the accounts of the company, it was agreed that those who paid the first installment of 7½ per cent., thereby getting the allowance of 25 per cent. formerly paid, should not now receive such allowance (Supp. Parl. Pap., vol. XX., no. 107/2; *Acts*, p. 436). Mar. 10 the committee reported a reduction of the amount due the company to £232,884 5 *s.* ⅔ *d.* and it was voted to pay this money to the proprietors, and to have prepared lists and accounts of the dead stock of the company (Supp. Parl. Pap., vol. XX., no. 107/4; *Acts*, pp. 439-441). The latter, presented the next day, contained items of £50 each to Thomas Simpson, David Macdonald, John Graham, and John Liddell, who continued at Darien after it was deserted, and £26 10 *s.* each to John Malloch, James Graham, Coline Campbell, Andrew Livingston, Henry Cameron, and Thomas Baker, all prisoners at Carthagena (see vol. II. of this series, pp. 491-492). Supp. Parl. Pap., vol. XX., no. 107/3; *Acts*, pp. 442-443.

[11] The first expedition, of five vessels, sailed in July, 1698. Four ships left the following year in the second expedition—the *Rising Sun*, the *Hope*, the *Hope of Borrowstounes*, and the *Duke of Hamilton*. Concerning the misfortunes experienced by these ships see vol. II. of this series, pp. 483, 502.

[12] Capt. Alexander Campbell of Fonabb.

[13] This was the *Hope of Bo'ness*. See vol. II., p. 502 n.

Your petitioners doe now humbly lay hold on that part of the commities report to your Lo'ps; whereby they were of opinion th't a certain part of the companies effects yet remaining, ought to be applied for the satisfaction of those who suffered in th'r persones and goods in the companies services as their services, losses and sufferings doe justly merit: and we humbly beseech your Lo'ps, to take to your consideration our foresaid sufferings and losses, all of us haveing lost any stock we took with us from Scotland, and th't we went abrode meerly from our zeall for the good of and our affection to our native countrey w't'out any prospect of us the said Colline Campbell or Charles Stewart our haveing any property of the joint stock of the company for our services as the officers of the first expedition had actually transferred to them, and th't we suffered also so considerable in our persones as above, and th't dureing our imprisonment (tho we were in great necessity) we drew not one farthing on the company tho credit was offered us by the English consul and se[ver]all merch'ts in Cades, and th't ye would have ane equitable regaird to our reparation by stating us cre[dito]rs to the said company in such sumes as your Grace and Lo'ps, in your wisdom and generosity shall think fit, and for that effect to recommend us to those who shall be intrusted with the payment of the companies debts, and your petitioners shall ever pray. CH: STEWART. . . . .[15] (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI., App., pp. 113-114.)

[*Mar. 11.*] Unto his Grace, her Majesties high Commissioner and the Right Honourable the estates of Parliament

The humble petition of Mr. David Ogilvy sheweth that where Alexander Ogilvy my brother out of a desire to serve, and promote the interest of his country did goe voluntier in the service of the African Compannny aboard the *Rising Sun,* and after performance of all that cou'd be expected from a gentleman in his station dy'd in the expedition, and your petitioner being put to considerable charges in furnishing him with necessaries for so long a voage, and likeways by hazarding a good pairt of his stock with him

May it therfor please your Grace and Lordships to order your petitioner some allowance to make up his losses seing it has been the custome of the honourable house to gratifie those who have sufferred so remarkably for there country. And your petitioner shall ever pray, etc.[16] (Supp. Parl. Pap., vol. XX., no. 107/5.)

---

[14] Cadiz.

[15] The sum of £100 was granted to each of the petitioners. *Acts Parl. Scot.,* XI., App., p. 114.

Mar. 11. Report and recommendation by the committie [on the Darien claims] in favour of certain persons therein named; and remit in favour of the representatives of Alex'r Ogilvie and others and concerning the dead stock of the African Company.[17] (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI., App., p. 114.)

Mar. 11. The committie having examined the documents produced befor them for instructing the losses and sufferings sustained by Hugh Scott, Thomas Simpsone, John Graham, David McDonald, and John Liddle who continowed in the collony of Dariane after the same was deserted, and likewayes the case of Robert Pinkertoune, John Malloch, James Graham, Mr. Coline Campbell brother to the Laird of Monvie, Andrew Livingstoune chirurgion, and Henry Camerone chirurgione, and Thomas Barker in Brunt-island who were taken prisoners at Carthagina and many of th'm suffered great hardships in Spaine; as also having considered the sufferings of S'r Robert Hay, Hugh Scott broth'r to Gallowsheills, Patrick Edmostoune son to the Laird of Ednem, and Capt. Urqhairt for their services to the company, the commitie do recommend the s'ds fornamed persones to the Parliam't that they may modifie such a soume to ilk ane of th'm for their losses and sufferings in the companys service as they shall thinke fit to be payed out of the dead stock belonging to the company. . . . .[18] (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI., App., p. 114.)

Mar. 17. Overture for an act for payment of the capital and interest to the proprietors of the African and Indian Company of Scotland out of the equivalent, read and after some amendments a first reading ordered to be marked thereon and ordered to be printed before a second reading.[19] (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI. 445.)

Mar. 19. Unto his Grace her Majesties high Commissioner and the right honourable Estates of Parliament

The petitione of Margaret Bowden relict of Captain John Baillie, son to the Laird of Littlegill

Humbly sheweth that my said deceast husband served as a liuetenant in Collonell Buchans regiment both at home and abroad untill the said regiment was broke in Flanders in anno 1697, and in the year 1699 went with the *Rysing Sun* as ane captain and overseer to the Darien settlement and dyed in the place Feb'r 1700; and being but laitely married to me before he went from this place, he was provyded by me and my friends with money and other effects, which I never got any return of, nor ever had any thing by him, and lykeways I had the misfortune to lose my brother John Bowden and all his effects which were considerable, in the said expedition.

---

[16] Endorsed, "petition Mr. David Ogilvy to the Parliament". The *Rising Sun*, mentioned in the petition, went with the first expedition to Caledonia, and was wrecked off Charleston, S. C. Vol. II., pp. 491, 502.

[17] Ogilvie was allotted £30. Supp. Parl. Pap., vol. XX., nos. 107/3, 107/8.

[18] Scott, Simpson, Graham, McDonald, Liddle, and Pinkerton were each granted £50; Malloch, James Graham, Campbell, Livingston, Cameron, and Barker (Baker) each £26 10 *s.*; Hay £50; Scott, Edmonston, and Urquhart each £20. Some allowances were also made, after petition, to merchants who had supplied merchandise to the company. *Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI., App., pp. 114-115; Supp. Parl. Pap., vol. XX., nos. 107/6-107/9.

[19] Again read Mar. 19, and touched with the scepter Mar. 25 (*Acts*, pp. 458, 478). The text first gives the terms of the 15th article of union, providing for the discontinuance of the company, then requires the directors and officers to prepare a statement of the stock, rents, debts, etc., of the company, and finally ordains the mode of payment from the sum called the equivalent. Supp. Parl. Pap., vol. XX., no. 107/12; *Acts*, p. 487.

May it therefore please your Grace and the right honourable Estates to consider my circumstantiat case and to grant me such allowance as your Lordships shall think fit, for repairing in some measure the great loss I sustained through the forsaid expedition and your petitioner shall every pray. . . . .

Her Majesties high Commissioner and the Estates of Parliament having considered this bill, they grant to the petitioner what superplus and excrescence there shall be of the dead stock of the Affrican and Indian Company over and above the fiftine hundered seventie seven pound, eleven shilling starling allready disposed on and distribute by former orders of Parliament and committe and the soume of two hundered and fiftie pound starline ordered to be payed to the Earle of Craufurd not exceeding ane hundered pound starline.[20] . . . . (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI., App., p 127.)

Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to Treat for the Union.

1702, Dec. 9. The Duke of Queensberry offered on the part of the Lords Commissioners for Scotland the following proposalls which were read. . . . .

3. That the subjects of both kingdoms and their seamen and shiping have equall freedom of trade and commerce to and from the plantations and be under the same regulation. . . . . (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI., App., p. 152.)

Dec. 16. The Lord Treasurer acquainted the Lords Commissioners for Scotland that they had some considerations to offer to their Lordships in reference to the proposalls delivered by the Lords Commissioners for Scotland on the 9th instant to be proposed as the subject matter of debate between the Lords Commissioners of both kingdoms. . . . .

As to the 3d article their Lordships say that the plantations are the property of English men and that this trade is of so great a consequence and so beneficiall as not to be communicated as is proposed till all other particulars, which shall be thought necessary to this union be adjusted; that as the case now stands by law no European goods can be carried to the English plantations but what have been first landed in England (except salt, Irish and Scottish provisions, servants and horses, Madera wine, and wine of the Azores), nor can the product of the plantations be carried to other parts of Europe till it has been first landed in England.

Their Lordships further offer that in this article it will be necessary to make provision that the subjects of Scotland shall be lyable to be prest for the sea in the same manner as the English subjects are in time of war for her Majesties service. . . . . (*Ibid.*, App., p. 153.)

1703, Jan. 2. Agreed by the Lords Commissioners for both kingdoms in the termes of the preliminaries and to take place when the union shall be compleated. . . . .

3. That the subjects of both kingdoms and their seamen and shiping have equall freedom of trade and commerce to and from the plantations under such and the same regulations and restrictions are are and will be necessary for preserving the said trade to Great Britain, and that the seamen of Scotland be equally lyable to the publick service as the seamen of England now are. . . . . (*Ibid.*, App., p. 155.)

---

[20] Crawford was assignee of the estate of Maj. John Lindsay, and had this day petitioned for the latter's salary due from the Darien Company (*Acts Parl. Scot.*, XI., App., p. 127). Another petition of this date is found among the Supp. Parl. Pap. (vol. XX., no. 107/10), from Capt. John Telfer, Capt. David Neulands, and others who had ventured their lives and stocks in going to Darien, asking for a hearing; but apparently the petition was not read.

Jan. 27. By the Lords Commissioners for Scotland.

That the priviledges in favours of the Company of Scotland trading to Affrica and the Indies by the 8 act Parliament 1695 and 13th act Parliament 1701 do continue and stand in full force and vigour in favors of the proprietors of the said company after the union of the two kingdoms. . . . . (*Ibid.*, App., p. 159.)

Jan. 28. As to the last proposition delivered the 27th instant their Lordships say it has been found by experience that two companies existing together in the same kingdom and carrying on the same traffick are destructive of trade and are therefore of opinion that to agree to this proposition will be inconsistent with the interest of Great Britain. . . . . (*Ibid.*, App., p. 160.)

Feb. 1. The Duke of Queensberry acquainted the Lords Commissioners for England that their Lordships of Scotland having considered their Lordships answer to the proposition of 27th January about the Company trading to Affrica and the Indies, they did offer to their Lordships the following paper which was read and taken into consideration . . . .

By the Lords Commissioners for Scotland.

1. Their Lordships do still insist for preserving and securing the priviledges of the Scots Company trading to Affrica and the Indies because the undertakers did on the publick faith of the kingdom advance a stock of 200,000 *l.* or thereby, and it is not unknown to your Lordships what part the generality of the kingdom and also the Parliament of Scotland did take in the discouragements and disappointments the said company did receive as is fully exprest in the address of the Parliament to the late king.

2. Their Lordships conceive that the priviledges of the Scots Company may consist with the English East India Company which are circumscribed to the present limits of England . . . .

3. If the existing of companies for carrying on the same traffick do appear to your Lordships destructive of trade it is not expected that your Lordships will insist that therfore the priviledges of the Scots Company should be abandoned without offering at the same time to purchase their right at the publick expence. (*Ibid.*, App., pp. 160-161.)

1706, Apr. 24. The following proposals were also delivered to the board by the Lord Chancelor of Scotland, and were read. . . . .

3. That there be free communication and intercourse of trade and navigation between the two kingdoms and plantations thereunto belonging, under such regulations as in the progress of this treaty shall be found most for the advantage of both kingdoms. . . . . (*Ibid.*, App., p. 165.)

May 21. The Lord Chancellor did also in the name of the Lords Commissioners for Scotland deliver to the board the following proposal . . . .

Proposal for the effectual preventing the exportation of Scotch salt to England, or the plantations, without paying the same excises, with which English salt is charg'd during the exemption allowed to Scotland from the said duty. . . . .

And in case the ship or vessel be bound for England, or the plantations, the excise or duty chargable on the like salt in England shall be presently paid in money, and a transire or certificate, subscrib'd by the collector expressing the quantity of salt enter'd, and the duty paid; and if any ship or vessel load salt on board and export the same without duly reporting, entering and carrying the said transire or certificate along with him, to be produced at the port of discharge, the ship or vessel unloading shall be confiscated, and the master imprison'd for three months, and in case of any fraud, or connivance in the collector, or other officers of the custom house, the said collector or other officer shall be lyable to pay a years sallary, and be depriv'd of his office. . . . . (*Ibid.*, App., p. 172.)

June 5. The Lords Commissioners for England having taken into consideration the proposals delivered in to them the 21st day of May . . . . do give the following answer to the several proposalls therein . . . .

And as to the last part of the said article relating to salt exported from Scotland to the plantations.

The Lords Commissioners for England do not insist that any duty ought to be paid for the same, or for salt exported from Scotland to any other forreign place whatsoever, in regard that upon the exportation of salt from England to the plantations or any other forreign parts, the duty before paid for the same is to be repaid. . . . . (*Ibid.*, App., p. 176.)

June 21. The Lords Commissioners for Scotland having by their paper delivered the 9th May last, propos'd that the privat right of corporations and companies should be reserv'd to be considered in the course of this treaty, their Lordships do now propose that the rights and priviledges of the Company in Scotland trading to Affrica and the Indies . . . . do continue in force after the union, or that if the priviledges of that company shall be judg'd inconvenient for the trade of the rest of the United Kingdom, that the privat rights of the said company in Scotland be purchas'd from the proprietors. (*Ibid.*, App., p. 182.)

June 25. The Lord Treasurer in the name of the Lords Commissioners for England deliver'd to the board the following proposal which was read. . . . .

The Lords Commissioners for Scotland having also by their paper delivered the 21 instant propos'd that the rights and priviledges of the Company in Scotland trading to Affrica and the Indies, do continue after the union, or if the priviledges of that company be judg'd inconvenient for the trade of the United Kingdom, that the privat rights of the said company in Scotland be purchas'd from the said proprietors; the Lords Commissioners for England in answer thereto, say they are of opinion that the continuance of that company is inconsistent with the good of trade in the United Kingdom and consequently against the interest of Great Britain, and therefore they insist that it ought to be determined; but the Lords Commissioners for England being sensible that the misfortunes of that company have been the occasion of misunderstandings and unkindnesses between the two kingdoms, and thinking it to be above all things desirable, that upon the union of the kingdoms the subjects of both may be entirely united in affection, do therefore wish, that regard may be had to the expences and losses of the particular members of the said company in the manner hereafter mentioned, and they hope when the Lords Commissioners for Scotland have considered how generally that undertaking was enter'd upon in Scotland, and consequently how universal that loss was, they will readily agree to the proposal. . . . .

1. That out of the said sum of 398,085 *li.* 10 *sh.* all the publick debts of the kingdom of Scotland, and also the capital stock or fund of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, together with the interest for the said capital stock after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the respective times of payment thereof shall be paid, and that immediatly upon such payment of the said capital stock and interest, the said company shall be disolved and shall cease; provided nevertheless that from the time of passing the act for raising the said sum of 398,085 *li.* 10 the said company shall neither trade nor give licence to trade. (*Ibid.*, App., pp. 183-184.)

June 28. The paper delivered by the Lords Commissioners for England on the 25th instant concerning the equivalent do's very much contribute to the bringing this treaty to a conclusion, and the Lords Commissioners for Scotland being ready to concurr on their part do agree to the same . . . . (*Ibid.*, App., p. 185.)

PARLIAMENTS OF IRELAND.

PARLIAMENT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1703–MAY 6, 1713.

Session of September 21, 1703–March 4, 1703/4 (2 Ann.).

1703.

Sept. 24, HL, HC. Ordered, that the Lord Lieutenant's[1] speech be read.

Read accordingly, *in haec verba*:

My Lords and Gentlemen. . . .

I have all the assurances that can be given, that the regiments in the West-Indies, on the establishment, shall soon return. . . . (*Journals of the House of Lords,* II. 4; *Journals of the House of Commons of the Kingdom of Ireland,* II. 315.)[2]

Sept. 30, HC. Mr. Keightley presented to the House a general abstract of the accompts of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland. . . .

A general abstract of the accounts of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland, as the same were stated in the Accomptant General's Office, from the original vouchers of charge and discharge for the several years underwritten.

Charge	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702
	l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Additional duty on linen, wine and tobacco...	595 14 1	15,333 18 4	20,936 7 7	26,911 2 6¾	30,391 3 6¼	30,151 10 9¼	31,234 19 6	21,477 10
1st penny per lib. on tobacco	....	....	4,869 14 10	12,860 12	13,722 7 6	12,326 2 6¼	10,922 8 11¾	7,699 17 6½
2d penny per lib. on tobacco....	....	....	....	....	11,815 7 6	12,919 5 11¼	11,169 6 10¾	8,490 .. 8½
Plantation duty received.......	1,009 16 3¼	319 11 8	....	....	.... . .	....	....	....
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

(*I. C. J.*, II. 324; App., p. cviii.)[3]

Oct. 1, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for encouraging the importation of iron and staves, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.[4] (*I. C. J.*, II. 327.)

---

[1] James Butler, second duke of Ormond, Sept. 1703–June 1705, reappointed 1710-1711, and again in 1713.

[2] The *Journals* will be cited hereafter, as in former volumes, *I. L. J.* and *I. C. J.*

[3] Concerning the Appendix, see vol. II. of this series, p. 516, note 5.

[4] 2 Ann. c. 4 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 3), which reduced duties as follows: on unwrought iron per ton, 5 *s.* custom and 5 *s.* excise; staves for casks per 1000, 6 *d.* custom and 6 *d.* excise; hoops or laths, 1 *d.* per 1000; bark, 1 *d.* per bbl. The bill was committed Oct. 5, considered Oct. 6, and passed Oct. 9 (*I. C. J.*, II. 326, 328, 329, 331, 338). It was read and committed by the Lords Oct. 11, and passed Oct. 15 (*I. L. J.*, II. 14, 20, 22). The royal assent was given the following day. In the former session, Nov. 26, 1698, the coopers of Dublin petitioned for the encouragement of the importation of casks and staves from Virginia and elsewhere. Vol. II. of this series, p. 524.

Oct. 14, HC. Mr. Upton, according to order, presented to the House heads of a bill for better securing the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond the seas; which were received, and read, and committed to a committee of the whole House on Monday next. (*I. C. J.*, II. 337.)

Oct. 30, HC. Then the House, according to the order for the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration heads of a bill for securing the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond the seas; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Upton reported from the said committee, that they had gone through the said heads of a bill, and agreed to the same with some amendments.

To which the House agreed.

Ordered, that Mr. Upton do carry the said heads of a bill to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and desire his Grace, that the same may be transmitted into England, in due form.

Ordered, that it be an instruction to him to acquaint his Grace, that two former bills have been presented to the government in this case, which have not succeeded, and humbly pray his Grace these heads may be effectually recommended.[5] (*I. C. J.*, II. 353.)

Nov. 9, HC. Ordered, that Sir Richard Levinge, Mr. Knox, etc. or any three or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet at the Speaker's Chamber this afternoon at five o'clock, to prepare and bring in an address of this House, to be presented to her Majesty, that she may interpose with the Parliament of England, at their next session, that this kingdom may have leave to export their manufacture of linen immediately from this kingdom, into the Western plantations; which her Majesty's poor subjects of this kingdom have great reason to hope for, from the encouragement given them by several addresses made by the Lords and Commons of England to his late Majesty, of glorious memory, in 1698; in which they promise to give all the encouragement that in them lies, to promote the said manufacture to the greatest advantage this kingdom is capable of; and that they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, as they shall think fit, and report the same to the House. (*I. C. J.*, II. 361.)

Nov. 10, HC. Mr. Ludlow, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, that they had come to several resolutions in the matter to them referred, which . . . . are as follow:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the said supply of 150,000 *l.* granted to her Majesty a further duty be laid on tobacco.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said further duty be 3½ *d.* per pound weight on all tobacco which shall be imported into this kingdom, over and above the duty of 2½ *d.* per pound, already payable by law.

---

[5] The bill was not introduced. Nov. 9 the Lord Lieutenant was reported to have replied that "he would take care thereof, and recommend it in the most effectual manner". *I. C. J.*, II. 361.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty of 3½ *d.* per pound weight, shall be paid for all tobacco, which shall be imported into this kingdom, from and after the 9th day of November, 1703, and that the same shall continue for two years, ending the 9th day of November, 1705.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty upon tobacco for the said two years, be valued at, and taken for 50,000 *l.* in further part of the said supply of 150,000 *l.* granted to her Majesty. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty be laid on all molasses, that shall be imported into this kingdom.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 20 *s.* sterling, on every 100 pound weight of molasses, that shall be so imported.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty do continue for seven years, to commence from the 9th of November, 1703, and for, and until the end of the next session of Parliament after the said seven years.

Ordered, that Mr. Attorney General,[6] Mr. Ludlow, and Mr. Recorder do prepare and bring in heads of a bill on the said resolutions. . . . .

Ordered, that it be a further instruction to the said committee to insert a clause that no more be paid for permits for any quantity of tobacco above 100 pound weight, than 3 *d.*; and under a 100 pound weight than 1 *d.* . . . . (*I. C. J.*, II. 362-363.)

Nov. 23, HC. Sir Thomas Southwell reported from the committee appointed to prepare an address of this House to her Majesty, that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to interpose with the Parliament of England, that this kingdom may have leave to export their linen manufacture directly from hence into her Majesty's plantations, that they had prepared the same, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same was again read, and agreed to by the House with some amendments. . . . .[7] (*I. C. J.*, II. 384.)

Nov. 24, HC. *Mr. Speaker*[8] reported, that this House, with their Speaker, attended his Grace the Lord Lieutenant last night at six o'clock, and presented to him . . . . heads of a bill to encourage the linen manufacture of this kingdom, and the address of this House to her Majesty . . . . and that thereupon he delivered the sense of the House in the words following: . . . .

They have also framed and agreed to heads of a bill for the improvement of the linen manufacture, which they conceive may, in time, become useful to this kingdom, if liberty shall be given them to transport the linen manufacture thereof directly to the plantations; but will otherwise be destructive to the same. To obtain such liberty, they have framed an humble address to her Majesty, and rely on her great goodness to, and care of, her distressed people of this kingdom, that her Majesty will be pleased graciously to interpose in their favour with the Parliament of England, that such freedom may be allowed them, as one of the encouragements they have been induced, by the addresses of the Lords and Commons of England, to believe they shall have, on their going into the linen trade: which address they pray your Grace to lay before her Majesty.

---

[6] Robert Rochfort, 1695-1707. John Forster was recorder of Dublin 1701-1714. The heads of the proposed bill were read Nov. 17 and referred to a committee of the whole House, who gave them consideration Nov. 22 and 23, and ordered them to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant in due form. *I. C. J.*, II. 379, 384.

[7] The address was read in the English House of Lords Jan. 4, 1703/4, and is printed under that date (*ante*, p. 40).

[8] Alan Brodrick. For proceedings in the English Parliament respecting this matter see *ante*, pp. 40, 42, 51. Much the same report of this address is given in Boyer, *Annals of Queen Anne*, II. 94-95.

Mr. Speaker reported further, that thereupon his Grace was pleased to say as followeth:

Gentlemen,

I will take care to transmit these two bills, which are so much for the interest of the nation; and recommend them in the most effectual manner, according to your desire . . . . (*I. C. J.*, II. 385.)

1703/4.

Feb. 14, HC. A bill, intituled, An act . . . . for granting an additional duty on tobacco, and several other goods and merchandizes . . . . was presented to the House, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.[9] (*I. C. J.*, II. 394.)

Feb. 15, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for reviving an act for taking away the benefit of clergy in some cases, and for transporting felons, was presented to the House, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.[10] (*I. C. J.*, II. 394.) [11]

Session of February 10, 1704/5–June 16, 1705 (4 Ann.).

1704/5.

Feb. 17, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for better securing the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond the seas, and that Mr. Upton and Mr. Connolly do prepare and bring in the same.[1] (*I. C. J.*, II. 428.)

---

[9] 2 Ann. c. 4 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 7), which embodied the resolutions of Nov. 10, *ante.* This bill was committed Feb. 17, considered Feb. 22, reported Feb. 23, and passed Feb. 25; it was read by the Lords Feb. 25, committed Feb. 26, considered and reported Feb. 29, and passed Mar. 2. The royal assent was given Mar. 4. *I. C. J.*, II. 396, 400, 401, 402, 403, 414; *I. L. J.*, II. 69, 71, 76, 79, 87.

[10] 2 Ann. c. 12 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 44). The second part of this act permitted judges, acting with the grand juries, to respite the execution of certain classes of felons and to allow merchants, giving bond of £20, to transport them to the plantations. Within 18 months the merchant was obliged to file a certificate of the landing of the prisoner. The latter, escaping or returning, when apprehended, was to be executed. The heads for this bill were read and committed Nov. 18, considered Nov. 23, and sent to the Lord Lieutenant Nov. 26. The bill was committed Feb. 16, considered Feb. 17, reported Feb. 19, and passed Feb. 23. It was read by the Lords Feb. 24, committed Mar. 2, reported and passed Mar. 3. The royal assent was given Mar. 4. *I. C. J.*, II. 322, 372, 383, 388, 395, 396, 398, 400, 414; *I. L. J.*, II. 66, 77, 82, 87.

[11] In this session there was also passed an act to make it high treason to impeach the succession of the crown, as limited by several acts of Parliament (2 Ann. c. 5). Section 2 provided that offenders beyond sea could be tried in any county in the kingdom. *Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 12.

[1] These heads were read and committed Feb. 22, considered Feb. 28, and agreed to Mar. 1, but the bill was not introduced. *I. C. J.*, II. 431, 436, 437.

Feb. 19, HC. Sir Thomas Southwell, according to order, presented to the House,

A general abstract of the accompts of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland for one year, ending at Michaelmas 1703;[2] and also,

A view of the accompts current of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland for one year, ending at Christmas 1704;[3] and also,

The produce of additional duties for one year, from the commencement of the acts, passed anno 1703.[4] (*I. C. J.*, II. 429.)

Mar. 2, HC. Mr. Keightly, according to order, presented to the House, an estimate of the gross produce of the revenue of Ireland, from the 25th of December, 1704, to the 29th of September, 1705, inclusive. . . . .[5] (*I. C. J.*, II. 438.)

Mar. 10, HC. Mr. Ludlow, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the said supply of 150,000 *l.* granted to her Majesty, an additional duty be laid upon all tobacco to be imported into this kingdom, from and after the said 29th of September, 1705.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 3½ *d.* per pound weight on all tobacco which shall be imported into this kingdom, from and after the said 29th day of September, 1705, over and above the hereditary duty of 2½ *d.* per pound, payable for the same. . . . .

To all which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree. (*I. C. J.*, II. 446.)

Mar. 13, HC. Mr. Ludlow, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the several additional duties upon tobacco . . . . which shall be imported into this kingdom, from and after the 29th of September, 1705, be continued for two years, commencing the said 29th of September, 1705, and ending the 29th of September, 1707.

To which resolutions the question being severally put, the House did agree.

Ordered, that heads of a bill be prepared on the said resolutions; and that Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Ludlow, do prepare and bring in the same.[6] (*I. C. J.*, II. 450.)

---

[2] There is a charge of further additional duty on tobacco, £21,007 3 *s.* 7 *d.* App., p. cxxxi.

[3] Additional duty on tobacco, £36,929 2 *s.* 7 *d.*; cash received for additional duty on tobacco and linen imported Nov. 9–Dec. 25, 1703, by virtue of the act passed after the latter date, £2344 14 *s.* 10½ *d.*; received for additional duty on tobacco imported before midsummer, 1703, £51 14 *s.* 9 *d.* App., p. cxxxii.

[4] 2 Ann. c. 4 (*ante*). There is an item for tobacco, £33,373 3 *s.* 6½ *d.* App., p. cxxxiv.

[5] Additional duty on tobacco £25,020. App., p. cxl.

[6] Presented and committed Mar. 16, considered Mar. 20, and agreed to the following day. *I. C. J.*, II. 456, 459, 460.

1705.

May 22, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, tobacco, callicoes, linens, muslins, and other goods and merchandizes, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.[7] (*I. C. J.*, II. 466.)

Session of July 1–October 30, 1707 (6 Ann.).

1707.

July 12, HC. Mr. Keightly, according to order, presented to the House a general abstract of the accompts of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland, for the two years ended Christmas 1705, 1706.[1]

Also a view of the account-current of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland, for six months, ended at midsummer 1707.[2] (*I. C. J.*, II. 497.)

July 12, HC. Mr. Upton, according to order, presented to the House heads of a bill for the better securing the liberty of the subject, and for preventing of imprisonment beyond the seas; which were received, and read, and committed to a committee of the whole House . . . .[3] (*I. C. J.*, II. 497.)

Aug. 5, HC. Mr. Ludlow, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to take into consideration ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, that they had come to several resolutions in the matter to them referred, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same were again read, and are as follow. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the said supply of 135,000 *l.* granted to her Majesty, an additional duty be laid upon all tobacco to be imported into this kingdom, from and after the said 29th of September, 1707.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 3½ *d.* per pound weight on all tobacco which shall be so imported into this kingdom, from and after the said 29th day of September, 1707, over and above the hereditary duty of 2½ *d.* per pound, payable for the same. . . . .

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree.

---

[7] 4 Ann. c. 1 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 69). See resolutions of preceding entry. The bill was committed May 26, considered June 1, reported June 2, and passed June 4; it was read by the Lords June 4, committed June 6, reported and passed June 7. The royal assent was given June 16. *I. C. J.*, II. 468, 471, 472, 473, 483; *I. L. J.*, II. 128, 133, 136, 150.

[1] Containing the following items: 1705, additional duty on tobacco £32,867 17 *s.* 1 *d.*, on molasses £1 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; 1706, on tobacco £36,065 5 *s.* 3½ *d.*, on molasses £13 12 *s.* App., p. cxlvi

[2] Additional duty on tobacco £18,177. App., p. cxlviii.

[3] Again these heads were considered and agreed upon but no bill was presented. *I. C. J.*, II. 500, 501, 531.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill on the said resolutions; and that Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Recorder do prepare and bring in the same.[4] (*I. C. J.*, II. 522-523.)

Aug. 14, HC. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee,[5] that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that the time limited for exportation of the linen manufacture of this kingdom may be enlarged.

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree.

Ordered, that such members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the humble desires of this House, that her Majesty will be pleased graciously to interpose in their favour, that for the encouragement of the linen manufacture in this kingdom, the term for exporting linen-cloth to the plantations be enlarged. (*I. C. J.*, II. 532.)

Oct. 7, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, tobacco, callicoes, linens, muslins, and other goods and merchandizes, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.[6] (*I. C. J.*, II. 540.)

Session of May 5–August 30, 1709 (8 Ann.).

1709.

May 11, HC. Mr. Burgh, Accomptant-General, attending at the door, was called in, and according to order, delivered at the bar the several papers following:

A general abstract of the accompts of her Majesty's revenues in Ireland, from midsummer, 1707, to Lady-day, 1709. . . . .[1] (*I. C. J.*, II. 580.)

May 12, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for better securing the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond the seas. . . . .[2] (*I. C. J.*, II. 581.)

May 17, HC. Mr. Burgh, Accomptant-General, attending at the door, was called in, and according to order, delivered at the bar a particular estimate of the produce of the revenue for midsummer quarter, 1709. . . . .[3] (*I. C. J.*, II. 584.)

---

[4] Presented Aug. 8 and agreed to Aug. 11. *I. C. J.*, II. 527, 530.

[5] To whom heads of a bill for the further encouragement and improvement of the hempen and flaxen manufacture were committed. No reply is reported to this address, nor does the act as passed contain any provision respecting plantation trade. 6 Ann. c. 9 (*Irish Statutes at Large*, IV. 132).

[6] 6 Ann. c. 1 (*Irish Statutes at Large*, II. 109), embodying the resolutions of Aug. 5, *ante*. This bill was committed Oct. 10, considered Oct. 14, reported Oct. 16, and passed Oct. 17; it was read by the Lords Oct. 17, committed and considered Oct. 20, and passed Oct. 21. The royal assent was given Oct. 24. The old act, which levied these duties, expired before the passage of this new act. *I. C. J.*, II. 543, 547, 548, 550, 560; *I. L. J.*, II. 210, 211, 215, 224.

[1] Containing the following items: additional duty on tobacco for the half-year ending Christmas, 1707, £19,924 6 *s.* 7½ *d.*; for the year ending Christmas, 1708, £50,991 4 *s.* 2 *d.*; for the quarter ending Lady-day, 1709, £18,505 18 *s.* 4 *d.* Additional duty on molasses for the year 1708, £6 18 *s.* 11 *d.* App., p. clxxviii.

[2] These heads were read and committed May 16, considered May 20, and reported May 23, but no bill was presented thereon. *I. C. J.*, II. 583, 586, 588.

May 26, HC. A petition of Thomas Thorne, Edward Surdeville, and Thomas Kirkpatrick, merchants in Dublin, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, that several branches of the trade of this kingdom lie under discouragement for want of proper regulations. That out of the duties paid on tobacco imported into Great-Britain, all is drawn back by the merchants on what is exported thence, except a ½ *d.* a pound; whereas on exporting it from this kingdom, besides that ½ *d.* paid in Great-Britain, there are 1½ *d.* left to the crown on every pound exported hence, which, with the additional charge of freight, etc. from Great-Britain, where the petitioners are bound to touch and unload, subjects the merchants to great hardship and disadvantage, when, if they were allowed to draw back their whole duty paid here, except a ½ *d.* as it is in Great-Britain, who are not subject to the afore-mentioned additional charges, it would very much encourage and promote the importing and exporting far greater quantities of tobacco than are now, and the crown thereby be a gainer by the deduction. . . . . That the heavy duty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per hundred to which logwood, used for dying, is now subject, is also a great discouragement to, and burthen upon the manufacturers of Ireland, and the advantage that would accrue by lessening of the said duty is humbly submitted to consideration. . . . .

Resolved, that the matters in the said petition be considered in a committee of the whole House. . . . .[4] (*I. C. J.*, II. 590-591.)

May 30, HC. Mr. Ludlow, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty, that they had come to several resolutions . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that toward the said supply of 75,000 *l.* granted to her Majesty, an additional duty be laid upon all tobacco to be imported into this kingdom from and after the said 24th of June, 1709.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 3½ *d.* per pound weight on all tobacco which shall be so imported into this kingdom from and after the said 24th day of June, 1709, over and above the hereditary duty of 2½ *d.* per pound, payable for the same. . . . .

To which resolutions several amendments were made, and the question being severally put thereon, the House did agree thereto, *nemine contradicente*.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill on the said resolutions of the House . . . .[5] (*I. C. J.*, II. 594.)

---

[3] Additional duty on tobacco, midsummer, 1706, £11,510 6 *s.* 6¾ *d.*; midsummer, 1707, £5653 5 *s.* 6 *d.*; midsummer, 1708, £11,817 4 *s.* 8 *d.* The same on molasses, midsummer, 1708, 10 *s.* App., p. cxcvii.

[4] This petition was considered June 8, 23, and 25, and certain resolutions reported June 27 (*post*).

[5] The heads for this bill were presented May 31, considered June 3, and accepted June 8. *I. C. J.*, II. 595, 599, 604.

June 24, HC. Ordered, that Mr. Conolly, Mr. Knox, etc. or any three or more of them, be appointed a committee, to meet at the Speaker's Chamber to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, to prepare an address of this House to her Majesty, that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to interpose, that for the encouragement of the linen manufacture in this kingdom the term for exporting linen cloth to the plantations may be enlarged; that they have power to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, as they shall think fit, and report the same to the House.[6] (*I. C. J.,* II. 616.)

June 27, HC. Mr. Conolly, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to take into consideration the petition of Thomas Thorne, Edward Surdeville, and Thomas Kirkpatrick, merchants in Dublin . . . . that they had come to several resolutions . . . . and are as follow . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the House be moved, that an address be made to her Majesty, that the present duty on logwood imported may be reduced to two shillings a hundred weight. . . . .[7] (*I. C. J.,* II. 617.)

Aug. 10, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty an additional duty on . . . . tobacco . . . . was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.[8] (*I. C. J.,* II. 621.)

Aug. 10, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for explaining and amending an act, intituled, An act to prevent the further growth of popery, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.[9] (*I. C. J.,* II. 621.)

---

[6] No further reference to this address appears in the *Journals.*

[7] The address was ordered by the House but no further report was made.

[8] 8 Ann. c. 2 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 188). See resolutions of May 30, *ante.* The bill was committed Aug. 12, considered Aug. 15, reported Aug. 16, and passed Aug. 17; it was read and committed the same day in the House of Lords, considered and reported Aug. 23, and passed Aug. 30, on which day it received the royal assent. When the messengers from the Lords delivered the agreement of the latter in the said bill the Commons complained that the messengers "omitted to bring in, and lay on the table of the House of Commons, the said bill, as is usual in case of money-bills". Under the protest of six members the bill was carried to the Commons. *I. C. J.,* II. 622, 623, 624, 627, 635; *I. L. J.,* II. 294, 302, 314, 315.

Since the former act laying these duties would expire before the passage of the new act, a bill was passed "for the better securing to her Majesty the payment of such duties as shall be granted to her Majesty this session", which gave commissioners and collectors power to seize and hold such goods imported until the duty was paid. 8 Ann. c. 1 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 187).

[9] 8 Ann. c. 3 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 190, especially p. 212). Section 32, among other things, required collectors of customs to pay merchants and masters of ships £5 sterling for the transportation of every Catholic (liable under the laws) to the West Indies not subject to the queen. The bill was committed Aug. 13, considered Aug. 15, reported Aug. 16, and passed Aug. 17; it was read by the Lords Aug. 18, committed Aug. 20, considered Aug. 22, and passed Aug. 24. It was given the royal assent Aug. 30. *I. C. J.,* II. 623, 624, 629, 635; *I. L. J.,* II. 296, 298, 299, 300, 315.

Session of May 19–August 28, 1710 (9 Ann.).

1710.

May 22, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for the better securing the liberty of the subject, and to prevent imprisonment beyond the seas. . . . .[1] (*I. C. J.*, II. 646.)

May 23, HC. The House being informed that Mr. Burgh, Accomptant-General, attended at the door, he was called in, and, according to order, delivered at the bar the several papers following. . . . .

A general abstract of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland, for one year, ending at Lady-day, 1710.[2]

A computation of the revenue for midsummer quarter, 1710. . . . .[3] (*I. C. J.*, II. 647.)

June 12, HC. Mr. Ludlow, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to take into consideration ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards the said supply of 122,952 *l.* 12 *s.* 0¾ *d.* granted to her Majesty, an additional duty be laid upon all tobacco to be imported into this kingdom from and after the said 24th of June, 1710.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 3½ *d.* per pound weight on all tobacco which shall be so imported into this kingdom from and after the said 24th day of June, 1710, over and above the hereditary duty of 2½ *d.* per pound payable for the same. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the several additional duties upon tobacco . . . . be continued for one year and a half, commencing the 25th of June, 1710, and ending the 24th of December, 1711.

To all which resolutions the question being severally put, the House did agree, *nemine contradicente.*

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill on the said resolutions, and on the resolutions on the supply agreed to by the House on Friday last; and that Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Solicitor-General do prepare the same.[4] (*I. C. J.*, II. 656.)

June 23, HC. Ordered, that the persons who were appointed a committee to prepare the said heads of a bill,[5] be likewise appointed a committee to prepare an address of this House to her Majesty, that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to interpose that for the encouragement of the linen manufacture of this kingdom the term for exporting linen cloth to the plantations may be enlarged. (*I. C. J.*, II. 668.)

---

[1] The heads, as passed on June 22, were sent to the Lord Lieutenant but no bill was presented. *I. C. J.*, II. 649, 650, 651.

[2] Additional duty on tobacco £34,967 16 *s.* App., p. ccxi.

[3] Additional duty on tobacco for the preceding three quarters £23,518, and estimate for the midsummer quarter, 1710, £7839 6 *s.* 8 *d.* App., p. ccxii.

[4] In addition to the usual tobacco revenue measure passed this session a bill was introduced to prevent smuggling of tobacco. But on Aug. 16, after the bill had its first reading, it was rejected. *I. C. J.*, II. 654, 658, 661, 665, 667, 676.

[5] To enforce the acts for the improvement of the linen manufacture. There is no further reference to this proposed address.

Aug. 4, HL. Ordered, on motion, that the bill, intitled, An act for taking away the benefit of clergy in certain cases; and for taking away the Book, in all cases; and for repealing part of the statute for transporting felons, be read the first time.

Read accordingly.

Ordered, on motion, that the said bill be read the second time on Monday morning next.[6] (*I. L. J.*, II. 343.)

Aug. 5, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty an additional Duty on . . . . tobacco . . . . was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.[7] (*I. C. J.*, II. 671.)

Session of July 9–November 9, 1711 (10 Ann.).

1711.

July 17, HC. The House being informed, that Mr. Burgh, Accomptant-General, attended at the door, he was called in, and according to order, delivered at the bar,

A general state of the public accompts of this kingdom, brought to a ballance at midsummer, 1711, and continued by estimate to Christmas following.[1]

A general abstract of the accompts of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland, for a year and a quarter, ending at midsummer, 1711. . . . .[2]

An estimate of the produce of her Majesty's revenue in Ireland, for six months, ending at Christmas, 1711. . . . .[3] (*I. C. J.*, II. 699.)

July 21, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for securing the rights and liberties of the subject, and to prevent imprisonment beyond the seas. . . . .[4] (*I. C. J.*, II. 701.)

Aug. 6, HC. Mr. Ludlow, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her Majesty. . . . .

---

[6] 9 Ann. c. 6 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 260), section 8 of which repealed 2 Ann. c. 12 (*ante,* note 10, p. 518), excepting such clauses as related to transportation of persons convicted for "concealing, succouring, abetting, or harbouring any tory, robber, or rapparee". The heads of this bill were ordered June 15, read and committed June 16, and agreed upon June 22. The bill was committed by the Lords Aug. 7, reported and passed Aug. 10; it was read by the Commons the same day, committed Aug. 12, considered Aug. 16, reported and passed Aug. 17. The royal assent was given Aug. 28. *I. L. J.*, II. 331, 338, 343, 360; *I. C. J.*, II. 673, 675, 676, 685.

[7] 9 Ann. c. 2 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 252). This bill, embodying the resolutions of June 12, *ante,* was committed Aug. 9, considered Aug. 12, reported Aug. 16, and passed Aug. 22; it was read by the Lords Aug. 23, committed, considered, and reported Aug. 26, and passed Aug. 28, on which day it was given the royal assent. *I. C. J.*, II. 672, 675, 680, 685; *I. L. J.*, II. 355, 357, 358, 359, 360.

A bill, similar to the one of the last session, for securing the payment of the duties enacted this session, was also passed. 9 Ann. c. 1.

[1] Additional duty on tobacco £48,424 18 *s.* 6 *d.* App., p. ccxxxvi.

[2] Additional duty on tobacco for year ending Lady-day, 1711, £39,114 8 *s.* 6 *d.*; for quarter ended at midsummer, 1711, £9310 10 *s.* App., p. ccxl.

[3] Tobacco £23,425. App., p. ccxlii.

[4] These heads were read and committed July 25, but were not further considered. *I. C. J.*, II. 704, 706, 717.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards the said supply of 167,023 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* granted to her Majesty, an additional duty be laid upon all tobacco to be imported into this kingdom, from and after the said 24th day of December, 1711.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 3 *d.* per pound weight on all tobacco which shall be so imported into this kingdom, from and after the said 24th day of December, 1711, over and above the hereditary duty of 2½ *d.* per pound, payable for the same. . . . .

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards the said supply of 167,023 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* granted to her Majesty, an additional duty be laid upon all molasses, which shall be imported into this kingdom, from and after the 1st day of October, 1711.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 20 *s.* sterling, for every 100 pounds weight of molasses which shall be imported into this kingdom from and after the said first day of October, 1711, be continued for seven years, commencing the 2d day of October, 1711, and ending the 1st day of October, 1718, and from thence to the end of the next session of Parliament.

To which resolutions the question being severally put, the House did agree with some amendments, *nemine contradicente.*

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill on the said resolutions . . . . (*I. C. J.,* II. 712-713.)

Oct. 16, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.[5] (*I. C. J.,* II. 720.)

---

[5] 11 [10] Ann. c. 1 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 291). See preceding resolutions. The bill was committed Oct. 19, considered Oct. 25, reported Oct. 30, and passed Nov. 1; it was read and committed by the Lords Nov. 2, considered Nov. 3, and passed Nov. 6. The royal assent was given Nov. 9. *I. C. J.,* II. 722, 725, 727, 728, 729; *I. L. J.,* II. 402, 406, 408, 416.

PARLIAMENT OF NOVEMBER 25, 1713–AUGUST 1, 1714.

Session of November 25–December 24, 1713 (12 Ann.).

1713.

Dec. 4, HC. Mr. Burgh, Accomptant-General, according to order, presented to the House . . . .

III. A general abstract of the accompts of her Majesty's hereditary revenue and additional duties granted by Parliament for two years and three months, from midsummer 1711, to Michaelmas 1713. . . . .[1]

V. An estimate of the produce of her Majesty's revenues for three months, ending at Christmas 1713.[2] (*I. C. J.*, II. 754.)

Dec. 7, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting to her Majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, tobacco, and all other goods and merchandizes, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.[3] (*I. C. J.*, II. 757.)

---

[1] Additional duty on tobacco, for two years ending midsummer, 1713, £85,484 5 *s.*; for three months ending Michaelmas, 1713, £7471 14 *s.*; same on molasses for two years ending midsummer, 1713, £12 15 *s.* App., p. cclxiv.

[2] Produce of new duties on tobacco £11,565 16 *s.* App., p. cclxvii.

[3] The *Irish Statutes at Large* do not contain this, the only law of this session. The statutes of the last session are given as of 11 Ann., instead of 10 Ann. (p. 291); and the next session whose laws are listed in the contents or printed in the text is that of 2 Geo. I. (p. 315). The bill here continued was committed Dec. 10, considered Dec. 15, reported Dec. 16, and passed Dec. 19; it was read by the Lords the same day, committed Dec. 21, and passed Dec. 22, on which day it was given the royal assent. *I. C. J.*, II. 761, 765, 767, 769, 774; *I. L. J.*, II. 439, 440, 441, 443.

PARLIAMENT OF NOVEMBER 12, 1715–JUNE 11, 1727.

Session of November 12, 1715–June 20, 1716 (2 Geo. I.).

1715.

Nov. 16, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.[1] (*I. C. J.*, III. 14.)

Nov. 18, HC. Mr. Burgh, Accomptant General, attending at the door, was called in, and according to order delivered at the bar,

A state of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland for two years, from Michaelmas 1713, to Michaelmas 1715 . . . .[2] (*I. C. J.*, III. 19.)

Dec. 3, HC. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for the better securing of the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond the seas. . . . .[3] (*I. C. J.*, III. 37.)

Dec. 16, HC. Mr. Medlicot, according to order, presented to the House, an account of tobacco imported into the kingdom of Ireland, from the 25th of March, 1708, to the 25th of March, 1709,[4] and from the 29th of September, 1715, to the 1st of December following, for the port of Dublin;[5]

An account of tobacco imported into the kingdom of Ireland, from the 25th day of March, 1709, to the 25th day of March, 1710;[6]

An account of tobacco imported into the port of Dublin, from the 21st of November, 1715, to the 1st of December following, with the duties paid thereon. . . . . (*I. C. J.*, III. 51.)

Dec. 17, HC. Sir Ralph Gore, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, that they had come to several resolutions . . . .

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the produce of the additional duties granted this session of Parliament upon . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes for six months, ending the 21st of May, 1716, be taken as part of the supply of 187,587 *l.* 12 *s.* 41/4 *d.* granted to his Majesty. . . . .

7. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards the said supply of 187,587 *l.* 12 *s.* 4¼ *d.* granted to his Majesty, an addi-

---

[1] 2 Geo. I. c. 1 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 315). The additional duty on tobacco, over and above the old duty of 2½ *d.*, was 3½ *d.* Since this act expired May 21 following, another act was passed continuing these additional duties until Nov. 21, 1716 (c. 7; *Irish Statutes,* IV. 325). The first bill was committed Nov. 17, considered Nov. 18, and passed Nov. 19; it was read and committed by the Lords the same day and passed Nov. 21, on which day it received the royal assent (*I. C. J.*, III. 17, 18, 19, 21; *I. L. J.*, II. 467, 468). The continuing act was read May 10, 1716, committed May 12, considered May 15, reported May 16, and passed May 17; it was read by the Lords May 17, committed May 18, and passed May 19, receiving the royal assent the same day. *I. C. J.*, III. 86, 88, 89, 90, 92; *I. L. J.*, II. 514, 515, 517.

[2] Additional duty on tobacco £13,208 13 *s.*; on molasses £31 18 *s.* App., p. v.

[3] Presented Dec. 10 and committed, but no further action was taken. *I. C. J.*, III. 43.

[4] 4,329,171½ lbs. App., p. xxxiii.

[5] 1,061,828 lbs. App., p. xxxiii.

[6] 2,883,656 lbs. The next account is not stated. App., p. xxxiii.

tional duty be laid upon all tobacco to be imported into this kingdom, from and after the said 21st day of May, 1716.

8. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 3½ *d.* per pound weight on all tobacco, which shall be so imported into this kingdom, from and after the said 21st day of May, 1716, over and above the hereditary duty of 2½ *d.* per pound, payable for the same. . . . .

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree with some amendments.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill on the resolutions for laying an additional duty on . . . . tobacco, muslins, silks, and stuffs . . . .[7] (*I. C. J.*, III. 52-53.)

1715/6.

Jan. 27, HC. Mr. Upton reported from the committee appointed to inspect the state of the flaxen and hempen manufactures, that they had inspected the same accordingly, and come to several resolutions thereupon . . . .[8]

15. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising a further fund to be applied to the uses of the flaxen and hempen manufactures of this kingdom, a further duty be laid upon all coffee and tea imported, and upon all foreign linen, except of the manufacture of Great Britain, imported into this kingdom.

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree with an amendment. . . . .

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to lay before his Majesty the inducements this kingdom had to fall into the said manufacture, and humbly to beseech his Majesty to interpose with the Parliament of Great Britain, that the time for exporting the same directly from this kingdom to his Majesty's plantations may be enlarged. . . . . (*I. C. J.*, III. 71-72.)

1716.

May 17, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for continuing the encouragement given by former acts of Parliament to the flaxen and hempen manufactures, and for the further improvement and regulation of the same, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.[9] (*I. C. J.*, III. 91.)

---

[7] See note 1, *ante*.

[8] The full report of this committee is printed (App., pp. xxxiv-xxxviii). Heads of a bill were presented Jan. 31, considered Feb. 6, and passed Feb. 8. *I. C. J.*, III. 77, 81, 82.

[9] 2 Geo. I. c. 13 (*Irish Statutes at Large*, IV. 378). See Alice E. Murray, *Commercial Relations between England and Ireland*, pp. 119-121. Among other things the act provided that during the terms of the English statutes (cc. 8, 21, 3 Ann.), which permitted the exportation of linen to the plantations, Scottish linen was to be exempt from the additional duty of 6 *d.* per yd. when imported. This provision was continued by 4 Geo. I. c. 6. No less than 14 acts were passed for the advancement of the linen industry, from the fourth year of Anne to the nineteenth of Geo. II., in which latter year all were consolidated (19 Geo. II. c. 6). The present act also allowed premiums for exporting sail-cloth beyond seas. The bill was committed the following day, considered May 19, reported May 25, and passed May 30. It was read by the Lords May 31, committed June 1, and passed June 8. The royal assent was given June 20. *I. C. J.*, III. 92, 93, 94, 111; *I. L. J.*, II. 521, 522, 526, 543.

Session of August 27–December 23, 1717 (4 Geo. I.).

1717.

Aug. 29, HC. Mr. Ward reported from the committee appointed to draw up an address of thanks of this House to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant,[1] for his speech delivered to both Houses of Parliament, that they had drawn up an address accordingly, which he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table, where the same was again read, and afterwards reads paragraph by paragraph, and agreed to by the House. . . . .

May it please your Grace . . . .

His Majesty's . . . . singular goodness in passing the act in the Parliament of Great Britain, for continuing the liberty of exporting our linen manufactures to the British plantations, call for the most grateful acknowledgments from a loyal people to the best of princes. . . . . (*I. C. J.*, III. 122.)

Sept. 3, HC. Mr. Burgh, Accomptant-General, attending at the door, was called in, and, according to order, delivered at the bar

Number I. An abstract of the accompts of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, together with the gross and nett produce of the additional duties granted by Parliament for one year, from Michaelmas, 1715, to Michaelmas, 1716, and thence for nine months to midsummer, 1717. . . . .[2] (*I. C. J.*, III. 123.)

Oct. 2, HC. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,[3] according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty. . . . .

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional duties and impositions upon . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, granted to his Majesty by one act passed the last session of Parliament in this kingdom, intituled, An act for continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, be further raised, paid, and continued from the 21st day of November, 1717, until the 21st day of November, 1719, inclusive. . . . .

18. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that all excise, customs, and duties whatsoever on white and brown linen cloth of the manufacture of Great Britain imported into this kingdom, do cease, during such time as it shall continue lawful to export linen cloth from this kingdom to the West Indies.

To which resolutions the question being severally put, the House did agree, with some amendments.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of one or more bill or bills on the said resolutions . . . . (*I. C. J.*, III. 142-144.)

---

[1] Charles Duke of Bolton. The act here referred to, was 3 Geo. I. c. 21 (*ante,* p. 382).

[2] Tobacco, Nov. 22, 1715–Sept. 29, 1716, £13,678 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, drawbacks £82; for the nine months to midsummer, 1717, £23,165 2 *s.* 8¼ *d.*, drawbacks £195 12 *s.* 9 *d.* App., p. cv.

[3] Sir Ralph Gore. The heads of the tobacco bill, here ordered, were read and committed Oct. 3, considered Oct. 4, and reported Oct. 5 (*I. C. J.*, III. 144, 145, 146). Concerning the resolution respecting linen, see note 9, *ante.*

Nov. 7, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, was presented to the House, and read the first time . . . .[4] (*I. C. J.,* III. 153.)

Session of June 26–November 2, 1719 (6 Geo. I.).

1719.

July 7, HC. Colonel Matthew Penefather presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

Number I. A state of the hereditary revenue, and additional duties granted by Parliament, made up for one year from midsummer 1717, to midsummer 1718, and thence for nine months ending at Lady-day, 1719. . . . .[1] (*I. C. J.,* III. 188.)

Aug. 4, HC. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, that they had come to several resolutions in the matter to them referred. . . . .

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional duties and impositions on . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, granted to his Majesty by an act passed the last session of Parliament in this kingdom, intituled, An act for continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, be further raised, paid, and continued from the 21st day of November, 1719, to the 25th day of December, 1721, inclusive. . . . .

12. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty be laid upon all molosses and treacle which shall be imported into this kingdom, from and after the last day of this present session of Parliament.

13. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty be 20 *s.* for every hundred pound weight of molosses and treacle, which shall be imported into this kingdom, from and after the said last day of this present session of Parliament.

14. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty upon all molosses and treacle, which shall be imported into this kingdom, from and after the last day of this present session of Parliament, be continued for seven years, commencing from the said last day of this present session of Parliament, and from thence to the end of the next session of Parliament.

15. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, an additional duty be laid on

---

[4] 4 Geo. I. c. 1 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 431), embodying the resolution of Oct. 2. The bill was committed Nov. 9, considered Nov. 12, reported Nov. 13, and passed Nov. 14; it was read by the Lords the same day, committed Nov. 15, considered Nov. 16, and passed Nov. 18. The royal assent was given Nov. 20. *I. C. J.,* III. 154, 155, 156, 160; *I. L. J.,* II. 574, 575, 576-577, 578, 580.

[1] Additional duty on tobacco, 1717-1718, £35,098 9 *s.* 10 *d.*; from midsummer, 1718, to May 1, 1719, £44,065 5 *s.* 10¾ *d.* On molasses for the first period £8 19 *s.* 3 *d.*; for the second £50 4 *s.* 3 *d.* App., pp. cliv-clv.

all coffee, tea, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts, which shall be imported into this kingdom. . . . .

17. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty upon coffee be 3 *d.* per pound.

18. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said additional duty upon chocolate and cocoa-nuts be 3 *d.* per pound.

19. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said several additional duties of 12 *d.* per pound upon tea, 3 *d.* per pound upon coffee, and 3 *d.* per pound upon chocolate and cocoa-nuts, do commence the 1st day of September, 1719, and continue to the 25th day of December, 1721, inclusive.

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree, with some amendments.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of one or more bill or bills upon the said resolutions . . . .[2]

Ordered, that it be also an instruction to the said committee, to insert a clause or clauses in the said heads of a bill or bills for applying the duties laid on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts, for the use and encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures of this kingdom. (*I. C. J.,* III. 208-210.)

Oct. 13, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for the better and more effectual apprehending and transporting of felons and others, and for continuing and amending several laws made in this kingdom for suppressing tories, robbers, and rapparees, was presented to the House, and read the first time . . . .[3] (*I. C. J.,* III. 225.)

Oct. 17, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco . . . . and for granting an additional duty on molosses, treacle . . . . coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts . . . . was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.[4] (*I. C. J.,* III. 287.)

---

[2] Read Aug. 5, considered the following day, and passed the next. This bill was presented Oct. 17. *I. C. J.,* III. 211, 212, 213.

[3] The heads for this bill (6 Geo. I. c. 12) were ordered July 3, presented Aug. 3, considered Aug. 5, and reported Aug. 7. The preamble of the act complained that many offenders to whom royal mercy had been extended, on condition of transporting themselves to the West Indies, had failed to do so, to remedy which condition judges were again empowered to grant the alternative of transportation to any part of America. When such offenders were not in some port trading with America they were to be sent to such seaport and thence transported. The sheriff was obliged to make return to the clerk, showing delivery of such prisoners. The act further provided that persons guilty of larceny or robbery, instead of being burned on the hand or whipped, might likewise be sent to America for seven years. Finally, former acts for the better suppressing of robberies, etc., were continued. The bill was committed Oct. 15, considered Oct. 17, reported Oct. 19, and passed Oct. 27. It was read by the Lords Oct. 28, committed Oct. 29, considered and passed Oct. 30. The royal assent was given Nov. 2. *Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 537; *I. C. J.,* III. 226, 227, 228, 231, 238; *I. L. J.,* II. 671, 674, 675, 681.

[4] See resolutions of Aug. 4. This bill, which became 6 Geo. I. c. 4 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* IV. 504), was committed Oct. 19, considered Oct. 24, reported Oct. 26, and passed Oct. 27; it was read by the Lords the same day, committed Oct. 28, considered Oct. 29, and passed Oct. 31. The royal assent was given Nov. 2. *I. C. J.,* III. 228, 229, 230, 231, 238; *I. L. J.,* II. 668, 670, 673, 676, 681.

Session of September 12, 1721–January 18, 1721/2 (8 Geo. I.).

1721.

Sept. 18, HC. Colonel Matthew Penefather, by order of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant,[1] presented to the House . . . .

No. I. A state of the hereditary revenue, and additional duties for two years, from the 25th of March, 1719, to the 25th of March, 1721. . . . .[2] (*I. C. J.*, III. 252.)

Oct. 18, HC. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, that they had come to several resolutions in the matter to them referred. . . . .

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional rates, duties, and impositions upon . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes . . . . and for granting an additional duty on molosses, treacle, tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts . . . . be further granted, continued, raised, collected, levied, and paid unto his Majesty, from the 25th day of December, 1721, until the 25th day of December, 1723, inclusive. . . . .

12. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the additional duty on all coffee, tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts, which shall be imported into this kingdom, granted by the said act the last session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the 25th day of December, 1721, to the 25th day of December, 1723, inclusive. . . . .

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree, with an amendment.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of one or more bill or bills upon the said resolutions. . . . .

Ordered, that it be also an instruction to the said committee, to insert a clause or clauses in the said heads of a bill or bills for applying the duties laid on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts . . . . for the use and encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures of this kingdom. (*I. C. J.*, III. 270-271.)

Dec. 13, HC. A bill, intituled, An act, for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco . . . . and on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts . . . . was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.[3] (*I. C. J.*, III. 291.)

---

[1] Charles Duke of Grafton.

[2] Additional duties on tobacco, year ending Mar. 25, 1720, £50,687 7 *s.* 4 *d.*; year ending Mar. 25, 1721, £43,951 5 *s.* 11 *d.* On tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoanuts, 1720, £660 10 *s.* 10¼ *d.*; for 1721, £1052 17 *s.* 11 *d.* App., p. cxcii.

[3] 8 Geo. I. c. 1 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* V. 1). The bill was committed Dec. 14, considered Dec. 15, reported Dec. 16, and passed Dec. 18; it was read by the Lords and committed the same day, was reported and passed the next. It received the royal assent Dec. 21. *I. C. J.*, III. 292, 293, 294; *I. L. J.*, II. 720, 721, 722, 723.

1721/2.

Jan. 9, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for amending an act, intituled, An act for the better and more effectual apprehending and transporting of felons and others, and for continuing and amending several laws made in this kingdom for suppressing tories, robbers, and rapparees . . . . was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.[4] (*I. C. J.,* III. 298.)

Session of August 29, 1723–February 10, 1723/4 (10 Geo. I.).

1723.

Dec. 12, HC. Colonel Matthew Penefather, by order of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, presented to the House . . . .

No. I. A state of the hereditary revenue, and additional duties for two years, from the 25th of March, 1721, to the 25th of March, 1723. . . . .[1]

No. V. An abstract of the produce of the hereditary revenue and additional duties . . . . for the quarter ending at midsummer, 1723 . . . .[2] (*I. C. J.,* III. 318.)

Oct. 17, HC. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, that they had come to several resolutions in the matter to them referred . . . .

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional rates, duties, and impositions upon . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, granted and continued from the 25th day of December, 1721, until the 25th day of December, 1723, by an act passed the last session of Parliament in this kingdom, intituled, An act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco . . . . and on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts . . . . be further granted, continued, raised, collected, levied, and paid unto his Majesty, from the 25th day of December, 1723, until the 25th day of December, 1725, inclusive. . . . .

12. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the additional duty on all coffee, tea, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts, which shall be imported into this kingdom, granted by the said act the last session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and

---

[4] 8 Geo. I. c. 9 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* V. 46). This act strengthened 6 Geo. I. c. 12 (*ante*) by providing the death penalty for such felons or vagabonds who, having been ordered transported to America, should return before the expiration of the term. The bill was committed Jan. 10, considered and reported Jan. 11, and passed Jan. 12; it was read by the Lords that same day, and passed Jan. 13. The royal assent was given Jan. 18. *I. C. J.,* III. 299, 300, 306; *I. L. J.,* II. 728, 729, 735.

[1] Additional duties on tobacco, to Mar. 25, 1722, £53,506 16 *s.* 4 *d.*; Mar. 25, 1723, £47,600 16 *s.* 5 *d.* The drawbacks for the same periods were, respectively, £69 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, and £221 8 *s.* 3½ *d.* On molasses, for a year to Mar. 25, 1723, £27 5 *d.*, with the same amount allowed for drawbacks. On tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoanuts, 1722, £3216 18 *s.* 10½ *d.* (drawbacks £20 9 *s.* 7 *d.*); 1723, £2863 7 *s.* 11 *d.* (drawbacks £34 2 *s.* 10 *d.*). App., pp. ccxxxiv-ccxxxv.

[2] Tobacco £14,321 13 *s.* 3 *d.*; molasses £3 1 *s.* 8 *d.* App., p. ccxxxix.

continued from the 25th day of December, 1723, to the 25th day of December, 1725, inclusive.

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of one or more bill or bills upon the said resolutions . . . .

Ordered, that it be also an instruction to the said committee, to insert a clause or clauses in the said heads of a bill or bills for applying the duties laid on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts, for the use and encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures of this kingdom. (*I. C. J.*, III. 336-337.)

Dec. 13, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco . . . . and on . . . . coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts . . . . was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.[3] (*I. C. J.*, III. 367.)

Session of September 7, 1725–March 8, 1725/6 (12 Geo. I.).

1725.

Oct. 6, HC. Colonel Matthew Pennefather, by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,[1] presented to the House . . . .

No. I. A state of the hereditary revenue and additional duties for two years, from the 25th of March, 1723, to the 25th of March, 1725 . . . .[2] (*I. C. J.*, III. 403.)

Oct. 28, HC. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole House appointed to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, that they had come to several resolutions in the matter to them referred . . . .

1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committe, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the several and respective additional rates, duties, and impositions upon . . . . tobacco, and other goods and merchandizes, granted and continued from the 25th day of December, 1723, until the 25th day of December, 1725, by an act passed the last session of Parliament in this kingdom, intituled, An act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco . . . . coffee, chocolate, and cocoa nuts . . . . be further granted, continued, raised, collected, levied, and paid unto his Majesty, from the 25th day of December, 1725, until the 25th day of December, 1727, inclusive. . . . .

---

[3] 10 Geo. I. c. 10 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* V. 75). The bill was committed Dec. 14, considered Dec. 16, reported Dec. 17, and passed Dec. 18. It was read by the Lords and committed Dec. 18, reported and passed Dec. 20. The royal assent was given Dec. 24. *I. C. J.*, III. 367, 368, 369, 372; *I. L. J.*, II. 768, 771, 777.

[1] John Lord Carteret.

[2] Additional duties on tobacco, 1723-1724, £45,158 9 *s.* 8½ *d.* (drawbacks £288 12 *s.* 10½ *d.*); 1724-1725, £32,505 12 *s.* 1½ *d.* (drawbacks £49). On molasses, 1723-1724, £3 6 *s.* 8 *d.* (no drawbacks); 1724-1725, £9 12 *s.* 5 *d.* (drawbacks £9 3 *s.*). On tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoanuts, 1723-1724, £2932 12 *s.* 7 *d.* (drawbacks £8 9 *s.* 7 *d.*); 1724-1725, £2326 17 *s.* (drawbacks £14 18 *s.* 8 *d.*). App., p. cclxxxix.

Oct. 14 an abstract of the hereditary revenue and additional duties for the quarter ending midsummer, 1725, was presented, showing for tobacco £7488 19 *s.* 4 *d.* *Ibid.*, p. ccxcvii.

12. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the additional duty on all coffee, tea, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts, which shall be imported into this kingdom, granted by the said act the last session of Parliament, be raised, paid, and continued from the 25th day of December, 1725, to the 25th day of December, 1727, inclusive. . . . .

To which resolutions, the question being severally put, the House did agree.

Ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill upon the said resolutions . . . .

Ordered, that it shall be an instruction to the said committee, to insert a clause or clauses in the said heads of a bill, for applying the duties laid on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts, for the use and encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures of this kingdom. (*I. C. J.*, III. 411-412.)

Nov. 22, HC. Colonel Matthew Penefather, according to order, presented to the House . . . .

No. II. An abstract of the produce of the hereditary revenue and additional duties for the quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1725. . . . .[3] (*I. C. J.*, III. 423.)

Dec. 13, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for granting and continuing to his Majesty the additional duties on . . . . tobacco . . . . coffee, chocolate, and cocoa-nuts . . . . was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.[4] (*I. C. J.*, III. 437.)

1725/6.

Feb. 25, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for the more effectual transporting of felons and vagabonds, was presented to the House, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow morning.[5] (*I. C. J.*, III. 445.)

Feb. 25, HC. A bill, intituled, An act to prevent marriages by degraded clergymen and popish priests, and for preventing marriages consummated from being avoided by pre-contracts, and for the more effectual punishing bigamy, was presented to the House, and read the first time . . . .[6] (*I. C. J.*, III. 445.)

---

[3] Tobacco £14,783 11 *d.*; coffee, etc., £1454 4 *s.* 4 *d.* (App., p. cccii). A report, produced Dec. 8, gives the additional duties on tobacco for this period £15,202 11 *s.* 7¼ *d.*; on tea, coffee, etc., £1388 8 *s.* 4 *d.* *I. C. J.*, III. 435; App., p. cccxxvi.

[4] 12 Geo. I. c. 1 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* V. 137). The bill was committed Dec. 14, reported Dec. 16, and passed Dec. 17; that same day it was read and committed by the Lords, and passed the following day, when it also received the royal assent. *I. C. J.*, III. 438, 439, 440, 441; *I. L. J.*, II. 837, 838, 839, 840.

[5] 12 Geo. I. c. 8 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* V. 176). Masters and owners of ships, being unwilling because of the expense to transport felons to America, were allowed by this act 40 *s.* for the transportation of a capital felon and 20 *s.* for others. If the former refused to sign articles of transportation the death sentence was to follow; other felons were to be thrice whipped and imprisoned until transported. The names of persons whose transportation was to be contracted for were to be posted in public places until actually transported. The bill was committed Feb. 26, considered Feb. 28, and passed Mar. 1; it was read by the Lords Mar. 1, committed Mar. 2, and passed Mar. 4. The royal assent was given Mar. 8. *I. C. J.*, III. 446, 447, 448, 454; *I. L. J.*, II. 845, 847, 850, 856.

Feb. 26, HC. A bill, intituled, An act for continuing several temporary statutes made in this kingdom, now near expiring, and for allowing further time to persons in offices to qualify themselves, pursuant to an act, intituled, An act to prevent the further growth of popery, was presented to the House, and read the first time. . . . .[7] (*I. C. J.*, III. 446.)

Feb. 28, HC. A bill, intituled, An act to prevent the fraudulent and clandestine importing of goods, was presented to the House, and read the first time. . . . .[8] (*I. C. J.*, III. 446.)

---

[6] 12 Geo. I. c. 3 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* V. 148). Any person convicted of bigamy, by claiming the benefit of clergy instead of being burned on the hand, could be transported to the American plantations. The bill was committed Feb. 28, reported Mar. 2, and passed Mar. 3; it was read by the Lords that same day, committed Mar. 4, reported and passed Mar. 5. The royal assent was given Mar. 8. *I. C. J.*, III. 446, 448, 449, 454; *I. L. J.*, II. 847, 849, 850, 851, 855.

[7] 12 Geo. I. c. 6 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* V. 170). Among the acts continued for eleven years was the act for the more effectual apprehending and transporting of felons, etc.

[8] 12 Geo. I. c. 2 (*Irish Statutes at Large,* V. 143). This act provided generally for the seizure and disposition of excisable goods. No tobacco was to be imported unless shipped in hogsheads containing at least 300 lbs.; and tobacco, brandy, etc., from Asia, Africa, or America, if imported from the Isle of Man in vessels under 20 tons, were forfeited, together with the vessel. This bill was committed Mar. 2, reported Mar. 4, and passed Mar. 5. It was read by the Lords Mar. 5, committed Mar. 7, and passed Mar. 8, when it received the royal assent. By 1 Geo. II. c. 17 the act was continued to Mar. 25, 1730. *I. C. J.*, III. 448, 450, 451, 454; *I. L. J.*, II. 851, 854, 855, 856.

INDEX.

Bibliographical references are entered but once usually; they refer to the first mention of the work or collection cited. Because of doubt as to which is meant, several persons are sometimes grouped under one title.

Aberdeen, slave-trade petition, 209n.

Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, *earl* of, committee, 263

Abney, *Rev.* John, 486

Acadia, expedition, 147n.; in peace negotiations, 280n., 296, 311n.; *see also* Annapolis Royal; Nova Scotia

Acts, army (1704), 49n.; (1709), 214n.; (1714), 334n.; (1719), 417n.; (1723), 466n.; Catholic oath and land registry (1716), 375n.; civil rights of Scots (1705), 86n.; cochineal (1708), 190n.; (1713), 308n.; (1716), 369n.; (1727), 501n.; coinage duties (1716), 372n.; colonial estates (1705), 86n.; (1708), 171n.; convoys (1708), 161n.; customs regulations, tobacco trade (1714), 335n.; (1719), 408n.; (1723), 467n.; Darien Company settlement (1715), 187n.; duties (1704), 45n.; (1705), 89n., 99n.; (1706), 101n., 107n.; (1707), 130n., 135n., 136n.; (1708), 181n., 184n, 189n.; (1709), 216n., 219n.; (1710), 229n., 238n.; (1711), 246n., 265n.; (1712), 294n., 295n.; (1714), 344n.; (1715), 357n.; (1717), 391n.; (1718), 398n.; (1719), 418n.; (1721), 443n.; (1722), 452n.; (1724), 474n.; (1725), 477n.; (1726), 491n., 493n.; East India goods (1721), 443n.; enticing artisans abroad (1719), 409n.; exceptions to Acts of Trade, free ships, salt, seamen (1704), 41n.; (1706), 101n.; (1707), 130n.; (1712), 287n.; (1727), 500n., 501n.; fire relief on duty-paid goods (1715), 352n.; foreign money in colonies (1708), 188n.; garbling (1708), 180n.; grain export (1710), 222n.; Irish, duties (1704), 518n.; (1705), 520n.; (1707), 521n.; (1709), 523n.; (1710), 525n.; (1711), 526n.; (1713), 527n.; (1716), 528n.; (1717), 531n.; (1719), 532n.; (1721), 533n.; (1723), 535n.; (1725), 536n.; Irish, linen industry (1716), 529n.; Irish, smuggling (1727), 537n.; Irish, succession (1704), 518n.; Irish, transportation of felons and others (1704), 518n.; (1709), 523n.; (1710), 525n.; (1719), 532n.; (1722), 534n.; (1726), 536n.; (1727), 537n.; Irish linen (1705), 98n.; (1715), 354n.; (1717), 382n.; Leeward Islands relief (1711), 264n.; (1719), 418n.; (1727), 500n.; mast trees (1711), 241n., 263n.; naval stores (1705), 98n.; (1713), 315n.; (1722), 447n., 451n.; piracy (1707), 133n.; (1715), 364n.; (1720), 433n.; (1722), 453n., 454n.; post office (1711), 248n.; privateering (1708), 200n.; prize-goods duties (1711), 269n.; (1712), 290n.; promotion of American trade (1708), 150n.; Quaker affirmation (1715), 350n.; qualification of officials (1727), 501n.; relief of ships in distress (1714), 337n.; (1718), 394n.; Royal African Company's creditors (1712), 292n.; Scottish, Darien Company, 504; Scottish, Union (1702), 502n.; (1705), 502n.; (1707), 508n., 511n.; smuggling (1719), 408n.; (1720), 437n.; (1722), 448n., 450n.; (1723), 459n.; (1725), 481n.; (1726), 492n.; South Sea Company (1711), 265n.; transportation of felons and others (1703), 12n.; (1713), 308n.; (1714), 339n.; (1718), 394n.; (1720), 429n.; (1724), 474n.; (1726), 494n.; Union (1707), 129n.; whale fishery (1724), 475n.; (1726), 493n.

Acts, colonial, English review and veto, 20, 28, 29, 36, 72, 76, 147n., 148n.

Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 37n.

Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial, 3n.

Acts of Trade, and Nova Scotia land grants, 425; and Scottish Union, frauds pending, 128, 129, 133, 139n.; Asian imports via Mediterranean ports, 430; cochineal, 160, 176, 190, 308, 368, 369, 501; colonial woolens, 5, 74, 254, 305; East India goods, 6, 41, 43-48, 50, 442, 443n.; enforcement in colonies, violations, 3, 4, 17, 18, 25, 26, 29, 148n.; enumerated goods, 96, 338, 339, 425, 449n., 452, 456, 480-482; exceptions, free ships, seamen, 12n., 41, 68, 101, 130, 150n., 151, 287, 315, 316; foreign imports to colonies, 338, 339; *Hope* condemnation case, 221, 222; Irish colonial trade, linen, 40-42, 44n., 45n., 51-55, 87, 89-94, 97, 98, 353, 354n., 382, 516-518, 521, 523-525, 529, 530; prohibition of cotton cloth and foreign linen, 432-436, 440-442; salt for colonial fishery, 498-501; tobacco contract with Russia, 147n.; *see also* Smuggling

Adams, *Dr.* Richard, testimony, 58n.

Addison, Joseph, *secretary of state,* presents papers, 391, 401; term, displaced, 401n., 405n.

Addresses to king and queen and replies, English Parliament: army affairs, 150, 285, 286, 307, 331, 351; Bahamas, 126, 127; Barbadian duties, 163, 165; Bermuda College, 490; Bourbon dynasty, 162, 269, 272-274; Carolina church controversy, 121-126; Carolina relief, 360; cochineal, 351, 352; convoys, graft, 148, 163, 165, 176-178, 181, 183-187; Dudley's campaign plans, 164; fisheries, Newfoundland, 113, 114, 139, 199, 349, 428; impressment, Graydon affair, 61; Irish linen, 40, 41, 54, 55; Leeward Islands relief, 133, 135, 136, 219, 267, 268, 291, 389, 393, 445; mast trees, 436; naval stores, 397; outbound ships, 351, 352; Palatines, 373; peace negotiations, 279, 280, 282; piracy, 139, 399; prisoners of war, 62; Quebec expedition, 368; rice, 480; St. Christopher lands, 384, 412, 494; slave trade, 267, 286; smuggling, 437; Spanish commercial treaty, Spanish-American trade, assiento, 313, 334, 341-343, 347, 348n., 349, 390, 490; Spanish crisis, 495; Swedish trade, 400n.; tobacco trade, 457, 465; Irish Parliament: linen, 516-518, 521, 523-525, 529

Admiralty, and convoy controversy, iv, 166-170, 181-183, 185-187; and ship-timber bounty, 254; control over colonial courts, 68; Cornbury's condemnation case, 221, 222; papers on Quebec expedition, 370; Rhode Island court, 76, 85n., 148n.; *see also* Navy; Prizes

Advice, H. M. S., 141n., 142n., 156, 164n., 168, 169

Affleck, Gilbert, committees, 456, 500

Agreement, 9

Aislabie, John, and land grant, 426n.; committees, 106, 360, 397

Aland, John Fortescue, solicitor general, 349n.

Albemarle, Christopher Monck, *2d duke* of, 62, 63n.

Albemarle, George Monck, *1st duke* of, Carolina charter, 115

Albion, Robert G., *Forest and Sea Power*, 36n.

Alexander, Francis, regiment, back pay, 285, 286, 288, 291, 298n., 308n., 339, 349n., 366, 382

Alford, Daniel, petitions, 328, 402, 403

Allegiance, oath, 357n.

Allen, Alexander, petition, 413

Allen, Daniel, petition, 413, 414

Allen, Robert, petition, 256

Allen, *Rev.* Thomas, 483

Allison, Robert, 138

Almanza, battle, 140n.

Almeda, Abraham de, testimony, 192, 208n.

Amazon, prize, free ship, 101

American Economic Association, *Economic Studies*, 188n.

American Historical Association, *Annual Report*, 113n.

American Historical Review, 10n.

Amy, Thomas, 364n, 365

Andalusia, British trade, 345n.

Andrews, Charles M., *Guide to Materials in British Museum*, 327n.; "List of Commissions to Governors", 486n.

Anglesey, Arthur Annesley, *earl* of, on Marlborough and peace, 271

Anglesey, H. M. S., 46n., 153

Annapolis, Md., postal rates, 244, 245

Annapolis (Port) Royal, expedition, 247n., 289n., 290, 377; French perparedness, 24, 25; in peace negotiations, 280n., 296; petition of garrison officers, 443; troops at, accounts and estimates, 274n., 298n., 300n., 308n., 320, 326n., 327, 328, 330n., 331, 344n., 349n., 366, 366n., 382, 392, 392n., 393, 406, 407n., 418n., 427, 427n., 428, 428n., 439, 439n., 440, 440n., 445, 445n., 446, 455, 456, 470, 470n., 471, 476, 476n., 488, 488n., 496

Anne of England, and slave trade, 189; at Lords' debate on peace, 271n.; death, 348n., on peace negotiations, 274, 275, 296, 300, 333; *see also* Addresses

Annesley, Arthur, *see* Anglesey

Annesley, Francis (Arthur) committees, 137, 261, 264, 337; teller, 118, 137

Annuities, fund, 136

Anthill, Edward, 193

Anthony, 9

Antigua, carpenter's wages, xvi, 304n.; defenses, 31; lieutenant governors, salary, 33, 142, 487; money import, 395; naval stores export, 255; rebellion, 286n.; ships to (1710-14), 355; *see also* Leeward Islands; West Indies

Apollinaire, *Père*, 62n.

Apoquiminy, Del., Church of England minister, 484n.

Appeal from colonial courts, 17, 62, 489

Archdale, John, Carolina church controversy, 115, 119, 121n.; *New Description*, 115n.

Archer, William, committee, 397

Archives of Maryland, 19n.

Argyll Regiment, 504

Armor, William C., *Governors of Pennsylvania*, 18n.

Army, absentee officers, 150; colonial agents, 142n.; colonial back pay, 209-212, 214, 285, 286, 288, 291; detached officers, relief, 443, 444; discipline in colonies, 334n., 465; estimates, appropriations, and accounts, colonial service (1702), 1n., 14n.; (1703), 14n.; (1704), 13, 14, 62n., 63n.; (1705), 62n., 100n.; (1706), 100n., 127n.; (1707), 127n., 141n.; (1708), 146; (1709), 203n., 207n.; (1710), 222, 240; (1711), 239, 240, 274n., 275n., 282; (1712), 274n., 326n., 327; (1713), 298n., 300, 307, 320, 325n., 327; (1714), 328-331, 339; (1715), 349n., 350; (1716), 366, 372, 382n.; (1717), 382, 383; (1718), 392, 393, 407n.; (1719), 391n., 406, 407, 418n.; (1720), 427, 428, 439n.; (1721), 439, 440; (1722), 445, 445n., 446, 455n.; (1723), 455, 456, 470n.; (1724), 470, 471, 476n.; (1725), 477; (1726), 488; (1727), 495, 496; Newfoundland service, 165, 170, 246n.; New York affairs, 8, 22, 43, 48, 49, 72, 164; postbellum organization, distribution, 329n., 330n., 331-334, 339, 351, 407; uninformed reduction to half pay, relief, 416, 417; West Indian wartime conditions, 27, 79, 147n., 164, 165, 171

Arnot, John, 378, 379, 386

Asgyll, John, committee, 137

Ash, Edward, presents papers, 366, 371, 374

Ashburton, Eng., petitions: Leghorn trade, 430n.; slave trade, 256n., 298n., 338n.

Ashley, Morris, Bahama proprietary, 125; Carolina church controversy, 119, 122n.

Ashurst, *Sir* Henry, colonial agent before Lords, 164; on bill against charter colonies, xii, 113n.
Ashurst, *Sir* William, committees, 106, 132
Assemblies, colonial, Massachusetts, and governor, 25, 26, 74, 147n.; qualification, 115-126; quorum, 82, 108n., 113n.; *see also* Acts, colonial
Assiento, contract, ix, x, 313, 316, 342, 343, 348n.; in negotiations, treaty, 296, 297n., 328n., 330n., 333; South Sea Company's proceedings, 343, 349, 350; *see also* Slave trade; Spanish America
Assistance, H. M. S., 141n.
Astley, *Sir* Jacob, committee, 360
Aston, Robert, petition, 315
Atkins, S., reports, 8, 9, 48, 49
Attorney general of Ireland, *see* Rochfort, Robert
Attorneys general, *see* De Grey, Sir William; Harcourt, Sir Simon; Lechmere, Nicholas; Montagu, Sir James; Murray, William; Northey, Sir Edward; Raymond, Sir Robert; Ward, Sir Edward; Yorke, Sir Philip
Atwood, William, 21n.
Austell, Aaron, petition, 357, 358
Austrian Netherlands, and Spanish-American trade, 489, 495, 496
Avarilla, 309n.
Aylesford, *Earl* of, *see* Guernsey
Aylmer, *Adm.* Matthew, *lord,* committees, 106, 137, 150; presents papers, 400
Ayloffe, *Sir* Benjamin, 175n.

Bacon, *Sir* Edmund, committees, 481, 498, 500
Bacon, Thomas, committees, 456, 500
Bacon, Waller, committees, reports, 456, 481, 498, 500
Bagnall, J., petition, 402, 403
Bahama Islands, and Acts of Trade, 3; conditions, proprietary's neglect, v, 125-127, 142, 146, 148n., 361n.; joint-stock company, relief, xix, 471; pastor, 484, 485n.; plunder case, 1, 2; proprietary's petitions on charter-government bill, 363; troops at, estimates and accounts, 392, 393, 406, 407, 407n., 427, 439, 445, 455, 470, 476, 488, 496; *see also* Nassau; Proprietary colonies; West Indies
Bailey, Arthur, petition, 310n.
Baillie, George, and land grant, 426n.; Board of Trade reports, 252-255, 292, 293; committees, 239, 241, 261, 361
Baillie, *Capt.* John, 511
Baillie, Margaret (Bowden), petition, 511
Baily's Cove, Newfoundland, 39
Baker, Samuel, petition, 413, 414
Baker, Thomas, 509n., 511
Ball, James, petition, 118n.
Ball, Samuel, petition, 328
Baltic, tobacco trade, 340
Baltimore, Charles Calvert, *baron,* petition on charter-government bill, 361
Bampfield, George, 486
Banister, ——, 376
Bankes, Thomas, petition, 402, 403
Banking, Barbados land bank, 147n.
Bank of England, and South Sea Company, 427n.; and supply, 357; capital stock and notes, 210, 215, 219; credit bill, 237
Banks, *Sir* Jacob, committee, 241
Barbados, aloes, tar, 477, 478; and button industry, xvi, 86; and East India calico, 45, 46; and sugar duty, 93; bill on imprisonment, 29, civic disorders, quorum question, 82, 83n., 105, 106, 108, 108n., 109, 112n., 113n.; cochineal from, 352n.; estates in, cases, 11, 81, 82, 85, 86, 489n.; export duties, use, defenses, 30-33, 113n., 147n., 163, 165, 171, 350n.; governors, salary and presents, 32, 83n., 142, 487, 488; land bank, 147n.; merchants before Lords, 171; money import, 395; naval stores export, 255; packet service, 4; pastor, 484; provost marshal general, 443; shipping and convoys, 83; ships to (1710-14), 355; slave trade, amount and price, petitions, 202, 203, 203n., 204n., 223, 224, 224n., 276, 326; trade statistics (1703), 83, 84; troops at, estimates and accounts, 127n., 171, 240n., 274n.; warships at, 46n., 141n.; *see also* West Indies
Barbary powers, corsairs, 432
Bark, Irish duties, 515n.
Barker, Samuel (Scorie), committees, 128, 137
Barnard, John, committees, report, 456, 481, 498-500
Barnes, Abraham, testimony, 461
Barnstable, Eng., petition on Newfoundland, 105
Barnwell, John, Carolina agent, 388n.
Baron, Samuel, petitions, 266, 267, 413, 414
Barratry, transportation for, 494
Barrett, *Rev.* John, 485, 486
Barrier Treaty, viii, ix, 279, 309; and treaty of Vienna, 490
Barrington, John, committees, 397, 434
Barrow Harbor, Newfoundland, 39
Barwick, *Dr.* Peter, 62
Baskett, John, *Statutes at Large,* 443n.
Basnett, Richard, 401
Bath, N. C., pastor, 485n.
Bathurst, Allen (Peter), committee, 261; teller, 273
Bathurst, Benjamin, committee, 500
Bayard, Nicholas, trial, 21n.
Bay Bulls, Newfoundland, 39
Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, 39
Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, 39
Beaufort, Henry Somerset, *2d duke* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Beaufort, Henry Somerset, *3d duke* of, petition in behalf of, 363
Beaumont, *Sir* George, committee, 316; teller, 304
Beaver-skins, *see* Furs
Becher, John, petition, 284
Becket, *Rev.* William, 483
Beckford, Peter, on prize goods, 281
Bedmar, *Marqués* de, peace negotiations, 334, 335
Beekman, Gerrard, restitution, 11
Beer, George L., *Old Colonial System,* 30n.
Belcher, Andrew, 378
Belknap, Jeremy, *New Hampshire,* 253n.

Bell, Humphry, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Bell, Thomas, 56
Bellasis, *Sir* Henry, regiment, 209, 211, 214
Bellomont, Richard Coote, *earl* of, and military respites, 22, 72; regiment, 214
Benbow, *Adm.* John, and convoy, 19; death, 42n., 142n.
Benbow, Martha, pension, 142n.
Benjamin, H. M. S., 46n.
Bennet, William, teller, 194
Bennett, *Lt. Gov.* Benjamin, 142, 282n., 487
Bennett, Thomas, petition, 430
Benson, Robert, *see* Bingley
Bentinck, William, *see* Portland
Bere, Thomas, committees, 132, 199
Berealston, Eng., by-election, 392
Beresford, Richard, career, 388n.; petition, 388
Berkeley, *Bishop* George, Bermuda College, xx, 490, 491, 493, 494; in America, 490n.
Berkeley of Stratton, John, *1st baron*, Carolina charter, 115
Berkeley of Stratton, John, *3d baron*, Bahama proprietary, 125; chancellor of the Duchy, 239n.
Berkshire, Henry Bowes Howard, *earl* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Bermuda Islands, army agent, 142n.; college, plan and endowment, xx, 490, 491, 493, 494; grants of wrecks, 10; lieutenant governors, salary, 34, 142, 350n., 486-488; pastors, 484; promotion of straw plat, xx, 430-432, 478; troops at, estimates and accounts, 13, 62n., 100n., 127n., 146n., 207n., 222n., 239n., 275n., 282n., 298n., 300n., 308n., 330n., 331, 349n., 366, 382, 392, 406, 407, 427, 439, 445, 455, 470, 476, 488, 496
Berthon, Paul, 62n.
Bertie, James (Charles, Henry), committees, reports: Carolina Indian war, 360; mast trees, 261; rice, 456; salt, 500; smuggling, 459; tobacco trade, 304, 324, 331, 332, 336; petition, 363
Bertie, Montagu, *see* Abingdon
Betts, William, committee, 239
Bevois, John, petition, 413
Bevois, Thomas, petition, 413
Bevois, Will, petition, 413
Bideford, Eng., petitions: salt duties, 130n.; tobacco trade, 457
Bill, Charles, 126n.
Bills of exchange, Hunter's Palatine, 372, 373; Quebec expedition, vi, 368-373, 375-381, 383, 385-388, 390, 391n., 396n., 411, 417-420, 487
Bindon, *Earl* of, *see* Suffolk
Bing, *Sir* George, committees, 106, 150
Bingley, Robert Benson, *baron, chancellor of the exchequer*, committees, 106, 304, 324; instructions, 346; presents papers, 300, 316; treasury commission, 239n.
Birch, *Gov.* Edward, 3n., 18, 127
Birchfield, Maurice, on prize goods, 277, 278
Birmingham, Eng., petitions: colonial iron, 398, 399, 414; slave trade, 207n., 225n., 250n., 278n., 298n.
Bisse, Philip, *bishop* of St. Davids, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Blackmoore, Abraham, committee, 239
Blackwall, H. M. S., 46n., 56, 58
Bladen, Martin, committees: Carolina Indian war, 360; charter governments, 361; colonial iron, 397; Irish linen, 382; Leeward Islands relief, 419; naval stores, report, 409, 447, 479; rice, 456, 480; Spanish-American trade, 489; supply, 448; messenger, 416
Blakiston, *Gov.* Nathaniel, 20, 72
Blathwayt, William, Board of Trade, displaced, 140n.; Board of Trade reports, 2-6, 101; committees, 13, 88, 89, 106, 113, 114; secretary at war, displaced, 61n.
Blenheim, battle, 61n.
Bliss, Thomas, committee, 128
Blowfeld, Thomas, committees, 44, 88
Board of Trade, Cornbury case, 221; *Journal*, 83n.; Knight case, 401n.; members, 140n., 239n.; reports and papers: general, xx; (1702), 1-6; (1703), 13-40; (1704), 61, 63-85; (1707), 144, 145, 147, 148, 163-165; (1713, of report for 1697), 320; on back pay, 286, 291; on Bahamas, 127n., 146; on captures, 143n.; on Carolina church controversy, 126n.; on Carolina relief, 360n.; on charter governments, 6, 6n., 165, 170, 361n.; on convoys, 145, 149; on East India Co., 442; on fisheries and Newfoundland, 6, 6n., 100-104, 114, 127, 129, 428; on foreign coin in colonies, 170, 171, 188n., 194; on Irish linen, 42n., 52; on Jamaica regiment, 332; on Leeward Islands relief, 265, 267, 290-293, 389, 410, 418, 421, 446; on list of governors, 140; on mast trees, 436, 437; on money export, 394, 395; on naval stores, 237, 252-255, 397, 416; on negotiations, peace and trade, 302, 309-312, 343-347, 348n.; on Nova Scotian grants, 421-423; on Palatines, 258, 374; on piracy, 399-401; on rice, 480; on St. Christopher lands, 491, 492; on slave trade, 189, 190, 203, 204n., 223, 224, 246, 249n., 284-286, 325, 326; on tobacco trade, 334, 339-341
Bois (? Boys), *Capt.* ——, 157, 158
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, *viscount*, and Jamaica regiment, correspondence, 332; and peace and trade negotiations, correspondence, x, 325, 346-348; and slave trade, correspondence, 325, 146; army estimates, 62n., 146; committees, 132, 241; offices, 61n., 201n., 239n.; presents papers, 150, 276, 279, 284, 330
Bolton, Charles Pawlet, *2d duke* of, *lord lieutenant*, committees, reports: Carolina, 121; Irish linen, 55; naval affairs, 98, 143n., 152, 175, 177, 185-187; privateering, 144n.; speech, 530
Bonavista, Newfoundland, fishery, 39; French raid, 102; proposed port, 111
Bond, Denis, committees, 397, 408
Bond, Thomas, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Books, duties, 287n.
Boone, Christopher, petition, 118n.
Boone, Joseph, career, 388n.; Carolina petitions, 115-118, 120n., 123, 388

Booth, Langham, committee, 128; election to Commons, 460n.

Border outlaws, continuing act to restrain, 308, 309, 474n.

Borland, John, 378

Boscawen, Hugh, *see* Falmouth

Boston, Mass., Church of England minister, 485n.; fort, 25, 75; postal rates, 244, 245

Boteler, *Sir* Philip, committee, 128

Boulter, Jonathan, petition, 403, 404

Bounty, hemp, 447n.; Irish, on export of sail-cloth, 529n.; potash, 90n.; ship timber, masts, 89n., 254, 431n., 449; to colonial officials, 486; *see also* Naval stores

Bourbon dynasty, and Spain and colonies, viii-x, 161-163, 269-274, 283, 296, 297, 333, 355n.

Bowden, John, 512

Bowden, Margaret, Mrs. Baillie, 511

Bowler, *Capt.* Robert, testimony, 171, 174n., 178

Bowles, Tobias, testimony, 306, 345

Boyer, Abel, on assiento contract, 342n.; *Political State,* 5n.

Boyle, Henry, *chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of state,* and Palatines, 257; and peace negotiations, correspondence, 279; committees, report, 47, 87, 135, 150, 199; on Barrier Treaty, 279; on slave trade, 189; on Spanish commercial treaty, 347n.; presents papers, 205; term, 201n., 239n.

Boyle, Richard, *see* Shannon

Boys, *see* Bois

Bradford, Francis Newport, *earl* of, committee, 126

Bradley, Benjamin, petitions, 310n., 413; testimony, 434

Bradley, James, petitions, 310n., 413; testimony, 434

Bradshaigh, *Sir* Roger, committee, 500

Brain, James, petition, 413, 414

Bramston, *Dr.* George, testimony, 192, 201, 208n.

Brandy, duties and British distilling, 304, 312, 314; sale of seized, 492n.; smuggling, 396, 399, 432n., 481n., 537n.

Breda, H. M. S., 141n., 155

Bremen, linen trade, 383, 432; whaling, 473n.

Breton, Paul, 62n.

Brewer, John, committees, 86, 87, 94, 128, 133

Brewer, *Col.* Richard, regiment, 209, 211, 214

Bridge, *Com.* Timothy, on Newfoundland conditions, 111

Bridgeman, *Sir* Orlando, committee, 396

Bridgeman, 37

Bridger, John, surveyor of the woods, accusation against, displaced, 36n., 253n., 330; and naval stores, xi, 36n., 69, 148n., 252, 253, 254n.

Bridges, *see* Brydges

Bridgewater, Eng., slave-trade petition, 226n.

Bridgman, William, petition, 402, 403

Brigham, Clarence S., *British Royal Proclamations,* 37n.

Bright, *Capt.* Daniel, 157; testimony, 56

Brimston Hill, St. Christopher, fort, 31

Bristol, bishop of, *see* Robison, John

Bristol, Eng., petitions: Bermudian straw plat, 430; brandy duties, 304; colonial iron, 400, 411; Irish wool, 398; linen trade, 433; naval stores, 479; piracy, 453; prize goods, 131, 275, 280, 281, 284; slave trade, 195, 206, 207n., 223, 250n., 251, 278n., 298n.; tobacco trade, 299, 335, 451, 457

Bristol, Mass., Church of England minister, 484n., 485n.

Bristol, H. M. S., 153

Bristow, Robert, committees, 239, 456

British Museum, Additional Manuscripts, *Catalogue,* 365n., 368n.; Mackintosh Collections, 368n.

Brock, Robert A., *Documents on Huguenot Emigration,* 483n.

Broderick, ——, testimony, 193, 208n.

Brodrick, Alan, *Irish speaker,* on linen manufacture, 517

Brodrick, Thomas, committee, 382

Bromley, William (John, Clobery), and Spanish commercial negotiations, letter, 345; committees, 128, 132, 241, 397; presents papers, 333-335; secretary of state, 328n.; speaker, 239n.

Bronsdon, Thomas, petition, 413

Brookes, *Capt.* Cesar, prize money, 256

Brookes, Thomas, petition, 402, 403

Brookhaven, L. I., Church of England ministers, 484n., 485n.

Brown, Peter H., *Legislative Union of England and Scotland,* 129n.

Browne, William, petition, 413, 414

Bruce, James (Robert), teller, 96

Brudenell, George, *see* Cardigan

Brydges, James (George Rodney, John, William), committees, 12, 128, 130, 132, 209; presents papers, 14, 240; teller, 47, 209

Buchan, *Col.* Thomas, regiment, 511

Buck, William, 50n.

Buckingham and Normanby, John Sheffield, *duke* of, and debate on peace, 272; lord steward, 239n.; on parliamentary procedure, 270

Budge, Richard, 147n.; petition, 221

Bulteel, James, committees, 260, 331; teller, 137

Bunbury, *Sir* Henry, committees, 209, 337

Bunyard, James, petition, 402, 403

Burchett, Josiah, and ship-timber bounty, 254; presents papers, 44, 46, 50n., 222

Burgh, ——, presents papers, 521, 524, 525, 527, 528, 530

Burgoyn, ——, presents papers, 351

Burk, Richard, testimony, 193, 208n.

Burlington, N. J., Church of England minister, 486n.; postal rates, 244

Burlington, 9

Burnet, Gilbert, *bishop* of Salisbury (Sarum), on peace terms, 272; on Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 100

Burrell, Peter, teller, 468

Burridge, John, testimony, 58n.

Burslem, William, committee, 242

Burt, Edward, testimony, 58n

Bussard, David, petition, 413, 414

Butler, James, *see* Ormond

Butler, William, petition, 402, 403

Buttons, restriction on trade, colonial materials, xvi, 86
Buxton, John, petition, 413
Byam, *Lt. Gov.* Edward, 487
Byerley, Robert, committees, 239, 241, 300; teller, 46, 96
Byfield, Thomas, 36n., 69; petition, 118n.

Cacaonuts, duties, use, repeal, 357n., 472; from foreign colonies, enumeration, bill, 338, 339; Irish duties, bills, 532-536; Irish duties, revenue, 534n.-536n.; Jamaica trade, 80; produce of duties, 481; smuggling, 481n.
Cadd, Abraham, petition, 413
Caesar, Charles, committees, 137, 239, 241; teller, 273
Cairnes, *Sir* Alexander, grant, 422
Caledonia, 504n.; *see also* Darien Company
Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, 3n.
Calendar of Treasury Papers, 370n.
Calico, *see* Cotton cloth
Calvert, Charles, *see* Baltimore
Cameron, *Dr.* Henry, 509n., 511
Campbell, Archibald, *see* Islay
Campbell, Colin, accusation against, 109n.; on Newfoundland conditions, 110
Campbell, *Capt.* Colin, petition, 509, 511
Campbell, James, petition, 328, 356
Campbell, *Sir* James, committees, 397, 453, 492; teller, 468
Campbell, *Capt.* John, petition, 357
Campbell of Fonabb, *Lt. Col.* Alexander, petition, 504, 509
Campion, Henry, teller, 338
Canadian expedition, *see* Quebec expedition
Canary Islands, British trade, 345, 486
Canastagione, N. Y., fort, 21
Candie, ——, informer, 179
Candle, sale at, 88
Candles, duty, bill, 246
Canterbury, archbishop of, *see* Tenison, Thomas
Cape Breton Island, and French fishery, 317, 318; in negotiations, 355n., 349; memorial on, as menace, viii, 321-323
Cape Doré, N. S., land grant, 421-426
Capon, Peter, grant, 421-426
Carbonier Island, proposed port, 39, 111
Cardigan, George Brudenell, *3d earl* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Cards, export bonds, 418n.
Carkesse, Charles, presents papers, 314, 395
Carleton, *Baron, see* Boyle, Henry
Carlton, *Capt.* John, prize money, 323, 324
Carnegie, John, committee, 239
Carolina, and Acts of Trade, 3: annual slave-trade need, 204n.; Church of England ministers, 483n.-486n.; cochineal from, 352n.; established church controversy, xx, 115-126; French menace, 40; governor, 142; merchants before Lords, 171; money import, 395; naval-stores export, 255; proposed surrender of charter, xii, 361n.; proprietary petitions, 363-365; relief after Yamassee attack, xii, 359, 360, 388; rice trade, xx, 456, 480n.; Trott's right, 364n.; ships to (1710-14), 355; slave-trade petitions, 250, 287; troops at, estimates and accounts, 439, 440n., 445, 445n., 455, 470, 476, 488, 488n., 496; *see also* Proprietary colonies
Carpenter, Nathanael, petition, 328
Carpenters, wages in colonies, xvi, 304n.
Carroll, Bartholomew R., *Historical Collections of South Carolina,* 115n.
Cartagena, naval action off (1708), 256
Carter, Lawrence, committees, 357, 456
Carteret, Edward, committee, report, 434; election, 392n.
Carteret, John, *baron,* and bill against charter governments, 361n.; Bahamas proprietary, 125; Carolina church controversy, 120, 121, 122n.; lord lieutenant, 535n.; secretary of state, 439n.
Cartwright, Henry (Thomas), committee, 396
Cary, Anthony, *see* Falkland
Cary, John, petition, 304n.
Cary, Nathaniel, 75
Cary, Robert, petition, 413
Cary, Thomas, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Casco Bay, Me., fort, 26
Castlecomer, *Sir* Christopher Wansford, *viscount,* committees, 382, 396
Caswell, John, 487
Cater, John, committee, 361
Cave, *Sir* Thomas, committee, 261
Cavendish, William, *see* Devonshire
Cecil, Robert, Board of Trade report, 2-6
Cecilia, 315
Centurion, H. M. S., 46n.
Chalmers, George, *Opinions of Eminent Lawyers,* 337n.
Chamberlain, Francis, committee, 456; petition, 266, 267
Chamberlain, *Capt.* Peter, testimony, 164, 165, 170
Champante, *Sir* John [1], 372n.
Champante, John [2], New York agent, petition, 372
Chancellor of the Duchy, *see* Berkeley of Stratton
Chancellors of the exchequer, *see* Bingley, Robert; Boyle, Henry; (Irish) Gore, Sir Ralph; Harley, Robert; Onslow, Sir Richard; Oxford, Robert; Pratt, Sir John; Smith, John; Walpole, Sir Robert
Chancery, appeals from, 1, 2, 62, 489
Chandler, Richard, *House of Commons,* 446
Chandler, Thomas B., *Samuel Johnson,* 485n.
Channel Islands, drawback on tobacco for, 290n.
Channing, Edward, *United States,* 17n.
Chaplin, Charles, 57
Chapman, Thomas, committee, 261; petition, 403, 404
Charles VI., *emperor,* treaty of Vienna, 489n.
Charles, 137
Charleston, S. C., pastors, 486n.; postal rates, 245
Charter colonies, Board of Trade and suppression, 4, 26, 35, 148n., 165, 170; bills to abolish, xii, 113, 114, 361-365; emergent royal appointment of governors, 15, 16, 74, 77; salaries, 36; trade violations, piracy, 148n.; *see also* Proprietary colonies
Chauncy, William, petition, 411, 418

Chebucto, N. S., land grant, 423
Cheney, William, *lord*, 62
Chester, ——, testimony, 179
Chetwynd, John (Walter, William), Bahama joint-stock venture, 472n.; Board of Trade, letter, papers, 394, 397, 401, 422, 423, 428, 437, 491; committees, 339, 360, 361, 396, 448, 498
Chichester, Thomas Manningham, *bishop* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Child, Francis, committees, 456, 498, 500
Child's Play, H. M. S., 141n.
China wares, duties, bills, 86, 87, 89, 189, 212, 213, 216, 237
Chinnall, Thomas, petition, 402, 403
Chiswell, Charles, testimony, 306
Chocke, Alexander, presents papers, 446, 483
Chocolate, duties, bills (1705), 86, 87, 89; (1708), 189; (1709), 212, 213, 216; (1710), 237; Irish duties, bills, 532-536; Irish duties, revenue, 534n.-536n.; produce of duties, 481; prohibition of import, internal duties, 472, 473
Cholmondeley, Charles (John), committee, 242; messenger, 266
Cholmondeley, Hugh, *earl* of, office, 201n., 297n.
Churchill, John, *see* Marlborough
Churchill, William, committee, 261
Church of England, and Scottish Union, xxii, 129n., Carolina establishment controversy, 115-126; in danger, 100n.; Maryland establishment, 20; various colonial pastors, salary, 142n., 350n., 483-486; *see also* Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
Civil rights, of Scots, 86n.; of special free negroes, 259, 260; *see also* Habeas corpus
Clarendon, Edward Hyde, *1st earl* of, Carolina charter, 115, 364n., 388
Clarendon, Edward Hyde, *3d earl* of (*viscount* Cornbury), and military respites, 23; committes, 381, 404, 417, 426, 438; dissent on peace terms, 273, 274; governor, 142; *Hope* case, 147n., 221, 222; on New York conditions, 21, 22, 72, 74
Clarges, *Sir* Walter, 62
Clark, George N., "War Trade and Trade War", 150n.
Clark, *Rev.* John, 486
Clark, Samuel, on Hudson Bay, 309n.
Clark, Victor S., *History of Manufactures*, 397n.
Clarke, Thomas, petition, 402, 403
Clayton, William, and land grant, 426n.; committees, reports: distressed ships, 337; Newfoundland, 106, 109, 113, 128; Leeward Islands relief, 132; salt, 498; petition, 242
Cleland, William, petition, 109n.
Clerk, *Rev.* Moses, 483
Cleveland, *Capt.* William, 58
Cleverly Point, St. Kitts, fort, 31
Clifton Dartmouth Hardress, Eng., petitions: Leghorn trade, 430n.; Newfoundland, 108, 128
Cloth, duties, bill (1714), 343; *see also* Cotton cloth; East Indies; Linen; Sail-cloth; Wool
Coal, Cape Breton Island, 322; export duties, bills, 136, 195, 237, 238, 242, 243, 246, 343
Coatesworth, William, committees, 131, 132
Cobbett, William, *Parliamentary History*, 100n.
Cochineal, export duties, 346n.; import statistics, 351, 352; measures to relieve scarcity, 160, 176, 190, 308, 368, 369, 501; seized smuggled, 352: *see also* Dyes
Cock, *Sir* Charles, committee, 396
Cockburn, John, committees, 360, 361; presents papers, 374, 496
Cocoanuts, *see* Cacaonuts
Codrington, *Gov.* Christopher, expeditions, 3, 32; on defenses, 31; recall, 84
Coffee, duties, bills (1705), 86, 87, 89; (1708), 189; (1709), 212, 213, 216; (1710), 237; (1712), 294, 295; excise substitute for duties, bill (1724), 472-474; Irish duties, bills, 529, 532-536; Irish duties, revenue, 534n.-536n.; produce of duties, use, 357n., 481; sale of seized, 492n.; smuggling, 481n.; trade regulations, 408n.
Coinage, *see* Money
Colby, Thomas, presents papers, 371, 374
Coleman, William, petition, 402, 403
Colles, Richard, *Reports of Cases*, 2n.
Colleton, *Sir* John, Bahama proprietary, 125; Carolina church controversy, 120, 121, 122n.
Collings, *Rev.* Henry, 484
Colmore, Thomas, petitions, 352, 413
Colmore, William, committee, 397
Colonet, Newfoundland, French stages, 5n.
Colonies, committee to consider conditions, 239, 241: *see also* Assemblies; Charter; Councils; Courts; Estates; Governors; Military: Queen Anne's War; Trade; Transportation; sections and colonies by name
Colt, *Sir* Henry Dutton, committees, 128, 132, 133
Columbia University, *Studies*, 362n.
Colyear, David, *see* Portmore
Commerce, *see* Trade
Commissioners of the Customs, reports and papers: beaver skins, 447; book of rates, 47; cochineal, 351, 352, 369; export of Oriental goods, 428, 429; Irish linen, 42n., 52, 53; money export, 395; naval stores, 478, 482; outbound ships, 351, 352, 355; plantation products, 315n.; prize goods, 264, 268, 269, 275, 281; slave trade, 208, 223, 224; specific duties, 229; tobacco trade, 305-307, 332, 333, 458, 464, 465; whalebone, 471
Communication, *see* Post office
Communications and information for enemy, 78
Compton, George, *see* Northampton
Compton, George, committees, 498, 500
Compton, Henry, *bishop* of London, and Carolina church act, 119; and church in Maryland, 20; item for New England ministers, 142n.
Compton, James, *baron*, committee, 261
Compton, Spencer, and Palatines, 258; committees, 128, 132; Speaker, 349n., 455n.; teller, 195
Comptrollers of the household, *see* Cholmondeley, Hugh; Falmouth, Hugh; Mansell, Sir Thomas; Methuen, Paul
Comyns, John, committees, 86, 88, 239

Conduitt, John, committees, 456, 500; parliamentary journals, xxiii
Coningsby, Thomas, *baron* (*earl*), and Oxford, 367n.; committees: Carolina Indian war, 360; charter governments, 361; linen trade, 87; Newfoundland, 106; piracy, 137; privateers, 199; Scottish Union, 128; trade frauds, 133; on Quebec expedition, 367
Connecticut, and defense of frontier, 26, 74, 148n.; and Mohegan Indians, 77; and Quebec expedition, 371; Church of England ministers; 483n., 485n.; Dunmore's petition on charter-government bill, 362; governor, 142; threat of royal government, 4, 77; *see also* Charter colonies; New England
Connecticut Historical Society, *Collections*, 362n.
Connolly, William, committees, 518, 523
Contraband, Spanish trade, 175n.
Convoys, Admiralty's defense, Lords criticism and address, 166-170, 181-183, 185-187; and slave trade, 147n.; Anglo-Dutch agreement, 276; Board of Trade on 3, 19, 20, 28, 83, 147n., 148n., 149; complaints, hearings, bill (in Commons), iii, iv, 140, 141, 144, 148, 149, 152n., 160-162, 283; (in Lords), iv, 109n., 142, 143, 152-157, 159, 161n., 174n., 176n.; French capture, 78; graft, Kerr case, iv, 143n., 145, 148, 159-163, 165, 166, 171, 172, 174n., 175-177, 180, 181, 184; Newfoundland, 38, 77, 102, 107, 108, 112, 113, 128; of mainland trade with West Indies, 28; permitted exception, 147n.; reports, 222, 240, 274, 297
Conyers, John (Thomas), committees, reports: colonial conditions, 239; Leeward Islands relief, 260, 264; linen trade, 87; mast trees, 242; military forces, 41; naval stores, 87; Newfoundland, 128; piracy, 133; post office, 243, 245, 248; prize goods, 252; supply, 46-48, 50, 86-90, 95, 100, 101, 134, 135, 181, 183, 189, 240, 242, 246, 255, 290, 294, 320, 321, 324, 326, 327, 329, 331, 338, 339, 343; tobacco trade, 324, 332; trade frauds, 133; messenger, 97
Cooke, *Sir* Charles, Board of Trade letter on grant, 422, 423; presents Board of Trade papers, 400
Cookson, John, petition, 402, 403
Cooper, ——, argument, 2n.
Cooper, Thomas, *South Carolina Statutes at Large*, 188n.
Cooperage, Irish duty on staves, 515n.
Coote, Richard, *see* Bellomont
Cope, *Sir* John, teller, 304
Copley, *Sir* Godfrey, committee, 137
Copp, *Rev.* Jonathan, 484n.
Copper ore, from colonies, enumeration, 91, 92, 449n., 481
Corbett, Thomas, petition, 402, 403
Corbin, Thomas, testimony, 149, 157; tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Cordage, drawback on foreign, 130, 131, 174n.
Cordwent, Edward, testimony, 109n.
Corn, *see* Grain
Cornbury, Edward Hyde, *viscount*, *see* Clarendon
Corrance, Clement, committee, report, 313, 314
Corso, John, Kidd indemnity, 191-194, 201, 208, 209
Cossart, Noel, petition, 413, 414
Cotesworth, William, committee, 337
Cotton, John Hind (Rowland), committee, 239
Cotton, West Indian trade, 80, 84
Cotton cloth (calico), drawback on muslins, 329; duties, bills, (1705), 86, 87, 89; (1708), 189; (1709), 212, 213, 216; (1710), 237; prohibition of wear, petitions, bills, xiii, 433n., 434-436, 440-442
Coulson, Thomas, committee, 239
Councils, colonial, attendance, 147n.
Court, *Miss* M. F., acknowledgment to, xxiv
Courteney, *Sir* William, committee, 360; teller, 47
Courts, trial over seas, 518n.; *see also* Admiralty; Appeal; Chancery; Lawyers
Courts martial, in colonies, 334n.
Coutts, Thomas, petition, 118n.
Coventrey, Thomas, petition, 287
Coventry, William, committees, 239, 361
Coventry, H. M. S., captured, 48n., 78
Coward, William, testimony, 154, 158, 168, 182, 183
Cowper, Henry, committee, 87
Cowper, Spencer, committee, 199
Cowper, William, *baron* (*earl*), *lord chancellor*, and Kerr case, 159, 166; committee, 263; office, terms, 140n., 349n., 405n.; on peace terms, 272; on Spanish commercial treaty, 347
Cows, James, 81
Cox, *Rev.* James, 485
Cox, Samuel, acting governor, 487
Crabb, Isaac, petition, 489
Crabb, Lawrence, 489n.
Crabb, Sarah (Fletcher), Mrs. Meynell, 489n.
Craggs, James, committee, 409; presents papers, 392; on naval stores, 439n.; secretary of state, displaced, 405n., 439n.
Crane, James, petitions, 266, 267, 413, 414
Cranston, *Gov.* Samuel, and Dudley, 15; speech, 6n.
Craven, *Gov.* Charles, 359n.
Craven, William, *earl* of, Carolina charter, 115
Craven, William *2d baron*, Carolina church controversy, 120, 121, 122n., 123
Craven, William, *3d baron*, petition in behalf of, 363
Crawford, William Lindsay, *earl* of, petition, 512
Crawley, Richard, on Corso case, 191n.; presents papers, 193
Creanton, ——, prisoner of war, 174
Crediton, Eng., slave-trade petition, 298n.
Cressner, George, petition, 402, 403
Crimes, *see* Piracy; Punishment
Crisp, ——, presents papers, 224
Crisp, Charles, committee, 448; petition, 220n.
Crisp, *Sir* John, petition, 220n.
Crisp, Nicholas, and slave trade, 220n.
Crittenden, Charles C., "Surrender of Charter of Carolina", 115n.
Crookhaven, Ireland, charges for defenses, 163n.
Cross, John, 486

Crosse, *Lt.* John, petition, 443
Crosse, (*Sir*) Thomas, committees, 259, 330, 453
Crow, *Gov.* Mitford, appointment, 83n., 142
Crowcker, Joseph, petition, 413, 414
Cruisers, *see* Convoys
Cryer, Benjamin, 82n.
Culliford, William, report, 268, 269
Culverin, defined, 31n.
Cummings, Archibald, testimony, 111
Cunninghame, *Major* James, petition, 505
Curaçao, trade, 147n.
Curphey, *Rev.* Thomas, 485
Curzon, (*Sir*) John, committees, 456, 498; teller, 44
Curzon, Nathaniel, committees, 498, 500
Customs, one commission for Great Britain, 466: *see also* Commissioners of the Customs; Duties
Cutler, *Rev.* Timothy, 485
Cutlers, and slave trade, 204n.; enticing abroad, 408, 409
Cutts of Gowran, John, *baron*, grant, 11

Daily Courant, extract, 347n.
Dalrymple, *Sir* David, committee, 229
Danson, *v.* Trott, 365n.
Darien Company, additional privileges, bill, 503, 504; colony, English opposition, failure, 502, 504n.; indemnification, and Union, xxi, 187n., 356, 357, 506-509, 511-514; service at colony, petitions, suffering, payments, 504, 505, 506n., 509-512, 509n.
Darnall, *Sir* John, argument, 442n.
Dartmouth, William Legge, *1st earl* of, and French trade, correspondence, 311; and peace negotiations, correspondence, 302, 330n.; and Quebec expedition, correspondence, 376n., 387; Board of Trade reports, 2-6, 63-85; secretary of state, 239n.
Dartmouth, Eng., slave-trade petition, 223n.
Dashiell, T. Grayson, *Conventions and Councils in Diocese of Virginia*, 483n.
Davenant, Charles, on slave trade, 203n.; *Political and Commercial Works*, 203n.
Davenant, Henry, 257
Davenport, Frances G., *European Treaties*, 270n.; *Guide to MS. Materials*, 327n.
Davers, *Sir* Robert, committees and reports: Carolina Indian war, 360; charter governments, 361; colonial conditions, 239; East India goods, 43; free ships, 130; Leeward Islands relief, 294; mast trees, 241, 261; Newfoundland, 106, 128; piracy, 453, 456; prize goods, 264, 265, 277, 278, 280, 281, 289; slave trade, 288, 300; tobacco trade, 331; teller, 96, 194, 302, 316
Davis Strait, whale fishery, 493
Dawkins, William, petition, 413, 414; tobacco-duties proposal, 307n.
Dawney, Henry, *see* Downe
Daynes, *Sir* William, committees, 132, 396
Deal Castle, H. M. S., 141n.
Debts, in Spanish America, 345n.; stay law and immigration, 148n.
De Butts, *Rev.* Laurence, 484
Dee, Henry, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Deerfield, Mass., raid, 73
Deer skins, specific duty, 478
Defenses, Bahamas, 148n.; Barbadian export duties, 147n., 163, 165; colonial accounts, 1n., 62n., 407n., 427n., 428n., 440n., 445n., 455n., 488n., 495n.; colonial in Queen Anne's War, intercolonial duty, 3, 4, 21-26, 72, 74-76, 147n., 164; colonial merchants and Crookshaven, 163n.; Newfoundland, 38, 77, 101, 103, 109n., 112; reservation in land grants, 422, 423, 425; West Indies, 30-33, 113n., 163, 164: *see also* Army
Defoe, Daniel, *History of the Union*, 129n.
Degrave, John, petition, 7-9
De Gray, *Sir* William, *attorney general*, on colonies and ship-relief act, 337n., 394n.
De la Conseillere, Benjamin, petition, 266, 267
Delafaye, ——, 442
Delaware, Penn and confirmation of claim, 16, 17; various Church of England ministers, 483n.-485n.; *see also* Proprietary colonies
Delaware River, fishery and salt import, xvi, 498-501
De la Warr, John, *6th baron*, committee, 263; dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
De la Warr, John, *7th baron*, committees, 490, 494
De Line, Ward, petition, 413
Dell, *Rev.* Thomas, 483
Dell, William, on parliamentary news, xxiii
Del Rosario, Simon, 192
Denbigh, Basil Feilding, *earl* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Denmark, colonial neutral trade, 29
Deptford, H. M. S., 141n.
Deserters, trial in colonies, 334n.
Devonshire, William Cavendish, *2d duke* of (*marquess* of Hartington), *lord steward*, committees, 87, 106, 263; term of office, 239n.
Dias, Isaac, testimony, 193, 208n.
Dice, export bonds, 418n.
Dictionary of National Biography, 490n.
Diffenderfer, Frank R., on Palatines, 253n.
Dilke, *Lt. Gov.* Charles, 487
Disney, *Col.* Henry, regiment, 443
Diston, Josiah, committees, 360, 369
Dobbins, ——, argument, 2n.
Docminique, Paul, 3n.; Bahama joint stock company, 472n.; committees: Carolina Indian war, 360; charter governments, 361; colonial conditions, 239; colonial iron, 396; rice, 456; supply, 448; teller, 302
Documentary History of the State of New York, 253n.
Documents relative to Colonial History of New York, 21n.
Dodd, Samuel, argument, 196n.
Doddington, George, committees, 239, 493
Dolben, *Sir* Gilbert, committees, reports: Leeward Islands relief, 132; linen trade, 87, 89, 92; mast trees, 241; negro rights, 260; treaty of Utrecht, 303, 304
Dolben, John, committees, reports, 145n., 150, 199, 217, 218, 234; messenger, 195n.
Dolliffe, *Sir* James, attends Lords, 345

Dolphin, H. M. S., 141n.
Dolphin, slaver, 147n.
Don, Paul, petition, 413
Donnan, Elizabeth, *Documents on Slave Trade,* 202n.; on South Sea Company, xxn.
Dormer, Fleetwood, messenger, 260
Doucet, John, grant, 421-426
Doughty, Arthur G., *Canada,* 173n.
Douglas, *Capt.* Andrew, 157
Douglas, George, committee, 239
Douglas, James, *see* Queensberry
Douglas, James, grant, 422
Douglas, Walter, letter, 286
Douglass, William, *Currencies of British Plantations,* 188n.
Dove, *Capt.* Francis, 3n.
Dowdswell, Richard, committee, 106
Dowell, *Capt.* Josiah, 157
Downds, William, *jr.,* petition, 413, 414
Downe, Henry Dawney, *viscount,* committee, 397
Doyley, Charles (?), testimony, 306
Drake, *Sir* William, committee, 128; messenger, 98
Drawback, *see* Rebates
Dreadnought, H. M. S., 46n., 81
Drew, Francis, committees, report, 353, 456
Drugs, colonial import, 216n.; drawback, 238; duties, bills, continuance, 86, 87, 89, 189, 212, 213, 216, 237, 294, 295, 372n.; specific duties, 477, 478; West Indian trade, 80, 84
Drummond, Elizabeth (Maxwell), petition, 505n.
Drummond, Jean, petition, 505n.
Drummond, *Capt.* Robert, 505n.
Dublin, recorder of, *see* Forster, John
Dublin, petitions on duties, 515n., 522
Ducasse, Jean B., Graydon's encounter, 42n., 50n., 55-59
Dudley, John, 9
Dudley, *Gov.* Joseph, 142; Acadian expedition, 147n.; and privateers, 25; and Quebec expedition, 147n., 164, 165, 378, 379, 383, 385, 386; and Rhode Island, 3, 14, 15, 76, 113n.; Mohegan Indian commission, 77; on mast trees, 254; on war conditions, 23-26, 73, 74, 147n.
Dudley, *Sir* Mathew, and naval stores, 36n., 69, 98n.; committee, 87; report on prize goods, 268, 269; teller, 47
Duke of Hamilton, 509n.
Dummer, Edmond, packet service, xiv, 4, 38n.
Dummer, Jeremiah, and bill against charter governments, 361n., 362n.; and colonial iron, xvii, 412n., 420, 431n.; and Nova Scotia land grant, 422n.; *Defence of the New England Charters,* 361n.; on Quebec expedition finances, 376-378
Dunbar, *Col.* David, surveyor of the woods, 253n.
Dunckley, Robert, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Duncomb, Edward (Francis, Thomas), committee, 242; teller, 316
Dundee, slave-trade petition, 207n.
Dunkirk, in War of the Spanish Succession, 323
Dunkirk, H. M. S., 141n.
Dunnack, Henry E., *Maine Forts,* 26n.
Duplin, George Haye, *viscount,* committee, 239
Duport, Stephen, petition, losses, 206n., 328
Dutch East India Company, and Ostend Company, 496
Dutch West India Company, and Ostend Company, 496; protest, 64
Duties (customs, supply, tonnage and poundage), bills: candles (1711), 246; coal export, continuance (1707), 136; (1708), 195; (1710), 237, 238; (1711), 242, 243, 246; coffee and other drinks and materials, continuance and revision (1705), 86, 87, 89; (1708), 189; (1709), 212, 213, 216; (1710), 237; (1712), 294, 295; (1724), 472-474; coinage (1716), 372; East India goods, calico, continuance (1707), 134, 135; (1708), 183, 184; (1709), 213, 216; (1710), 237; East India goods for re-export (1705), 88-90, 93-96; free list, conditions (1716), 369; (1717), 391; (1722), 447-450; (1724), 474, 475; (1726), 493; furs and skins (1711), 255, 256; (1712), 295; (1722), 448, 452; linen, export, free list (1717), 383-385, 387, 391; liquors, continuance and revision (1705), 86, 89; (1706), 107; (1707), 134, 135; (1709), 213, 216; (1710), 237, 238; snuff (1710), 231; (1726), 492, 493; specific for ad valorem (1725), 476-478; spices and other goods, changes (1705), 86, 87, 89; (1708), 189; (1709), 212, 213, 216; (1710), 229, 237; (1722), 449, 450, 452; stamps (1709), 214; (1711), 264n.; tobacco and other goods, continuance (1707), 134, 135; (1708), 183, 184; (1709), 213, 216; (1710), 230; (1711), 265n.; tonnage and poundage, continuance and revision (1704), 46-50; (1705), 88-90, 93-101; (1707), 134-136; (1708), 181, 184, 195; (1709), 210, 215, 216, 219; (1710), 237; (1711), 242, 246; various additional (1714), 343, 344; whalebone, continuance (1707), 134, 135; (1708), 184; (1710), 230, 237, 238; books and other printed matter, 287n.; brandy and home distilling, 304, 312, 314; colonial revenue, use, 11, 30-33, 113n., 147n., 163, 165, 171, 350n., 482; colonial bonds, 238; dice and cards export bonds, 418n.; export, in French part of St. Kitts, vi, 85; foreign iron, 49; goods destroyed after payment, 352, 357, 358; hemp and cordage, 130, 131, 174n.; interest on bonds, 320, 326; Irish, on coffee and other drinks, 532-536; Irish, on dyes, 522, 523; Irish, on molasses, 517, 531-533; Irish, on iron and staves, 515; Irish, on tobacco and other goods, 516-536; Irish bills for securing payment, 523n., 525n.; Irish free list for British linen, 530; Irish revenue, 515, 519-522, 524, 525, 527, 528, 530, 531, 533-536; on Irish wool yarn, 398; on prize goods, bonds, problem, 131, 216n., 220, 240, 241, 252, 256, 261-269, 275, 277, 278, 280-282, 284, 289, 290, 307, 313, 314, 320; on salvage, 408n.; salt, export to colonies, 45, 130, 237, 238, 264n., 498-501; Scottish

salt export after Union, 513; slave trade, 208; sugar, continuance as relief measure, 133; tobacco problems, proposed reduction, 298, 299, 304-307, 321, 324, 326, 330-332, 335-337, 408, 447, 451, 456-458, 460-469; use, 215, 216, 219, 237, 238, 357n.; *see also* Commissioners; Smuggling; Tonnage; Trade; articles by name
Dyes and dyeing, colonial, 6, 6n.; drawback, 238; dyers and slave trade, 204n., 207n., 228n.; exception from additional tonnage and poundage, 88; free list, bill, 447-450; Irish duties, 522, 523; specific duties, 478; West Indian trade, 80, 83; *see also* Cochineal; Indigo; Logwood
Dyott, Richard, committee, 242

Eales, Bernard, petition, 413, 414
Earl, H. M. S., 46n.
Earle, Giles (John, Joseph), committees, 396, 397, 453, 498, 500; *see also* Erle
East India Company, and bill against calico, 44, 45; and bill to promote trade to America, 195, 196n., 197n., 198, 199; and Darien Company and Union, 513; and Madagascar slave trade, xix, 442, 493, 498n.; and South Sea Company, 427n.; promotion, bill, 442
East India goods, bill against, 41, 43-48, 50; colonial trade through England only, 442, 443n.; drawback to Ireland, 329; duties, continuance (1707), 134, 135; (1710), 237, 238; duties, use, 230; duties on re-exportation, bill, 88-90, 93-96; export accounts, smuggling, 428, 429; in West Indies, 6; via Mediterranean ports, 430; *see also* preceding title
East New Jersey, surrender to crown, 3, 16; *see also* New Jersey; Proprietary colonies
Ecclesiastical Records of New York, 23n.
Economic History Review, 150n.
Eden, John, committee, 397
Edenton, N. C., pastor, 485n.
Edinburgh, slave-trade petitions, 205n., 231n.
Edmingston (Edmostoune), Patrick, petition, payment, 356, 511
Edmunds, Benjamin, 377, 380
Ednem, *Laird* of, 511
Edon, *Sir* Robert, committees, 242, 280
Edwards, Francis (Samuel, Thomas), committee, 456
Egleston, John, argument, 442n.
Ehe (Ehl, Oehl), *Rev.* John James, 485
Eliot, Edward, committee, 239
Elking, Henry, *Greenland Trade*, 473n.
Elkins, Robert, petition, 402, 403
Ellis, William, petition, 413, 414
Ellys, Richard, committee, 456
Elton, *Sir* Abraham, committee, 456
Elton, Abraham, testimony, 462; committee, 480
Engineers, colonial service, 1n.
England, Benjamin, committee, 128
English Channel, captures and convoys and cruisers, 141, 152-154, 157, 167n., 168, 183
English Harbor, Newfoundland, 39
English Historical Review, 495n.
Enumerated goods, copper ore, 449n., 481; from foreign colonies, 338, 339; furs, 452; grain proposed, 482; in Nova Scotia land grant, 425; molasses, 96; rice, removal, 96, 456, 480
Equillier, prize, 141n., 170n.
Erle, *Lt. Gen.* Thomas (Joseph), committees, 88, 300; troops, back pay, 210n., 214; *see also* Earle
Established church, *see* Church of England
Estates, bill against French claimants, 236, 237; colonial, controversy, 81, 82; deaths in colonies, 171n.; royal grant, heir failing, 11
Estwick, William, petition, 403, 404
Evans, *Capt.* John, 81
Evans, *Lt. Gov.* John, 18, 142; career, 18n.
Ewer, Charles, petition, 402, 403
Excellent, 284, 289
Excise, duties, bills, 136, 229; frauds, 480, 481
Exeter (Exon), Eng., petitions: French trade, 249, 309, 310; Leghorn trade, 430; Newfoundland, 107; slave trade, 204n., 225n., 250n., 282n., 298n.
Exeter Merchant, parliamentary news, xxiii
Exeter Post-Boy, parliamentary news, xxiii
Expedition, H. M. S., 56, 141n.
Experiment, H. M. S., 46n., 155, 171, 172, 175, 178, 180
Eyles, *Sir* John, committee, 475
Eyre, John (Robert), committee, 128
Eyre, Robert, *solicitor general*, committees, 216, 229, 231; office, 201n.
Eyres, Samuel, petition, 323

Factor, 147n.
Fairborn, *Sir* Stafford, committee, 106
Falconer (Falkner), John, petition, 310n.; testimony, 306; tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Falkland, Anthony Cary, *viscount*, 62
Falkland, Rebecca, *countess*, 62
Falkland, H. M. S., chaplain, 483; prize, retaken, 141n., 153, 168, 170n.
Falmouth, Hugh Boscawen, *viscount*, *comptroller of the household*, committees, 106, 128, 239, 350, 360, 396, 397; presents papers, 401; teller, 13
Falsities of Private Traders to Africa, 204n.
Faneuil, Andrew, and Quebec expedition supplies, vi, 380, 381
Farrer, William, committees, reports: charter governments, 361; cochineal, 501; coinage, 372; colonial conditions, 239; convoys, 161; expiring laws, 353, 407; Leeward Islands relief, 217; mast trees, 261; prize goods, 220; public frauds, 437; rice, 456; salt, 498, 500; slave trade, 287, 288, 295; supply, 210, 215, 216, 220, 229-231, 349, 356, 357, 382, 390, 393, 418, 428, 439, 446-449, 455, 470, 472-474, 476, 491-493, 497, 500; tobacco trade, 408; whale fishery, 475; report on New York troops, 48, 49
Farrington, *Sir* Richard, committees, 239, 261, 360
Farrington, Thomas, committee, 239
Fawcett, James, half-pay, 349n.
Fawler, ——, presents paper, 297

Feilding, Basil, *see* Denbigh
Fellowes, William, messenger, 200
Fellows, Thomas, petition, 402, 403
Felons, *see* Transportation
Ferdinando, *Capt.* ——, pirate, 137
Ferrers, Robert Shirley, *earl,* committee, 98; motion, 270
Ferrier, Richard, committees, 299, 300, 312; messenger, 316; teller, 316
Ferryland, Newfoundland, fishery, 39; French raid, 102; proposed port, 111
Field, John, 362
Finch, Charles, *see* Winchilsea
Finch, Daniel, *see* Nottingham
Finch, Heneage, *see* Guernsey
Finch, Heneage, teller, 302
Finnie, *Rev.* Alexander, 486
Fire, London (1715), 352n.
Fisher, Ruth A., acknowledgment to, xxiv
Fisheries, and French wines, 247, 249; and Nova Scotia land grants, 422n., 423, 425; Cape Breton and French, 317, 318, 321-323; colonial, and salt duties, 45n., 498-501; English monopoly, 310n.; trade and French treaty, 301n., 303, 309n.-311n., 317-319; *see also* Newfoundland; Whale
Fitz-Roy, Charles, *see* Grafton
Fitz-Roy, George, *see* Northumberland
Five Nations, *see* Iroquois
Flavell, *Capt.* ——, testimony, 208
Flax, promotion of colonial, bill, 431, 434
Fletcher, Andrew, *Political Works,* 502n.
Fletcher, *Gov.* Benjamin, land grants by, 148n.; military petition, 8
Fletcher, George, 489n.
Fletcher, Mary, pension, 142n.
Fletcher, Sarah, Mrs. Crabb, Mrs. Meynell, 489n.
Fletcher, *Rev.* Thomas, 484
Flour, *see* Grain
Foley, Thomas (Edward, Richard), committees, 132, 239, 456; teller, 47
Forbes, Duncan, lord president of court of session, on neglect of records, xxiii
Ford, Philip, 362n.
Foreign representatives, of Darien Company, 503
Foreman, Luke, petition, 403, 404
Forests, *see* Mast trees; Naval stores; Surveyor
Forster, John, *recorder* of Dublin, committees, 517, 521
Forward, Jonathan, testimony, 436
Fountain, *Rev.* Francis, 483
Fowey, H. M. S., 46n.
Fowler, Christopher, petition, 10, 118n.
Fowler, Thomas, petition, 402, 403
Fox, Charles, teller, 194
Fox, Daniel, petition, 413
Fox, J., presents papers, 389, 393
Fox, H. M. S., 158
France, and Anglo-Spanish crisis (1718), 406; and Spanish-American trade, 349, 390, 391; Cape Breton and fisheries, 317, 318, 321-323; smuggled cochineal from, 352n.; tobacco trade, 207, 211; wines, 247, 249; *see also* Brandy; Newfoundland; Queen Anne's War
Frances, *Capt.* Josiah, 98
Francia, Peter, testimony, 193, 208n.
Francia, Simon, petition, 315
Frankland, (*Sir*) Thomas, committees, 241, 245
Franks, William, testimony, 461
Fraser, Alexander C., *George Berkeley,* 490n.
Frecker, Mark, presents papers, 482, 489, 497
Freeman, Ralph, committees, 239, 241
French and Devon, petition, 414
Fulham Manuscripts, 483n.
Furs, duties, bills, drawback, 255, 256, 295, 448, 452; customs account, 447; enumerated goods, 452; French duties, 310n.

Gage, Thomas, *viscount,* committee, 453
Galdy, Laurence, memorial, 310
Gale, Roger, teller, 194
Gallowsheills, *Laird* of, 511
Galpine, *Rev.* Calvin, 483
Gape, Samuel, testimony, 56
Garbling spices, complaint, bill, 174, 175, 179, 180
Gardner, George, petition, 413
Gardner, Jonathan, petition, 413
Garzia, *Rev.* John, 485, 486
Gautier (Gualtier), Henry, memorial, 310n.
Gaylard, *Dr.* Joseph, 62n.
Gee, Joshua, *British Merchant,* 362n.; grant, 422; petition, 362; testimony, 434; *Trade and Navigation,* 362n.
George I. of England, death, 501; speeches, 405, 444; *see also* Addresses
George of Denmark, *prince consort,* and colonial courts of admiralty, 68, 76; and convoys, reply, Lords' criticism and address, iv, 153, 155, 166-170, 181-183, 185-187; and force at Jamaica, 79; and French privateers, 163; and trade with the enemy, 66; naval accounts, 42
George, Kidd's seizure, 192
Georgia, Church of England minister, 484n.
Germany, linen trade, 383, 432; tobacco production, 305n.; *see also* Prussia
Gertruydenburg, negotiations, 302
Gibbon, Philip, committees, 361, 453, 498
Gibraltar, army estimates and accounts, 366, 366n., 382, 392, 406, 407n., 427, 428, 439, 440, 445, 455, 456, 470, 470n., 471, 476, 476n., 488, 488n.; capture, 61n.; in crisis of 1727, 495; in peace negotiations, 297
Gibson, *Sir* John, 246n.
Gilberts, John, petition, 413, 414
Gilligan, Manuel Menasses, 347
Gillis, John, 1, 2
Ginger, West Indian trade, 80, 84; *see also* Spices
Glasgow, petition on smuggling, 399
Glover, John, grants, 11
Godfrey, Peter, committees, reports: army debentures, 417; Carolina Indian war, 394; Leeward Islands relief, 419, 420; piracy, 453; rice, 456
Godin, D., petition, 413
Godin, John, petition, 413, 414
Godin, Stephen, petition, 413, 414

Godolphin, Francis, *earl* of, on Spanish trade, 297

Godolphin, Sidney, *earl* of, *lord high treasurer,* and assiento profits, 342; committees, 55, 263; displaced, 239n.; in proceedings on Union, 512, 514; on Leeward Islands relief, 216; on promoting privateering, 144

Goffe, *Sir* Richard, committees, 453, 498

Gold Frigate, 157

Goode, Barnham, 85

Goode, Katherine, 85

Goodwin, Daniel, *MacSparren Diary,* 483n.; Updike's *Episcopal Church,* 483n.

Goodwin (Gooding), *Rev.* John, 485

Gore, *Sir* Ralph, *chancellor of the exchequer (Irish)*, committees, reports, 528, 530, 531, 533-535

Gore, William (Thomas), committees, 456, 498, 500

Goring, Harry, committee, 242

Gosport, H. M. S., captured, 46n., 141n., 153, 168, 169, 170n.

Gosselin, Auguste, *Saint-Vallier,* 173n.

Gould, Edward, testimony, 159n.

Gould, (*Sir*) Nathanael, committees, 137, 360, 396, 448, 467, 500

Gould, Thomas, petition, 118n.

Gouldnay, Henry, petition, 362

Gourdons, F., petition, 413, 414

Governors, colonial acting, 147n.; and courts of admiralty, 68; appointments and instructions, 20, 72, 78, 83n., 84; emergent royal appointment in charter colonies, 15, 16, 74, 77; ineligible for Commons, 114; lists, 140, 142; salaries and presents, 25, 32-35, 74-76, 113n., 147n.; *see also* colonies by name

Gowen, John, testimony, 463

Gracedieu, *Sir* Bartholomew, testimony, 58n.

Graft, *see* Convoys

Grafton, Charles Fitz-Roy, *duke* of, lord lieutenant, 533n.

Graham, James, 509, 511

Graham, John, 509n., 511

Grahme, Henry, committee, 137

Grain, prohibition of export, bill, 222n.; proposed enumeration, 482; Virginia production, 306

Grand Canary, prize, 141n., 170n.

Grantham, Richard, committee, 361

Grants, colonial (1688-1703), 9-11; Nova Scotia land, 421-426

Granville, *Sir* Bevill, complaints against, xx, 82, 105, 106, 108, 109, 112n.; instructions, 30; recall, death, 83n., 106n.

Granville, George, *see* Lansdowne

Granville, John, *baron,* Bahama proprietary, 125; Carolina church controversy, 118-121, 122n., 123

Graves, John, Bahama petitions, v, 125, 126, 127n., 146, 413, 414

Graydon, John, West Indian cruise, inquiry and decision, iv, v, 42, 44, 50n., 55-61

Greaves, John, petition, 413, 414

Greenhill, *Capt.* ——, 401

Green Island, Newfoundland, 39

Greenland, new whale-fishery company, inquiry, xix, 436-438

Green's Pond, Newfoundland, 39

Greenwich, H. M. S., 141n., 156, 169

Gregory, George, committee, 500

Grenada, as French possession, 323; *see also* West Indies

Greville, Doddington, petition, 363

Grey, Henry, *see* Kent

Grey, Ralph, *lord,* and defenses, 30

Grey, Thomas, *see* Stamford

Greyhound, privateer, 131

Griffin (Griffith), ——, 119, 122n.

Grimes, ——, 119

Grosvenor, *Sir* Richard, committee, 397

Grove, Sylvanus, petition, 362

Grubet, *Laird* of, 504n.

Guadeloupe, expedition against, 32, 62n.; privateers, 147n.; *see also* West Indies

Guardland, H. M. S., 169

Guerard, David, petition, 413

Guernsey, Heneage Finch, *baron,* committees, 263, 360, 396; on peace terms, 270

Guernsey, H. M. S., 46n.

Guilford, Francis North, *baron,* Board of Trade reports, 309, 320, 325, 339-341, 344, 346; petition, 361

Gulston, Richard, teller, 88

Gun-makers, and slave trade, 204n., 228n., 250n.

Gwyn, Francis, Board of Trade reports, 286, 290, 292, 293; committees, 239, 294; secretary at war, presents papers, 330

Habeas corpus, Irish bills, xv, 516, 518, 520, 521, 524, 525, 528

Hackett, Robert, petition, 413, 414

Hackshaw, Robert, petition, 118n.

Hale, *Sir* Charles, teller, 316

Hales, *Sir* Thomas, committees, 361, 500

Half Moon, N. Y., fort, 21

Halifax, Charles Montagu, *baron* (*1st earl* of), committees, reports: Bahamas, 126; Barbadian export duties, 165; Carolina, 121; foreign corn, 187, 188; mast trees, 263; privateering, 144n., 145, 150; on peace terms, 272; on Spanish commercial treaty, 347, presents address, 163n.

Halifax, William Saville, *marquess* of, impeachment, 271n.

Halifax, Eng., petition on tobacco trade, 211n.

Hallam, Nicholas, 113n.

Halsey, Edmund, committee, 397

Hamburg, linen trade, 45n., 53, 234, 235, 383, 432; whaling, 473n.

Hamilton, Alexander, prize agent, 147n.

Hamilton, Andrew, post office, xiv, 3n., 10n.

Hamilton, *Lord* Archibald, letters, 332

Hamilton, *Gov.* Walter, 142, 487

Hampden, Richard, committees, reports, 132, 199, 236, 350, 397, 433, 434

Handasyd, Thomas, and duties on English liquors, 147n.; governor, appointment, 59n., 78, 142; on slave trade, 326; regiment, back pay, 13, 62n., 100n., 127n., 146n., 164, 207n., 209, 212, 214, 298n., 308n., 339

Hanmer, *Sir* Thomas, committees, 128, 282, 301, 360; Speaker, 328n.
Hanover, treaty of, Dutch accession, 495-497
Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, 39
Harbor Maine, Newfoundland, 39
Harcourt, *Sir* Simon, (*viscount*), *attorney general, lord chancellor, lord keeper, solicitor general,* committees: colonial conditions, 239; convoy, 161; linen trade, 87; mast trees, 261; naval stores, 87; supply, 47, 87, 88, 101; delivers message, 274; offices, 140n., 201n., 239n., 297n.; opinions, 14, 69, 82, 126n.
Hardwicke, *Earl* of, *see* York, Sir Philip
Hardy, *Sir* Thomas, 153, 175n., 176n.
Hare, Thomas, 348
Harkness, D. A. E., "Opposition to Commercial Treaty of Utrecht", 304n.
Harlaw, *Rev.* Andrew, 484
Harley, Abigail, 367n.
Harley, Edward, (*lord*), *auditor,* and papers on Quebec expedition, 368; committees, 239, 261, 304, 332, 396; letters to, 439n.; "Memoirs of the Harley Family", 368n.
Harley, Robert, *see* Oxford and Mortimer
Harley, Thomas, on South Sea Company, 439n.
Harman, Elizabeth, pension, 142n.
Harman, H. M. S., 46n.
Harris, Richard, memorials and testimony, 58n., 302, 310, 404; slave-trade proposals, 228, 232, 233, 326
Hart, *Gov.* John, 486, 488
Hart, Percival, committee, 239
Hart, 9
Hartington, *Marquess* of, *see* Devonshire
Harvard College, Bishop Berkeley, 490n.
Harvey, Edward (William), committee, 242
Hatley, Benjamin, petition, 413; tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Hatley, George, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Hats, Bermudian straw plat, 430-432, 478
Hatton, William, *viscount,* dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Haversham, *Sir* John Thompson, *baron,* on French naval successes, 144n.
Hawke, H. M. S., 141n.
Hawkins, Ernest, *Missions of the Church of England,* 484n.
Hawkins, John, petition, 403, 404
Hawles, *Sir* John, argument, 122; committee, 137
Haws (Hawys), William, 379, 386
Hay, *Sir* Robert, 511
Hay, William, *see* Kinnoull
Hay, *Lt. Col.* William, petition, 505n.
Haye, George, *see* Duplin
Haynes, Christopher, petition, 266, 267
Hazard, Samuel, *Pennsylvania Archives,* 501n.
Hazardous, H. M. S., 156, 169
Heathcote, *Sir* Gilbert, committees: American trade, 150; cochineal, 190; colonial iron, 396; convoys, 161; Newfoundland, 106; naval stores, 87; piracy, 137, 453; prize goods, 220; slave trade, 217, 234; transportation, 491; remarks on naval stores, 446
Heathcote, John, committee, 397
Heathcote, Samuel, 175n.
Hector, H. M. S., 141n.
Hedges, *Sir* Charles, *secretary of state,* and trade with the enemy, 66; Board of Trade report, 164; committees, 87, 113, 132, 294; displaced, 127n.
Hedworth, John, committee, 397
Hegus, George, petition, 266, 267
Hemp, promotion of colonial, 431, 434, 447n.
Henderson, Abraham, testimony, 463
Hening, William W., *Statutes at Large,* 72n.
Henley, Anthony (Henry), committee, 239
Herbert, ——, and Kerr case, 178
Herbert, Philip, committee, 137; testimony, 58n.
Herbert of Chirbury, Henry, *5th baron,* Board of Trade, report, 140n., 171; committees, reports, 12, 143, 161
Herne, Frederick (Nathaniel, Thomas), committees, 128, 137, 239, 240
Herne, Joseph, committees, 360, 453
Heron, ——, on Royal African Company, 309
Hertford, Algernon Seymour, *earl* of, committee, 285
Hertz, Gerald B., "England and the Ostend Company", 495n.
Hewett, *Rev.* Richard, 486n.
Hext, Edward, petition, 413, 414
Heysham, Robert (William), committees: American trade, 150; cochineal, 369; colonial conditions, 239; colonial iron, 396; colonial promotion, 434; convoys, 161; Leeward Islands relief, 132; mast trees, 261; naval stores, 447; Newfoundland, 106; piracy, 137, 453; Quaker affirmation, 350; slave trade, 217, 234, 288, 300; smuggling, 396; supply, 448; transportation, 394; tobacco trade, 331, 332, 408; teller, 96, 302
Hiccocks, John, messenger, 197
Hicks, John, committee, 132
Hides and skins, duties, bills, 255, 256, 295; Jamaica trade, 80; specific duties, 478; *see also* Furs
Higginson, Richard, petition, 413, 414
High commissioner in Scotland, *see* Queensberry
Highgate, Ralph, grant, 11
Hill, Edward, on tobacco trash, 334
Hill, *Gen.* John, and Quebec expedition finances, v, 376, 378, 385; delivers papers, 300; Journal, 376n.; regiment, 443
Hill, Richard, presents papers, 166
Hinchinbroke, Edward Richard Montagu, *viscount* (*earl* of Sandwich), committee, 453
Historical Manuscripts Commission, *Fourteenth Report,* 502n.; *Eleventh Report,* 495n.; *Portland Manuscripts,* 62n.
Hoar, William, petition, 413, 414
Hobby, *Sir* Charles, testimony, 193
Hodges, *Lt. Gov.* Anthony, 142
Hodges, *Sir* William, and Spanish commercial treaty, 345, 348; committee, 190
Hodgkins, John, petition, 118n.
Holbrook, *Rev.* John, 486
Holder, Melitia, petition, 109n.
Holford, *Sir* Richard, messenger, 145, 188
Holland, *Sir* John, committee, 44; teller, 43
Hollidge, James, memorial, 310
Holman, Benjamin, 9

Holy Roman Empire, treaty of Vienna, 489n.
Hooper, Anna, 85
Hooper, Edward, 85
Hooper, Nicholas, committees, 88, 106, 128
Hooper, Robert, estate, 85
Hope, *Lt. Gov.* John, 486, 488
Hope, Cornbury seizure, 147n., 221, 222
Hope, Darien Company ship, 509n.
Hope of Bo'ness (Little Hope), 509
Hopkins, John, committee, 239
Hopkins, *Sir* Richard, committee, report, 498-500
Horsfield, Francis, petition, 402, 403
Horton, John, 379, 386
Hosier, *Adm.* Francis, 495n.
Hoskyns, *Sir* John, messenger, 13
Hotham, *Sir* Charles, committees, 239, 498; teller, 46
House of Commons, colonial officials and membership, 348, 392, 408, 460; disqualification, 114; *Journals,* 1n.
House of Lords, and bills with penalties, 7n.; *Journal,* 1; Manuscripts, xxii, 255; *Manuscripts,* 1n.
How, John, paymaster, 282, 328
Howard, Henry, *see* Morpeth
Howard, Henry, *see* Suffolk
Howard, Henry Bowes, *see* Berkshire
Howell, Thomas B., *State Trials,* 355n.
Hoyd, John, petition, 413
Hucks, Robert (William), committee, 456
Hudson Bay, in peace negotiations, 279n., 280n., 296, 302, 309n., 310n., 311; ships to (1710-14), 355; *see also* Hudson's Bay Company
Hudson River, defenses, 21
Hudson's Bay Company, and American trade bill, xix, 150n., 195, 196n., 198, 199; grant out of royal share, 11
Hughes, Rench, petition, 413, 414
Huguenots, and exchange of prisoners of war, 62; on French confiscations, 236
Huit, *Rev.* Richard, 486
Humphreys, David, *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,* 483n.
Hungerford, John, committees, reports, 239, 309, 436, 442, 498
Hunt, *Rev.* Bryan, 484
Hunt, Thomas, petition, 95n.
Hunt, William, petitions, 352, 413
Hunt, William, *Political History of England,* 489n.
Hunter, *Gov.* Robert, 142; and Palatines, 253, 258, 372-374; prisoner of war, 174; Quebec expedition finances, 370, 375, 377-380, 383, 385, 386, 411, 418, 419, 487; regiment, 282n.
Hustler, *Sir* William, committees, 7, 128
Hutcheson, Archibald, committees: Carolina Indian war, 360; charter governments, 361; colonial iron, 397; piracy, 453; rice, 480; salt, 498, 500; transportation, 491; teller, 338
Hutchins, John, trial, 21n.
Hutchinson, ——, 57
Hutchinson, Thomas, *Massachusetts Bay,* 422n.
Hutton, *Dr.* John, committee, 241
Hyde, Edward, *see* Clarendon
Hyde, John, petitions, 307n., 310n., 413; testimony, 149, 157
Hyde, Lawrence, *see* Rochester
Hyde, William, petitions, 8, 266, 267; testimony, 277, 278

Iberville, Pierre le Moyne, *sieur* d', 173n.
Immigration, North Carolina stay act, 148n.
Impeachment, Macclesfield's, 475n.; Oxford's, 355, 358, 359, 365-367; Strafford's, 365
Impressment, Admiralty on, 167, 169; of Newfoundland fishermen, 6n., 111; of Scots after Union, 512; proposed repeal of bill, 454; West Indian controversy, bill, iv, 27, 50n., 55-57, 59-61, 79, 145-147, 147n., 149, 149n., 150, 150n., 157-159, 182
Indians, and Cape Breton Island, 323; *see also* Iroquois; Yamassee
Indigo, export duties, 346n.; garbling, 179; Jamaica trade, 80; *see also* Dyes
Ingoldsby, *Lt. Gov.* Richard, 142; military petition, 8; regiment, 214, 282n.; revocation of commission, 147n.
Inverness, Eng., slave-trade petition, 208n.
Ipswich, Mass., postal rates, 245
Ireland, colonial trade, 51; drawbacks on trade to, 290n., 329, 331; duty on wool yarn, 398; linen trade with colonies, English bill, continuance, xxi, 40-42, 44n., 45n., 51-55, 87, 89, 90, 92-94, 97, 98, 353, 354n., 382-385, 387; Palatines, 258; tobacco for, 290n., 437n.; wool smuggling, 437; *see also* Irish Parliament
Ireland Island, treasure-trove, 10
Ireton, Henry, committees, 128, 132
Irish Parliament, British linen, 530; colonial staves and iron, 515; habeas corpus, transportation for imprisonment, xv, 516, 518, 520, 521, 524, 525, 528; duties, coffee, dyes, molasses, tobacco, and other goods, xviii, 516-536; illegal marriages, 536; interhouse procedure, 523n.; *Journals,* 41n.; linen, 40, 41, 516-518, 521, 523-525, 529, 530, 532, 533, 535, 536; popery, 523; qualification of officials, 537; revenue reports, xvii, 515, 519-522, 524, 525, 527, 528, 530, 531, 533-536; royal succession, 518n.; smuggling, 524n., 537; transmission of bills, 516, 518; transportation of felons and others, xv, 518, 525, 532, 534, 536, 537n.
Irish Statutes at Large, 515n.
Iron, drawback, 238, 246, 246n.; enticing steel workers abroad, 408, 409; duties, re-export of foreign, 47n., 49; industry and slave trade, 225n., 250n.; Irish import bill, 515; permitted Spanish trade, 265n.; prohibition of colonial manufacture, xvii, 411, 412, 414-416, 420, 426, 431n., promotion of colonial smelting, xvi, 92, 396-401, 431, 433, 434; specific duties on colonial, 477; Swedish trade, 400n.
Iroquois, and treaty for American neutrality, 310n.; English relations, missionaries, 22, 23; presents, 147n., 486
Islay, Archibald Campbell, *earl* of, committee, 263

Isle of Man, and tobacco drawback, 238, 290n.; smuggling, 447, 537n.
Italy, English trade, 159n., 210, 315n., 430; wines and fish trade, 247
Iviza, island of, and salt trade, xvi, 346n.

Jackson, *Rev.* John, testimony, 110
Jackson, Richard, on naval stores, 447n.
Jacobites, Irish bills, 525n., 532, 534; rising, Catholic oath and land registry, transportation, xiii, 360n., 374, 375n., 381
Jacobs, Henry E., "German Emigration", 253n.
Jacomb, Robert, committees, 473, 477, 493, 498, 500
Jamaica, and button industry, xvi, 86; and East India goods, 44-46, 94, 435; and sugar duties. 95; carpenter's wages, xvi, 304n.; civic disorders, factions, 28; civil rights of free negroes, 259, 260; cochineal from, 352n.; duties on English liquors, 147n.; French threat and raid, 60, 309n.; governor, appointment, salary, 33, 60, 78, 142; Graydon affair, iv, 50n., 55-57; information for enemy, 78; Knight case, 401n.; land and sea forces at, conditions, v, 27, 46n., 79, 141n., 164, 331-333, 339; merchants attend Lords, 171; money import, 395; militia, 332n.; naval stores export, 255; packet service, 4; Palatines, 373n.; pastors, 483n., 485n., 486n.; port controversy, 28, 78; prize-goods questions, v, 268, 281, 289, 307, 313, 314, 320; ships to (1710-14), 355; slave-trade matters, petitions, amount, 204, 204n., 205, 224n., 248, 286, 326; trade conditions, importance, statistics, 59, 80, 81, 147n., 176; trade with the enemy, 66, 147n.; troops at, estimates and accounts, 1n., 14n., 62n., 100n., 141n., 146n., 203n., 207n., 222n., 240n., 274n., 298n., 300n., 308n., 320, 320n., 344n., 349n., 366, 382, 392, 406, 407, 427, 439, 445, 455, 470, 470n., 476, 488, 496; *see also* Convoys; Impressment; West Indies
James II. of England, and Delaware, 16
James, George P. R., *Letters Illustrative of the Reign of William III*, 162n.
Jameson, *Dr.* J. Franklin, acknowledgment to, xxiv
Jason, H. M. S., 484n.
Jeffreys, Edward, committee, 456
Jeffreys, *Sir* Jeffrey, committees, 87, 214; packet service, xiv, 38n.
Jeffreys, John, teller, 195
Jeffreyson, *Lt.* John, petition, 443
Jenkins and King, bankers, 436
Jennings, Edmund, and naval stores, 70; career, 70n.; in England, 72
Jennings, James (John, Philip), committee, 453
Jennings, *Sir* John, attends Lords, 145, 146, 150; committees, 106, 150; on convoys, 169; presents papers, 406
Jennings, *Capt.* Richard, testimony, 137, 138
Jersey, Edward Villiers, *earl* of, lord chamberlain, 61n.
Jessop, William, committees, 128, 242, 374, 500
Johann Wilhelm, Elector Palatine, 257n.
John and William, 9
Johns Hopkins University, *Studies*, 408n.
Johnson, ——, 119
Johnson, *Capt.* ——, 158
Johnson, Claud, testimony, 462
Johnson, *Sir* Nathaniel, and Acts of Trade, 3n., 18; career, 18n., 142; charges against, 388n.
Johnson, *Sir* Patrick, 311n.; committee, 229
Johnson, *Rev.* Samuel, 485
Johnson, *Sir* Thomas, colonial official, 460; committees, 360, 397; death, 460n.
Johnson, William (Thomas), committees, 137, 360
Johnson, (*Sir*) William, memorial, 311
Johnstone, (*Sir*) James, committees, 242, 397
Joint stock companies, Bahama venture, 471; for Greenland trade, 436-438; for naval stores, 35, 69; inquiry, 436; *see also* Darien; Dutch; East India; Hudson's Bay; Ostend; Royal African; South Sea
Jones, *Capt.* ——, testimony, 145, 146
Jones, Arthur, testimony, 57
Jones, *Rev.* Hugh, 486
Jones, *Col.* James, regiment, 207n., 285, 288, 291
Jones, John, and Co., petitions, 89n., 402, 403
Jones, *Rev.* Nicolas, 486
Jones, Rufus, *see* Ranelagh
Jones, Samuel, testimony, 154, 156, 168
Jones, *Rev.* Walter, 486
Jory, Joseph, petition, 328
Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, 83n.
Journals of the House of Commons, 1n.
Journals of the House of Commons of Ireland, 41n.
Journals of the House of Lords, 1
Journals of the House of Lords of Ireland, 515

Kane, *Col.* Richard, regiment, 443
Kay, *Sir* Arthur, committees, 394, 397
Keeley, William, petition, 413, 414
Keels, Newfoundland, 39
Keightley, Thomas (?), presents papers, 515, 519, 520
Keith, Charles P., *Chronicles of Pennsylvania*, 17n.
Kellogg, Louise P., "American Colonial Charter", 113n.
Kelsall, Henry, committees, reports, 448, 473, 481, 493, 498, 500; official, 422
Kelsey, ——, presents papers, 369
Kemys, *Sir* Charles, committee, 456
Kent, Charles (?), testimony, 179
Kent, Henry Grey, *earl* (*marquess, duke*) of, lord chamberlain, 61n., 239n.
Keoph, *Rev.* John, 484
Kerr, *Com.* William, and convoys, graft charges against (in Commons), iv, 162, 163, 165, 166, 177, 180, 181, 184, 185; (in Lords), iv, 143n., 145, 148, 154, 155, 159-161, 166, 171, 172, 174n., 175-178
Kettleby, Abel, Carolina agent, petition, 359; committee, 456
Kidd, John, testimony, 404
Kidd, Robert, petition, 402, 403
Kidd, William, Corso indemnity, 191-194, 201, 208, 209; effects, xiv, 107n.

Kidderminster, Eng., slave-trade petition, 250n.
Kimball, Gertrude S., *Correspondence of Governors of Rhode Island,* 364n.
Kinch, John, petition, 403, 404
King, *Capt.* John, testimony, 462
King of Ockham, (*Sir*) Peter, *baron,* committees, 106, 239; lord chancellor, 475n.; royal address, 495
Kingsbridge, Eng., slave-trade petition, 298n.
King's College, New York, president, 485n.
Kingston, Evelyn Pierrepont, *earl* (*duke*) of, committee, 121
Kingston, Jamaica, port controversy, 28, 78
Kingston, H. M. S., 141n.
King William, 37
King William's War, Newfoundland, 7-9; ship losses, 170
Kinnoull, William Hay, *4th earl* of, 30n.
Kinsale, H. M. S., 141n.
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, petition, 522
Kirton, John, Barbados complaint, 105, 106, 108, 109, 112n.
Knappier, George, testimony, 463
Knatchbull, (*Sir*) Edward, committee, 500; motion, 98; teller, 13
Knight, James, case, 401n.
Knight, John, colonial official, re-election to Parliament, 408; committee, 239
Knipe, Randolph, 175n.
Knox, Thomas, committee, 516, 523
Kocherthal, Joshua von, and Palatines, 257; *Berühmte Landschafft Carolina,* 257n.

La Croix de St. Vallier, *see* St. Vallier
Lade, John, committees, 397, 448, 500
Lady Gertruydt, 1n.
Lambert, *Lt. Gov.* Michael, 142
Lambton, William, committee, 242
Lancaster, Eng., petitions: slave trade, 298n.; tobacco trade, 451
Land bank, Barbados, 147n.
Land grants, Fletcher's, in New York, 148n.; Nova Scotia, 421-426
Lands, disposal of French, in St. Christopher, 384, 387, 390, 391, 412, 445, 490n., 491, 492, 494; *see also* preceding titles; Quit-rents
Lane, Thomas, petition, 310n.
Langton, George, reports, 8, 9, 48, 49
Lansdowne, George Granville, *baron,* offices, 239, 297n.; presents papers, 239
Lark, pirate ship, 138
Las Desertas, 56n.
Lawrence, *Capt.* Henry, 78n.
Lawson, (*Sir*) Wilfrid, committees, 239, 397, 500
Lawson, Wilfrid, committee, 500
Lawyers, barratry, transportation, 494
Lea, John, petition, 266, 267
Leadam, Isaac S., *England, 1702-1760,* 489n.
Leake, *Sir* John, 5n., 6n.; report, 240
Leather, export of wares, 343
Lechmere, Nicholas, *baron, solicitor general,* and land grant, 426n.; committees, 239, 353, 357; offices, 349n., 405n., 426n., 439n.
Le Cle, Reignier, 1, 2
Lee, Henry, committees, 128, 239
Lee, Richard, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Leeds, *Duke* of, *see* Osborne de Kiveton
Leeward Islands, and sugar duties, 94; defenses, 30-33, 147n., 163-165; export duties, revenue, 350n., 482; governor, salary and presents, 33, 84, 142, 486-488; Guadeloupe expedition, 32; merchants before Lords, 171; naval force, 141n.; packet service, 4; relief, vi; secretary, 408; shipping and convoys, 83, 176n.; slave trade, needs, 204n., 224n.; troops at, estimates and accounts, 100n., 127n., 146n., 165, 171, 207n., 285, 286, 288, 291, 298n., 308n., 330n., 331, 339, 344n., 349n., 366, 382, 392, 406, 427, 455, 470, 476, 488; *see also* West Indies; islands by name, especially Nevis; St. Christopher
Legard, *Sir* Robert, messenger, 13, 145, 188
Legge, William, *see* Dartmouth
Leghorn, export of colonial goods, 159n., 430
Leghorn, 278
Le Heup, Peter, presents papers, 492
Leicester, *Sir* Francis, committee, 397
Leinster, Meinhard Schomberg, *duke* of, grant, 11
Leister, Jacob [1], reversal of attainder, 11; seizure by, 193n.
Leister, Jacob [2], grant, 11
Leke, Nicholas, *see* Scarsdale
Le Moyne, Pierre, *see* Iberville
L'Empereur, ——, letter, 173, 174
Le Neve, *Rev.* William, 484
Lennard, Thomas, *see* Sussex
Lesley, John, Barbados complaint, 105, 106, 108, 109, 113n.
Levet, *Sir* Richard, 309
Levinge, *Sir* Richard, *solicitor general,* committees, 516, 519, 521
Levinz, William, teller, 44, 46, 343
Lewen, *Sir* William, *lord mayor* of London, committee, 394
Lewes, Del., Church of England minister, 483
Lewis, Edward, petition, 402, 403
Lewis, Per., petition, 402, 403
Lewis, Thomas, committee, 242
Lewis, H. M. S., 46n., 141n.
Lexington, Robert Sutton, *baron,* peace negotiations, correspondence, 330n., 334, 335, 344
Library of Congress, Fulham Manuscripts, 483n.; Manuscripts of House of Lords, xxii
Liddell, John, 509n., 511
Liddell, Thomas, committees, report, 360, 361, 396
Lignum vitae, Jamaica trade, 80
Lillington, George, 82n.
Lillingston, *Col.* Luke, regiment, 127n., 146n.
Lime juice, West India trade, 80, 83, 84
Linch, John, affidavit, 172
Lindsay, *Major* John, 512n.
Lindsay, William, *see* Crawford
Linen, free export of British, bill, 383-385, 387, 391; Irish duties revenue, 515, 519n., 529; Irish promotion and colonial trade: English bills (1704), 40-42, 44n., 45n., 51-55; (1705), 87, 89-94, 97, 98; (continuance), 353, 354n., 382; Irish Parliament on, bills, 516-518, 521,

523, 529, 530, 532, 533, 535, 536; Scottish trade, 507, 529n.
Linseed, free list, bill, 391
Linton, John, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Liquor, brandy duties and English distillation, 304, 312, 314; colonial duties on English, 147n.; duties, bills, continuance and addition (1705), 86, 89; smuggling, 396, 399, 403, 404, 432n.; *see also* Rum; Wine
Lisbon, American grain trade, 306
Lister, Thomas, report, 8, 9
Litchfield, H. M. S., 164n.
Littlegill, *Laird* of, 511
Little Hope, 509
Liverpool, by-election, 459; petitions: colonial iron, 412; Irish linen, 90; naval stores, 479; slave trade, 209, 224n., 250, 278, 298; tobacco trade, 451
Livesay, *Col.* John, regiment, back pay, 13, 62n., 209, 212, 214
Livingston, *Dr.* Andrew, 509n., 511
Livingston, Robert, 23n., 253n.
Livingstone, M., *Guide to the Public Records of Scotland*, 504n.
Livre tournois, value, 318n.
Lloyd, Richard, committee, 234
Lloyd, Robert, committee, 242
Lloyd, Thomas, vii, 109-111
Lockwood, Richard, committees, 456, 500; teller, 468
Logwood, from foreign colonies enumerated, 338, 339; in Spanish negotiations, 344n.; *see also* Dyes
London, bishop of, *see* Compton, Henry
London, lord mayor of, *see* Lewen, Sir William
London, recorder of, *see* Thompson, William
London, fire (1715), 352n.; petitions: Bermudian straw plat, 432; brandy smuggling, 396, 403, 404, 432n.; convoys, 141, 143; cotton cloth, East India goods, 41, 434, 435, 441; garbling spices, 174; linen trade, 384, 432; rope making, 130, 174; slave trade, 203, 204n., 205n., 207n., 226n., 228n., 247, 249, 250n., 276; tobacco trade, 298, 330, 456, 468
Londonderry, Thomas Pitt, *baron*, committee, 453
London Galley, 158, 169
London Gazette, 37n.
Long, Thomas, testimony, 172
Longe, W., petition, 402, 403
Longueville, Charles, committee, 397
Lord, Eleanor L., *Industrial Experiments*, 408n.
Lord, Walter F., "Development of Political Parties", 201n.
Lord chamberlain of the household, *see* Jersey, Edward; Kent, Henry; Shrewsbury, Charles
Lord chancellor, *see* Cowper, William; Harcourt, Sir Simon; King of Ockham, Peter; Macclesfield, Thomas
Lord chancellor of Scotland, *see* Seafield, James
Lord high admiral, *see* George of Denmark
Lord high treasurer, commission, 239n.; *see also* Godolphin, Sidney; Oxford and Mortimer, Robert; Shrewsbury, Charles
Lord keeper of the great seal, *see* Harcourt, Sir Simon
Lord lieutenant in Ireland, *see* Bolton, Charles; Carteret, John; Grafton, Charles; Ormond, James
Lord president, *see* Rochester, Lawrence; Somers, John; Sunderland, Charles
Lord steward, *see* Buckingham and Normanby, John; Devonshire, William
Lottery, annuities, bills, 246, 343, 391, 398, 418; South Sea Company, 427n.
Louisiana, naval stores and rice, xii, 479
Lovelace, John, *baron*, and Palatines, 258
Lowe, Joseph, petition, 413, 414
Lowestoffe, H. M. S., 141n.
Lowndes, William, committees, reports: American trade, 150; charter governments, 361; colonial iron, 397; enumerated goods, 338, 339; French trade, 304; grants, 9; Leeward Islands relief, 132, 264; mast trees, 261; naval stores, 409; Newfoundland, 106; piracy, 453; post office, 245; prize goods, 240; salt, 45; slave trade, 289; smuggling, 396, 408, 448; supply, 47, 87, 88, 101, 135, 181, 184, 216, 229, 231, 325, 329, 357, 391, 443, 448; tobacco trade, 209, 324, 326 331, 332, 335, 467; trade frauds, 133; letter to, 422n.; presents papers, 382, 387, 407
Lowning, *Capt.* ——, pirate, 138
Lowther, James, committees, 360, 361; presents papers, 165, 170
Lucas, *Col.* ——, regiment, 392, 406, 407, 427, 439, 445, 455, 470, 476, 488, 496
Ludham, *Rev.* Richard, 485
Ludlow, Stephen, committees, reports, 516, 517, 520-522, 524, 525
Lumber, free list, 447n., 448, 449; promotion of colonial, bill, 431, 434; *see also* Ship building; Staves
Lumley, *Gen.* Henry, committees, 360, 361
Lumley, Thomas, *lord*, 472n.
Lutwyche, Thomas, committees, 239, 309
Lyel, *Capt.* Thomas, testimony, 57
Lyme Regis, Eng., slave-trade petition, 250n.
Lynch, John, petition, 413
Lynn, Francis, presents papers, 289
Lynn, H. M. S., 141n.

Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, *earl* of, *lord chancellor*, addresses from the throne, 405, 444; term, 405n.; impeachment, 475n.
McCormick, Joseph, *State Papers of William Carstares*, 502n.
McCrady, Edward, *South Carolina*, 18n.
Macdonald, David, 509n., 511
Mackinnon, James, *Union of England and Scotland*, 129n.
Mackintosh Collections, 368n.
Mackley, John, petition, 403, 404
Mackworth, *Sir* Humphrey, committee, 261
MacSparren, *Rev.* James, 483; *Diary*, 483n.
Madagascar, East India Company, xix, 442; pirates, 136-139; slave trade, 493, 498n.
Madeira, American grain trade, 306
Mahon, Daniel, 379, 386
Mail service, *see* Post office
Maine, Edmund (Simon), committee, 132
Maine, defenses, 23-26, 73-76, 147n.; French incursions, 24-26

Makan, ——, prisoner of war, 174
Malaga, naval engagement, 61n.
Mallock, John, 509n., 511
Manchester, Charles Montagu, *earl* of, committee, 6
Manchester, Eng., petitions: cotton cloth, 441; linen, 90, 385, 387
Manley, John, committees, report, 137, 285; teller, 194
Manningham, Thomas, *see* Chichester
Manoree, *Capt.* John, testimony, 56
Mansbridge, 37
Mansell, *Sir* Thomas, committee, 239; offices, 61n., 201n., 239n.
Manufactures, chocolate, 472; colonial iron, prohibition, 411, 412, 414-416, 420, 426, 431n.; enticing workmen abroad, 408, 409; increase in colonial, 305, 306; *see also* Acts of Trade; Cloth; Iron; Liquor; Sugar
Manuscripts of the Countess Dowager of Seafield, 502n.
Manuscripts of the Marquess Townshend, 495n.
Manwood, Samuel, affidavit, 172
Marblehead, Mass., Church of England minister, 484n.
Marchmont, *Earls* of, *Selections from Papers,* 502n.
Margaret, French ship, prize, 141n., 323
Margate, H. M. S., 141n.
Mariana, French ship, prize, 141n., 170n., 323
Markham, *Gov.* William, testimonial, 193
Marlborough, John Churchill, *duke* of, and Wharton, 144n.; battles, 61n., 127n., 201n.; on parliamentary procedure, 270; on peace terms, 271, 272
Marlow, *Capt.* ——, 173
Marriages, Irish bill on illegal, 536
Marshall, Henry, petition, 402, 403
Marshall, Joseph, petition, 118n.
Marston, *Rev.* Edward, Carolina controversy, 117
Martha Galley, 175, 177, 180
Martin, Henry (?), presents papers, 352
Martin, Joseph, petitions, 328, 402, 403
Martin, Matthew (Thomas), committee, 456; presents papers, 352
Martinique, privateers, 50n., 147n., 163; *see also* West Indies
Martin-Leake, Stephen, *Sir John Leake,* 5n.
Maryland, *Archives,* 19n.; governor, appointment, instructions, salary, 20, 34, 72, 142; intercolonial defense, conference, 4n., 72; merchants before Lords, 171; militia, 19; money import, 395; naval stores export, 255; proprietary's petition on charter, 361; religious establishment act, 20; revised laws, 72; ships to (1710-14), 355; slave trade, needs, 204, 204n.; tax on immigrant convicts, 394n.; trade and foreign money, 36; various pastors, 484n.-486n.; *see also* Proprietary colonies; Tobacco
Masham (Massam), *Sir* Francis, committees, 132, 137
Masham, Samuel, committee, 239
Mason, Charles, committees, 137, 360, 453
Mason, Stephen, 36n.; petition, 118n.
Massachusetts, *Acts and Resolves,* 37n.; and defense, 23-26, 73-76, 147n.; and Quebec expedition finances, 371, 376, 377; civic conditions, governor and assembly, 25, 26, 34, 35, 74-76, 147n.; Church of England ministers, 484n., 485n.; Dunmore's petition on charter governments, 362; foreign money, 37; governor and lieutenant governor, 142; mast trees and private lands, 241n.; privateers, 25; small arms for, 73, 75; trade irregularities, 25, 26; *see also* Charter colonies; New England
Massachusetts Historical Society, *Collections,* 113n.; *Proceedings,* 73n.
Massam, *Sir* Francis, *see* Masham
Massey, *Rev.* Leigh, 485
Mast trees, import of masts, 130n.; limit of field, 262; preservation of colonial, bills, xi, xii, 89n., 241, 247-249, 258-263, 447n., 450, 479, 480; proposed bounty on masts and spars, 254; reservation in land grant, 422, 425; waste, Board of Trade report, 254, 436, 437; *see also* Naval stores; Shipbuilding; Surveyor
Mathew, *Lt. Gov.* William, 487
Mathews, *Lady* Katherine, petition, 242
Mathews, *Col.* Peter, regiment, 282n.
Mathews, *Capt.* Thomas, 58
Mathieson, William L., *Scotland and the Union,* 129n.
Matteson, David M., acknowledgment to, xxiv
Matthew, *Sir* William, governor, 84
Mawry, *Rev.* William, 485
Maxwell, Elizabeth, Mrs. Drummond, 505n.
Maxwell, Thomas, Barbados complaint, 105, 106, 108, 109, 113n.
Maycock, George, testimony, 193
Maynard, John, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Mayskin, John Henry, 1, 2
Mead, John, and Company, 345, 378
Meade, George, petition, 413, 414
Meade, Peter, Bahama petition, 125, 126
Meadows, *Sir* Philip, Board of Trade reports, 2-6, 252-255, 292, 293
Mediterranean Sea, Asian trade through, 430
Medlicott, ——, presents papers, 528
Medlicott, Thomas, committees, reports, 132, 242, 259; messenger, 197, 200; teller, 304
Medway, H. M. S., 141n.
Medway's Prize, H. M. S., 153, 168
Meeres, Robert, memorial, 321
Meers, William, estate, 11
Meinzies, *Sir* William, orders on, 504, 505
Meller, John, messenger, 263, 269
Melmouth, Francis, attends Commons, 401; career, 401n.
Melville, Lewis, *South Sea Bubble,* 427n.
Mermaid, slaver, 147n.
Merrill, John, committee, 453; presents papers, 328
Merry, *Rev.* Francis, 484
Methuen, Paul, *comptroller and treasurer of the household,* committee, 453; presents papers, 496
Meynell, Sarah (Fletcher, Crabb), petition, 489
Meyrick, Owen, committees, 360, 453

Micklethwaite, Thomas, committee, 397
Mico, Richard, petition, 413, 414
Middleton, *Sir* Hugh, prisoner of war, 174
Middleton, Thomas, committee, 128
Milborne, Jacob, reversal of attainder, 11
Milborne, Mary, grant, 11
Milford, H. M. S., 46n.
Milford Haven, Eng., Newfoundland convoy, 112
Military, *see* Army; Defenses; Militia; Navy; Privateering
Militia, condition of colonial, royal supplies, 18, 19, 21, 22, 73, 75; intercolonial command and quotas, 3, 14, 76; Jamaica, 332n.
Millner, Isaac, petition, 266, 267
Mills, *Rev.* James, 484
Mills, John, petition, 328
Mills, Samuel, committee, 500
Milner, Ann, petition, 352
Milner, Isaac, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Minehead, Eng., slave-trade petitions, 259n., 282n.
Minerals, colonial grants, royalty, 10, 422, 425
Ministry, changes, 61n., 127n., 140n., 201n., 239n., 297n., 349n., 405n., 439n., 455n.
Minorca, surveyor, 487; troops at, estimates and accounts, 366, 366n., 392, 406, 407n., 427, 428, 439, 440, 445, 446, 455, 456, 470, 470n., 471, 476, 476n., 488, 488n.
Minshall, Francis, petition, 7-9
Miranda, James, petition, 266, 267
Missant, James, petition, 413, 414
Missionaries, to Iroquois, 23
Mitchell, Thomas, attends Commons, 401; career, 401n.
Mobile, Ala., naval stores and rice, 479
Modbury, Eng., slave-trade petition, 298n.
Mohegan Indians, land claim, 77
Molasses, *see* Sugar
Molesworth, John, Board of Trade letter, 422, 423
Molesworth, Robert, *viscount,* committees, 106, 132, 137, 360, 361, 382; on naval stores, 443n.; teller, 137
Monck, Christopher, *see* Albemarle
Monck, George, *see* Albemarle
Monckton, Robert, attends Lords, 346; Board of Trade, reports, 140n., 149, 252-255, 292, 293, 302, 341; committees, report, 128, 137, 217, 241, 261-263, 294; messenger, 249; teller, 43, 88
Money, coinage duties, 372; English export, colonial import, 394-396; foreign in colonies, regulating bill, xiv, 36, 67, 85n., 148n., 170-172, 187, 188, 190, 191, 194, 196-198; in Jamaica trade, 81; livre tournois, 318n.; stiver, 460n.
Monmouth County, Eng., tax bill, 237
Monro, Robert, committee, 453
Montagu, Charles, *see* Halifax
Montagu, Charles, *see* Manchester
Montagu, Edward, committee, 501
Montagu, Edward Richard, *see* Hinchinbroke
Montagu, *Sir* James, *attorney general, solicitor general,* committees: American trade, 150; mast trees, 261; privateering, 199; supply, 181, 184, 216, 229, 231; offices, 140n., 201n.; opinion, 165
Montagu, H. M. S., 57
Montalto, Petro, 192
Montross, Eng., slave-trade petition, 204n.
Montserrat, lieutenant governor, salary, 33, 142, 487; pastor, 483n.; ships to (1710-14), 355; slave-trade petition, 207; *see also* Leeward Islands; West Indies
Monyie, *Laird* of, 511
Moody, *Capt.* (*Lt.*) John, testimony, 110, 111, 246n., 247n.
Moore, Arthur, and assiento profits, x, 342n.; and Spanish commercial negotiations, 347, 348n.; Board of Trade, reports, 239n., 252-255, 292, 293, 341; committees: colonial conditions, 239; French trade, 304; mast trees, 241, 261; naval stores, 447; Newfoundland, 106; piracy, 137, 453; prize goods, 220, 240; teller, 96
Moore, George, colonial case, 489
Moore, *Rev.* Thoroughgood, 23n.
Mordant, *Sir* John, committee, 137
Morgan, William T., *English Political Parties,* 201n.; *Queen Anne's Canadian Expedition,* 367n.
Morley, George, committee, 137
Morpeth, Henry Howard, *viscount,* on Bahama joint-stock venture, 471
Morrice, Humphrey, committees, 331, 361, 397, 408, 453; slave-trade proposal, 228, 232, 233; teller, 338; testimony, 172
Morrice, Thomas, report, 8, 9
Morris, *Sir* Nathaniel, committee, 106
Morritt, *Rev.* Thomas, 485
Mortgage of colonial estate, 85
Morton, Matthew Ducie, committees, 361, 369, 397
Moyle, Joseph, committee, 137
Münster, treaty of, and English trade, 283
Mundy, *Capt.* Henry, testimony, 56
Murdett, Jeremiah, petition, 402, 403
Murdoch, Beamish, *Nova Scotia,* 422n.
Murdock, *Rev.* George, 486
Murray, Alice E., *Commercial Relations between England and Ireland,* 41n.
Murray, *Capt.* William, petition, 356
Murray, William (*earl* of Mansfield), *attorney general* (1755), on colonial tax on felons, 394n.
Musgrave, Charles, delivers papers, 170
Muslins, *see* Cotton cloth

Nanfan, *Lt. Gov.* John, 21n., 22; military respites, 72; regiment, 214
Narborough, *Sir* John, 62
Narragansett, R. I., Church of England minister, 483n.
Nassau (New Providence), Bahamas, French raids, 40, 126, 127, 127n., 146
Nasseeta, Ephraim, 192
Naturalization, automatic, of foreign crews, 150n., 151
Naval stores, and Nova Scotia land grants, 423; Barbadian tar, specific duty, 477; Board of Trade on promotion, xi, 35, 36, 69-71, 74,

237, 252-255, 397, 416; bounty accounts, 392n., 396n., 397, 398, 406n., 427n., 439n., 445n., 488n., 496n.; bounty troubles, 252, 253; colonial production, amount, 98n., 148n., 255, 478, 479, 482; exemption from increased duties, 96; freight on colonial, 237n.; import, 130n.; Louisiana production, xii, 479; navy's use of colonial, 397, 479; Palatines, xi, 237n., 253, 258, 372-374; private exploitation, 35, 36, 85n.; promotion of colonial, bills, bounty, xi; (1705), 89, 92, 94-97; (1710), 238; (1713), 308, 309, 315; (1719), 408n., 409, 416, 417, 426; (1720), 431n., 443n.; (1722), 446-451; (1725), 479-482; promotion of Scottish, 309, 315; royal address on colonial promotion, 444; South Sea Company and Nova Scotia, 439n.; unwarrantable, xi, 408n., 409, 413, 414, 450, 451, 479; *see also* Mast trees

Navigation, effect of foreign cordage, 174n.; gauging ships, 148n.; list of lost ships (1707), 159; losses in King William's and Queen Anne's wars, 170, 183; navy's hire, abuse, 58, 168, 182, 183; outbound statistics (1709-14), 351, 352, 355; Portuguese hire of ships, 169; West Indian shipping, 81, 83; *see also* Acts of Trade; Convoys; Fisheries; Impressment; Naval stores; Navy; Piracy; Privateering; Shipbuilding; Wrecks

Navy, absentee officers, 150; and Newfoundland defenses and fishery, exactions, 77, 196, 199; and West Indian piracy, 399, 400; building in New England, 74; colonial harboring of deserters, 150, 150n.; control over hired merchantmen, abuse, 58, 168, 182, 183; discipline bill, 196; estimates, accounts and supply, 14, 62n., 301, 330, 406; graft, Kerr affair, 143n., 145, 148, 154, 155, 159-163, 165, 166, 171, 172, 174n., 175-178, 180, 181, 184, 185; prize-money questions, 256, 265, 323, 324; protection of slave trade, 227, 237n., 284; Queen Anne's War operations, 5, 141n., 144n., 170n., 256; service in colonies, 46n., 63n., 79, 100n., 141n., 154n., 169; supplying crews for colonial service, 146, 147, 150n., 151; tobacco consumption, stamps, 195, 214, 238; use of colonial naval stores, 397, 479: *see also* Convoys; Impressment; Privateering; Prizes

Navy Records Society, *Publications,* 5n.

Neale, Henry, surveyor, 487

Neale, Thomas, career, 10n.; grants, xiv, 10, 11

Negroes, civil rights of special free, 259, 260

Neptune, 172, 175, 177, 180

Nern (Nearn), *Rev.* William, 484

Netherlands, and assiento, 333; and Spanish-American trade crisis, 490, 495; English trade and agreements, 276, 309, 312, 315n.; tobacco production and trade, 147n., 148n., 305n., 340; trade with the enemy and English privateers, 29, 63-66, 144n., 147n.; whaling, 473n.; *see also* Spanish Succession

Netmaker, John, 378

Neulands, *Capt.* David, petition, 512n.

Neutrality, treaty for American, force, 310n.

Neutral trade, in West Indies, 29

Neville, Grey (Robert), committees, 199, 234 361, 364

Nevis, defenses, 31; French raid, distribution of relief, bills, vi, 132, 133, 135, 136, 147n., 206, 217, 218, 220, 221, 235, 236, 242, 252, 260, 261, 264, 265, 267, 291, 292, 328, 336n., 339, 344n., 354, 384, 389, 393, 409-411, 417-421, 424, 428-430, 440, 445, 452, 454, 498n., 500; lieutenant governor, 33, 142, 487; money import, 395; pastor, 486; prisoners of war, 173; ships to (1710-14), 355; slave-trade petitions, 205, 225, 284; *see also* Leeward Islands; West Indies

Newbury, Mass., Church of England minister, 484n.

New Castle, N. H., fort, 23, 25, 75, 147n.

Newdegate, Richard, teller, 343

New England, agents and merchants before Lords, 167, 171; and Quebec expedition, vi, 366-370, 375-381, 383, 385-387; Cape Breton as menace, 322, 323; Church of England ministers, 142n., 350n.; convoys, 176n.; French invasion, 310n.; iron manufactures, 412n., 420, 431n.; naval stores, xi, 69, 70, 74, 85n., 252, 255; Newfoundland fishery and trade, vii, 6n., 104, 107, 130n.; protection of mast trees, surveyor, 89n., 241, 254, 301, 330; saw mill, xvi, 95n.; ships to (1710-14), 355; Surinam trade, 338n.; troops at, estimates and accounts, 240n., 274n.; warships at, 46n., 141n.; woolen manufactures, 254; *see also* colonies by name

Newfoundland, army agent, 142n.; convoys, vii, 38, 77, 102, 107, 108, 112, 113, 128, 153, 168, 176n.; defenses, 1n., 38, 75, 77, 78, 101, 103, 109n., 112, 147n.; in peace and commercial negotiations, 279n., 280n., 296, 311n., 345n., 355n.; history of English fisheries, 148n.; impressment, 6n., 111; lack of civil government, 103; naval affair (1697), inquiry, 7-9; New England traders, irregularities, 6n., 104, 107, 130n.; official exactions, 103, 107, 109-111, 196, 199; salt, duties, 45n., 130, 346n.; ships to (1710-14), 355; trade and fisheries, conditions, inquiry, reforms, vii,, 4-6, 6n., 38, 39, 106-114, 128-130, 137, 139, 211, 349, 428; troops at (Placentia), estimates, accounts, 13, 14n., 62n., 78, 100n., 127n., 146n., 207n., 222n., 239n., 246n., 275n., 282n., 298n., 300n., 308n., 320, 328, 330n., 331, 344, 349n., 366, 366n., 382, 392, 392n., 393, 406,, 407n., 408n., 427, 427n., 428, 428n., 439, 439n., 440, 440n., 445, 445n., 446, 455, 456, 470, 470n., 471, 476, 476n., 488, 488n., 496; victualler's account, 297, 298; war affairs, 5, 39, 59, 78, 102, 107, 109, 131, 148n., 164, 165, 165n., 170, 170n., 284, 323; warships at, 40n., 141n.

New Hampshire, and intercolonial defense, 4n., 23, 25; French menace, 73; lieutenant-governor, salary, 35, 142; proprietary claim, 27; Partridge and Usher, 26; *see also* New England

New Jersey, Church of England minister, 486n.; governor, salary, 34, 142; *Hope* case, 147n.,

221, 222; preservation of mast trees, xi, xii, 89n., 241; royal province, 3, 16
New London, Conn., postal rates, 244
Newman, *Rev.* Thomas, 484
New Perlican, Newfoundland, 39
Newport, Francis, *see* Bradford
Newport, Henry, committee, 132
Newport, Thomas, report, 268, 269
Newport, R. I., and Dudley, 15; Bishop Berkeley, 490n.; Church of England minister, 484n.; postal rates, 244, 245
New Providence, *see* Nassau
New Rochelle, N. Y., Church of England minister, 486n.
New Sarum, Eng., cochineal petition, 368
Newton, *Sir* Isaac, on foreign coins, 67, 172n.
New York, and Quebec expedition, vi, 370, 371, 375-381, 383, 385-387; army agent, 142n.; Church of England ministers, 485n., 486n.; cochineal from, 352n.; *Colonial Documents,* 21n.; defenses, 21, 164; *Documentary History,* 253n.; *Ecclesiastical Records,* 23n.; factions, 21, 23; Fletcher's land grants, 148n.; French raids, 73, 301n.; governor, salary, 34, 142; Indian relations, presents, 23, 486; intercolonial defense, conference, 4, 72; merchants before Lords, 171; military needs, back pay, 8, 22, 43, 48, 49, 147n., 211, 214; militia, 21; money import, 395; naval stores, Palatines, xi, 253, 255, 258, 372-374; preservation of mast trees, xi, xii, 89n., 147, 241; reversal of Leister attainder, grants, 11; ships at (1710-14), 355; slave-trade needs, 204n.; troops at, estimates and accounts, 13, 62n., 63n., 72, 100n., 127n., 141n., 146, 146n., 164, 203n., 207n., 222n., 239n., 240n., 274n., 275n., 282n., 298n., 300n., 308n., 320, 330n., 331, 349n., 366, 382, 392, 406, 407, 427, 439, 445, 455, 470, 476, 488, 496; warships at, 141n.
New York City, fort, 21; postal rates, 243-245
New York Historical Society, *Collections,* 22n.
Nicaragua wood, Jamaica trade, 80
Nichols, —— (? Edward Nicholas or John Nicholson), teller, 13
Nicholson, *Gov.* Francis, and naval stores, 70; company for South Carolina, 440n.; complaint against, 72; on Virginia militia, 18; Port Royal expedition, charges, 247n., 289n., 290, 377; Quebec expedition finances, v, 366-369, 373, 375-381, 383, 385-388, 390, 391n., 396n., 417-420, 487; William and Mary grant, 11; wreck case, 62
Nicholson, John, committee, 128; *see also* Nichols
Noden, Charles, 142n.
Nonsuch, H. M. S., 141n., 157, 323
Norris, Edward, committee, 397
Norris, *Sir* John, committees, report, 397, 453, 457
North, Francis, *see* Guilford
North, William, *see* North and Grey
Northampton, George Compton, *earl,* committee, 263
North and Grey, William North, *baron,* on peace terms, 270-274
North Carolina, vetoed stay act, 148n.; *see also* Carolina
North Carolina Colonial Records, 118n.
North Carolina Historical Commission, *Publications,* 257n.
North Carolina Historical Review, 115n.
Northey, *Sir* Edward, *attorney general,* committees: colonial iron, 396; enumerated goods, 338; expiring laws, 309, 353; French trade, 304; Leeward Islands relief, 264; post office, 245; prize goods, 275, 278; relief of distressed ships, 337; slave trade, 289; supply, 329, 357; tobacco trade, 259, 324; offices, 140n., 239n., 349n., 405n.; opinions: Carolina church controversy, 126n.; colonial courts, 69, 76; colonial export duty, 85; colonial laws, 72; Irish linen trade, 42n.; land grant, 421; Leeward Islands relief, 293, 421; Mohegan Indians, 77; naval stores, 70; quorum of assembly, 82
Northumberland, George Fitz-Roy, *duke* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Northumberland, H. M. S., 158, 169
Norwich, Eng., petitions: cochineal, 368; tobacco trade, 211n.
Norwich, H. M. S., 46n., 157
Nottingham, Daniel Finch, *earl* of, and Irish address, 55; and trade with the enemy, 65; office, 61n.; on peace terms, viii, 270, 273; on Spanish commercial treaty, 347; Swift on, 270n., 272n.
Nova Scotia, for South Sea Company, 439n.; in peace negotiations, 355n.; land grants, 421-426; preservation of mast trees, xii, 447n.; *see also* Acadia; Annapolis Royal
Nunes, Abraham, testimony, 193, 208n.

Oade, Thomas, 362
Oaths, allegiance, in colonies, 357n.; Quaker affirmation, bill, xiii, 350
Oehl, *Rev.* John James, *see* Ehe
Officials, English qualification, bill, 501; Irish qualification, 537
Offley, Crewe (John Crewe), teller, 209
Offley, Henry, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Offley, Thomas, grant, 10
Ogilvy, David, petition, 510, 511n.
Ogilvy, James, *see* Seafield
Ogle, Nicholas, testimony, 57
Ogle, Samuel, committee, 88
Oglethorpe, Theophilus, committees, 239, 285
Old Perlican, Newfoundland, 39
Oldsworth, ——, committee, 241
Onslow, Arthur, committees, 459, 481, 498, 500
Onslow, Denzil (Thomas), committees, 234, 242, 361; teller, 194, 273
Onslow, *Sir* Richard, *chancellor of the exchequer,* 349n.; committees, reports: American trade, 150; cochineal, 176; convoys, 144, 160, 161; free ships, 287n.; Kerr case, 177, 180; linen trade, 87; Newfoundland, 106; piracy, 137; privateering, 175, 188, 199; messenger, 195; Speaker, 201n.
Onslow, Thomas, memorial, 302
Ordnance, saker and culverin, 31n.
Orem (Ozem), *Rev.* James (Joseph), 484

Orford, Edward Russell, *earl* of, committee, 263; impeachment, 271n.
Orford, H. M. S., 157
Orléans, Philip, *duc* de, and Anglo-Spanish crisis (1718), 406
Orlebar, John, messenger, 269
Ormond, James Butler, *duke* of, *lord lieutenant,* and Irish linen, 517, 518; speech, 515
Osborne de Kiveton, Peregrine, *baron* (*duke* of Leeds), dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Osgood, Herbert L., *American Colonies in 18th Century,* 17n.
Ostend, East India Company, controversy, 495-497
Oudenarde, battle, 201n.
Oursel, Nicholas, 36n.
Owen, Wiriot, teller, 118
Oxenford, John, presents papers, 464, 473
Oxford, *Countess* of, letter, 367n.
Oxford, H. M. S., 46n.
Oxford and Mortimer, Robert Harley, *earl* of, *chancellor of the exchequer, lord high treasurer, secretary of state, speaker,* and peace debate, 272n.; and Quebec expedition, 367; committees, 132, 163, 245, 264; impeachment, articles, x, 355, 358, 359, 365-367; offices, 13n., 61n., 201n., 239n.; on convoys, 141; on Leeward Islands relief, 132, 421; on parliamentary procedure, 270; on prize-goods duties, 275

Pacey, Henry, committee, 456
Packet-boats, as transports, 127n., 151: mainland colonies and, xiv, 38; postal rates, 243; to West Indies, 4, 37, 146
Page, Francis, committee, 242
Paget, Henry, committee, 161; treasury commission, 239n.: presents papers, 165
Paice, Joseph, petition, 118n.
Palatines, for colonies, and naval stores, xi, 237n., 253, 258, 372-374; inquiry into English immigration, 257, 258; pastor, 485n.; to Scilly, 374; to West Indies, 373, 374
Palfrey, John G., *New England,* 253n.
Palm, prize, 141n., 170n.
Palmer, Samuel, petition, 403, 404
Palmes, Edward, 113n.
Palmes, Francis (William), committee, 128
Pane, Joseph, petition, 413, 414
Panther, H. M. S., 280
Paper, duties, bill, stamps, 343
Paper money, Barbados, 147n.
Parchment, duties, bill, 295
Parham, Antigua, fort, 31
Parke, *Gov.* Daniel, 142; murdered, 286n.; papers on army pay, 286, 286n., 291
Parker, Thomas, *baron, see* Macclesfield
Parkman, Francis, *Half Century of Conflict,* 367n.
Parliament, cost of getting bills through, 114, 501n.; first, of Great Britain, 140n.; member before committee of other house, 145; reporting, xxiii; sources of American material, xxii; *see also* House
Parris, Alexander, petition, 266, 267
Parrott, William (?), testimony, 179
Partridge, Richard, career, 364n.; petition, 364
Partridge, *Lt. Gov.* William, and naval stores, 70, 85n.; removed, 26
Paske, Thomas, committee, 239
Paston, William, *see* Yarmouth
Paterson, William, Darien Company, 187n.
Pawlet, Charles, *see* Bolton
Payne, Mike, petition, 413, 414
Pearls, royalty in grant, 422, 425
Pearse, Elias, petition, 259
Peddlers, duties, bills, 86, 87, 89, 189
Pelham, Henry (Thomas), committee, 361; presents papers, 476, 488, 496
Pemaquid, fort, rebuilding, 23-26, 74-76, 147n., 309n.
Penefather, Matthew, presents papers, 531, 533-536
Penn, William, and Acts of Trade, 17; Ford trouble and mortgage on colony, 362n.; governor, 142; petition on charter-government bill, 362; terms for surrender of charter, 16, 17
Penn-Logan Correspondence, 362n.
Pennsylvania, and Acts of Trade, 3, 6n.; and intercolonial defense, 4n.; and salt for fishery, xvi, 498-501; *Archives,* 501n.; foreign money, 36; governor and deputy, 142; merchants before Lords, 171; money import, 395; mortgagees' petition, 362; naval stores export, 255; ships to (1710-14), 355; terms of surrender of charter, 16, 17; *Votes and Proceedings,* 499n.; *see also* Proprietary colonies
Pennsylvania-German Society, *Proceedings,* 253n.
Pennsylvania Historical Society, *Memoirs,* 362n.
Pennsylvania Magazine of History, 18n.
Pensions, colonial service, 142n.
Pepper, drawback, 238; duties, 229, 448, 452; *see also* Spices
Perkins, Thomas, affirmation, 172
Perrie, Jonathan, petition, 413
Perry, John, Royal African Company, 228
Perry, Micajah [1 and 2], career, 404n.; petitions and testimony: Carolina, 118n.; colonial iron, 434; cotton cloth, 441n., 442n.; foreign coins, 172n.; naval stores, 413; salt import, 498, 499, 501n.; smuggling, 404, 405; tobacco trade, 305, 306, 307n., 310n., 460
Perry, Richard, testimony, 149, 157
Perry, William S., *American Episcopal Church,* 484n.; *Historical Collections,* 483n.
Perryman, James, 9
Perth Amboy, N. J., postal rates, 244
Peterborough, 280
Petty Harbor, Newfoundland, 39
Peyton, Craven, committees, 132, 199, 239, 242, 261
Philadelphia, Church of England minister, 485n.; postal rates, 244
Philip V. of Spain, treaty of Vienna, 489n., 495
Phill, Henry, 175n.
Phillips, Adolph, 3n.
Phillips, Erasmus (James), committee, 498
Phillips, *Col.* Richard, regiment, 392, 406, 407, 427, 439, 445, 455, 470, 476, 488, 496
Phippard, *Sir* William, committee, 106

Phipps, *Miss* W. M. J., acknowledgment to, xxiv
Phips, *Sir* William, 63n.
Pictures, duties, bills, 86, 87, 89, 189, 212, 213, 216, 237
Pieces of eight, exchange, 36, 67
Piene, French warship, captured, 323
Pierec, Cornelia M., acknowledgment to, xxiv
Pierrepont, Evelyn, *see* Kingston
Pigot (Pigott), *Rev.* George, 484
Pimento, Jamaica trade, 80; specific duty, 477
Pindar, Samuel, petition, 402, 403
Pinkerton, Robert, 511
Piracy, bill for suppression, continuance, xiv, 133, 364, 433; colonial courts, 68; colonial protection, 4, 148n.; indemnity, Corso case, xiv, 191-194, 201, 208, 209; inquiry, Madagascar, 136-139; in West Indies, suppression, xiv, 310n., 399-401, 453, 454; Sallee rovers, 432; Virginia action against, 18
Piron, Isaac, petition, 413, 414
Piscataqua, fort, 23, 25, 75, 147n.
Piscataway, postal rates, 245
Pitt, George (John, Robert), committees, 128, 360, 498; teller, 195
Pitt, Thomas, messenger, 260
Pitt, Thomas, *see* Londonderry
Pittis, William, *Present Parliament,* 247n.
Placentia, as French stronghold, 39, 59, 102, 109; in peace negotiations, 280n., 296; *see also* Newfoundland
Plant, *Rev.* Matthias, 484
Plowman, Matthew, testimony, 193
Plummer, Richard (Walter), committee, 498
Plumptre, John, committee, 396
Plymouth, Other Windsor, *earl* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Plymouth, Eng., slave-trade petitions, 225n., 261
Poland, tobacco, 207
Pole, (*Sir*) William, committees, 128, 331
Pollexfen, John, Board of Trade, report, 2-6, 140n.
Pompion Hill Chapel, S. C., 117n.
Poole, Reginald L., *Political History of England,* 489n.
Poole, Eng., petitions: Newfoundland, 107; Sallee rovers, 432
Popple, William, *sr.,* on Trott, 364n.
Popple, William, *jr.,* attends Lords, 345; correspondence, 310n., 345, 422, 492; presents Board of Trade papers, 292, 313
Portland, William Bentinck, *earl* of, impeachment, 271n.
Portland, H. M. S., 141n.
Portland Manuscripts, 62n.
Port Mahon, capture, 201n.; in peace negotiations, 297
Portmore, David Colyear, *earl* of, regiment, 504
Port Royal, Acadia, *see* Annapolis Royal
Port Royal, Jamaica, port controversy, 28, 78
Portsmouth, N. H., French menace, 73; postal rates, 244, 245
Portugal, English trade, 210, 297, 315n.; English treaty (1703), 303; hire of English ships, 169; rice trade, 456; wines and fish trade, 247
Portugal Cove, Newfoundland, 39
Post office, general, bill, colonial rates, xiv, 243-245, 248; intercolonial conference, 72; Neale's grant, xiv, 10; *see also* Packet-boats
Potash, colonial, proposed bounty, 70, 90n.
Pouldon, William, on trade of Canaries, 345
Poulett, John, *earl,* committee, 121; treasury commission, 239n.
Powder-makers, and slave trade, 204n.
Powers, Henry, testimony, 461
Powlett, *Lord* Harry, committee, 397
Powlett, Norton, committee, 456
Powlett, *Lord* William, committees, reports: colonial conditions, 239; colonial iron, 396; Kerr, 184; Newfoundland, 106; piracy, 137; privateering, 199; rice, 456; salt, 500; slave trade, 217, 226-229, 231, 234, 236, 237; teller, 96, 118, 137, 194
Powys, *Sir* Thomas, arguments, 2n., 121; committees, 87, 245, 264, 289, 304
Pozzobueno, ——, and Ostend Co. crisis, 495
Pratt, *Sir* John, chancellor of the exchequer, 439n.
Pratt, John, testimony, 461
Prendergast, *Ensign* Thomas, petition, 443
Presents, for colonial governors, 32-34, 113n.
President of the council, *see* Lord president
Preston, Eng., Irish-linen petition, 90
Pretender, *see* Jacobites
Prince, 37
Prince of Orange, 56
Prior, Mathew, Board of Trade, report, 2-6, 140n.
Prisoners of war, exchange question, iii, 62, 173, 174; in Spanish West Indies, 147n.
Privateering, and allied trade with the enemy, 64-67, 146, 147, 149n., 150n., 151; colonial, 25; Darien Company, 503; fishery capture, 131; French, in West Indies and elsewhere, 28, 32, 50n., 67, 75, 140n., 141, 147n., 163; promotion, bills, v, 12n., 143-147, 149-152, 163, 170, 171, 175, 180, 188-190, 194-200; Spanish, in West Indies, 406, 495n.; *see also* Prizes
Privy Council, *Acts, Colonial Series,* 3n.; Pennsylvania and appeal, 17
Prizes, agents in West Indies, 145, 147n.; disposal in America, bill, 150, 161n., 188n.; duties on goods, bonds, relief, v, 131, 216n., 220, 240, 241, 252, 256, 261-269, 275, 277, 278, 280-282, 284, 289, 290, 307, 313, 314, 320; free ships, 315, 316; grant, 11; list, 141n.; money, right to share, 256, 265, 323, 324; *see also* Privateering
Proprietary colonies, and Acts of Trade, Board of Trade's condemnation, 3, 6n., 17, 18, 35; claim in New Hampshire, 27; New Jersey surrender, 3, 16; Penn's terms for surrender, 16, 17; salaries, 35; *see also* Charter colonies
Protestant Mercury, parliamentary news, xxiii
Providence, R. I., Church of England minister, 484n.
Provost marshal general, in Barbados, 443
Prowse, Daniel W., *Newfoundland,* 5n.
Prussia, and Anglo-Spanish crisis (1727), 497

Public debt, South Sea Company and, 418, 427n., 453
Puckle, Daniel, 57
Pugh, David, testimony, 172
Pulteney, Daniel, Board of Trade report, 422, 423; committees, report, 453, 458; *see also* Pulteney, William
Pulteney, John, Board of Trade, reports, 140, 140n., 144, 190, 237, 252-255, 404n.; testimony, 405; *see also* next title
Pulteney, William (Daniel, John), committees, reports: foreign coins, 196, 197; Leeward Islands relief, 132; piracy, 453; rice, 456; salt, 500; slave trade, 217, 234; smuggling, 459; tobacco trade, 209; messenger, 197; secretary at war, presents papers, 366, 381; teller, 343
Punishments, Barbados bill, 29; *see also* Transportation
Purcas, Thomas, petition, 402, 403
Pyers, Thomas, petition, 413
Pytts, Samuel, Board of Trade reports, 332, 341

Quadruple Alliance, 406n.
Quakers, affirmation, bill, xiii, 350; and church in Maryland, 20; control in Rhode Island, 4, 15
Qualification of officials, bills, 501; Irish bill, 537
Quarantine, and smuggling, 449n., 481
Quebec expedition, and Oxford's impeachment, x, 358; Dudley's plan, 147n., 164, 165; finances, v, 366-369, 373, 375-381, 383, 385-388, 390, 391n., 396n., 411, 417-420, 443, 487
Queen Anne's War, and colonial relief, iii, 2; foreign seamen, 12n., 41; French raids, 26, 73; information acquired by enemy, 78; intercolonial defense, 3, 4, 15-19, 21-26, 38, 72-74, 147n., 148n.; in West Indies, 3, 12, 13, 14n., 27, 28, 30-32, 42, 44, 50n., 55-61, 127, 127n., 132, 146, 147n., 163, 164, 173n., 256; Iroquois, 22, 23; Shannon's expedition, 240n.; ship losses, 170; trade with the enemy, 29, 63-67, 98, 146, 147n., 149, 150n., 151, 155; *see also* Acadia; Army; Convoys; Duties; Navy; Nevis; Newfoundland; Prisoners of war; Privateering; Prizes; Quebec; St. Christopher; Spanish Succession; Utrecht
Queensberry, James Douglas, *duke* of, *high commissioner,* and slave trade, correspondence, 325; in proceedings on Union, 512, 513; petition to, 504
Queen's University, *Bulletin,* 367n,
Quen affair, 98
Quidi Vidi, Newfoundland, 39
Quit-rents, for William and Mary College, 11; Virginia revenue, 482
Quorum, Barbados assembly, 82, 108n., 113n.

Raisins, duties, amount, 229
Rait, Robert S., *Parliaments of Scotland,* 502n.
Ramillies, battle, 127n., 271
Ramsay, David, 82n.
Ranelagh, Rufus Jones, *earl* of, *paymaster general,* and New York troops, 8, 43, 48; report on back pay, 214
Ranews, Newfoundland, 39
Raymond, *Sir* Robert, *attorney general, solicitor general,* committees: colonial conditions, 239; French trade, 304; Leeward Islands relief, 264, 293; post office, 245; relief of distressed ships, 337; slave trade, 289; supply, 329; tobacco trade, 324; offices, 239n., 439n., 455n.; opinions, 241n., 421
Read, *Sir* Thomas, committee, 500
Reading, *Rev.* Edward, 485
Reading, *Rev.* Philip, 485n.
Rebates on re-exportation, beaver, 448; bonds, 234, 235; cordage, 130, 131, 174n.; extension of time, 238; Irish, 522; iron, 47n., 49, 246, 246n.; linen, 96; prevention of frauds, 238; sail-cloth, 299n., 319; tobacco, 238, 290n., 307n., 329, 331, 437n., 466, 469
Rebecca, 315
Records of the Colony of Rhode Island, 76n.
Reeves, ——, argument, 442n.
Religion, instruction of slaves, 237, 295
Religious liberty, Carolina controversy, 115-126
Renen (Reneu), ——, petition, 118n.
Reserve, H. M. S., 141n.
Return of Members of Parliament, 408n.
Reynell (Reynolds), Richard, committees, 128, 360, 456
Reynolds, Thomas, 443; *see also* Reynell, Richard
Rhett, William, petition, 266, 267
Rhode Island, and Acts of Trade, Board of Trade and suppression of charter, 4, 6n., 25, 26, 76, 77; admiralty court, 76, 85n., 148n.; and defense of frontier, 26, 73, 74, 76, 148n.; and Dudley, militia, 3, 4, 14, 15, 76; and Quebec expedition, 371; and transmission of laws, 76; Church of England ministers, 483n., 484n.; fugitive servants in, 76; governor, 142; Partridge's petition on charter, 364; *Records,* 76n.; *see also* Charter colonies; New England
Rice, Griffin, committee, 132
Rice, Board of Trade report, statistics, 480, 480n; enumerated goods, removal, 96, 456, 480; Louisiana production, 479
Rich, Wesley E., *United States Post Office,* 10n.
Richards, *Rev.* John, 486
Richards, Michael, 77; testimony, 112
Rigby, Richard, testimony, 313, 314
Rising Sun, 356, 509n., 510, 510n.
Roach, *Capt.* ——, 158
Robarts, Nicholas, 378
Roberts, John (Gabriel), committees, 242, 453
Roberts, *Capt.* Peter, 158
Roberts, Samuel, 9
Robins, Alexander, petition, 413, 414
Robison, John, *bishop* of Bristol, dissent on peace terms, 274
Rochester, Lawrence Hyde, *earl* of, committees, 55, 61, 200; president of council, 239n.
Rochfort, Robert, *attorney general,* committees, 517, 519
Roffey, *Capt.* Kerrill, 158
Rogers, ——, messenger, 263
Rolle, Robert (Samuel), committee, 106
Rollings, John, petition, 413

Roman Catholics, Irish bills: marriage by priests, 536; transportation, 523; oath and land registry after Jacobite rising, xiii, 374, 381
Romer, William W., and colonial defenses, 24, 26, 75
Romney, Henry Sidney, *earl* of, grant, 11
Rooke, *Sir* George, Gibraltar, 61n.
Roope, John, on Newfoundland conditions, 38n., 109-111
Rope, *see* Cordage
Roscoe, E. S., *Robert Harley,* 355n.
Roundburst Galley, 157
Rowney, Thomas, committee, 456; teller, 96
Royal African Company, *see* Slave trade
Royal Historical Society, *Transactions,* 201n.
Roycroft, Thomas, testimony, 461
Rudge, John, committees, 242, 369
Ruffhead, Owen, *Statutes at Large,* xxii, 350n.
Rum, Barbados trade, 83, 84; prohibition of foreign trade to colonies, bill, 338, 339
Russel, *Lady* Penelope, petition, 242
Russell, *Sir* Edward, *see* Orford
Russia, and naval stores, 446; and tobacco, 147n., 148n., 207; whaling, 473n.
Rye, N. Y., Church of England minister, 485n.

Sable Island, as political menace, 322; grant of wrecks, 11
Sail-cloth, drawback, 299n., 319; Irish export, bounty, 529n.
St. Antonio, H. M. S., 46n.
St. Christopher, defenses, 31; export duty in French part, vi, 85; French raid, losses, relief, distribution, vi, 132, 133, 135, 136, 147n., 206, 217, 218, 220, 221, 235, 236, 242, 252, 260, 261, 264, 265, 267, 291, 292, 328, 336n., 339, 344n., 354, 384, 389, 393, 409-411, 417-421, 428-430, 440, 445, 446, 452, 498n., 500; lieutenant governor, salary, 33, 142, 487; in peace negotiations, 279n., 280n., 309n.; land from French, disposal, 384, 387, 390, 391, 412, 445, 490n., 491, 492, 494; occupation of French part, 3; Palatines, 373n.; pastors, 483n., 486n.; ships to (1710-14), 355; *see also* Leeward Islands; West Indies
St. Davids, bishop of, *see* Bisse, Philip
Saint Germans, Eng., by-election, 408
St. John, Henry, *see* Bolingbroke
St. John, 277
St. John's, Newfoundland, defenses, 38, 39, 78, 102, 103, 109n.; French raid, 102, 109
St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, French stages, 5n.
Saintlow, *Capt.* George, testimony, 58
St. Mary's, Newfoundland, French stages, 5n.
St. Paul College in Bermuda, plan and endowment, xx, 490, 491, 493, 494
St. Pierre Island, fishing reports, 349, 428
St. Quintin, *Sir* William, committee, 453
St. Thomas Island, wartime trade, 29, 147n.
St. Vallier, *Bishop* Jean de la Croix de, iii, 62n., 173
Sakers, 31n.
Salaries, colonial, 25, 32-35, 74-76, 113n., 147n., 486-488
Salem, Mass., Church of England minister, 484n.; postal rates, 245
Salem, N. J., Church of England minister, 486n.
Salisbury (Sarum), bishop of, *see* Burnet, Gilbert
Sallee rovers, 432
Salley, Alexander S., *jr., Narratives of Early Carolina,* 115n.
Salmon Cove, Newfoundland, 39
Salop, Eng., tobacco-trade petition, 465
Salt, duties, and fisheries, xvi, 45, 102, 112, 130, 237, 238, 264n., 498-501; garbling, 179; Iviza trade, 346n.; Scottish export and Union, 506n., 513; trade under French treaty, 319
Saltarsh, *Capt.* Samuel, 137
Salvage, Newfoundland, 39
Salvage, duties, 408n.; plunder case, 1, 2; *see also* Wrecks
Sampson, *Capt.* John, 157
Samuel, *Sir* Thomas, committee, 361
Samwaies, John, petition, 402, 403
San Christóval de Burgo, 277
Sandford, Samuel, on foreign coins, 172n.
Sandford, Thomas, 378
Sandwich, *earl* of, *see* Hinchinbroke
Sandys, Samuel, committees, reports: naval stores, 447; piracy, 453; salt, 498, 500; specific duties, 477; supply, 448, 476; tobacco trade, 460-464, 466, 467; messenger, 469
Sanford, William, petition, 413, 414
Sanson, John, letters, 6n.
Santa Cruz, capture, 256, 277
Santo Domingo, French at, 310; *see also* West Indies
Sargent, Lucius M., *Dealings with the Dead,* 380n.
Sarum, *see* Salisbury
Saunders, ——, 157
Savage, James, *Genealogical Dictionary,* 380n.
Saville, William, *see* Halifax
Scarborough, H. M. S., 141n.
Scarsdale, Nicholas Leke, *earl* of, committee, 263; dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Scawen, *Sir* Thomas, committee, 360
Scawen, *Sir* William, committee, 106
Schomberg, Meinhard, *see* Leinster
Schellenberg, battle, 61n.
Schenectady, N. Y., fort, 21
Scilly Islands, Palatines, 374
Scobell, Francis, committees, 128, 161, 241, 242
Scotland (North Britain), boroughs and slave trade, 231n.; colonial trade, 42n., 52; linen trade, 87-94, 97, 98, 529n.; memorial on French trade, 310; naval stores, 309, 315; tobacco trade, 447, 451, 456-458, 460-469; *see also* Jacobites; Scottish Parliament; Union
Scots, privileges of Englishmen, 86n.
Scott, Hugh, 511
Scott, William R., *Joint-Stock Companies,* 202n.
Scottish Historical Review, 304n.
Scottish Historical Society, *Publications,* 502n.
Scottish Parliament, *Acts,* xxii, 502; and royal succession, 504n.; molasses and tobacco import, 505, 506; review, xxi; Supple-

mentary Papers, xxii, 504; *see also* Darien Company; Union
Scrope, John, committees: cochineal, 501; naval stores, 479; revenue frauds, 492; salt, 498; smuggling, 459; specific duties, 477; supply, 473, 493, 500; whaling, 475
Seafield, James Ogilvy, *1st earl* of, *lord chancellor*, in proceedings on Union, 513; *Letters*, 502n.
Seaflower, 75n.
Sea Horse, H. M. S., 46n.
Seale, *Capt.* Andrew, character, 57; testimony, 56
Seamen, *see* Navigation
Sebright, *Sir* Thomas, committee, 397
Secretaries at war, *see* Bolingbroke, Henry; Pulteney, William; Walpole, Sir Robert
Secretaries of state, *see* Addison, Joseph; Bolingbroke, Henry; Boyle, Henry; Bromley, William; Carteret, John; Craggs, James; Dartmouth, William; Granville, George; Hedges, Sir Charles; Oxford and Mortimer, Robert; Stanhope, James; Sunderland, Charles; Townshend, Charles; Trumbull, Sir William
Seignoret, Estienne, memorial, 309
"Seizing", as nautical term, 57
Serafino, Domingo, 192
Serpent, H. M. S., captured, 141n., 170n.
Seventh Son, 9
Severne, H. M. S., 141n.
Seymour, Algernon, *see* Hertford
Seymour, Charles, *see* Somerset
Seymour, *Sir* Edward, comptroller of the household 61n.
Seymour, *Gov.* John, appointment, instructions, 20, 34n., 72, 142
Shakerley, Peter, committees, 118, 133, 137, 240n., 308, 309, 315
Shannon, Richard Boyle, *viscount*, expedition, 240n.
Sharp, John, of Barbados, 81
Sharp, John, Board of Trade report, 341
Sharp, William [1], estate, 81
Sharp, William [2], abuse of office, 81
Sharp, *Lt. Gov.* William, 487
Shaw, Robert, testimony, 461
Sheafe, Sampson, petition, 413, 414
Sheerness, H. M. S., 44, 46n.
Sheffield, John, *see* Buckingham and Normanby
Shefford, Thomas, petition, 299
Sheldon, George, *Deerfield*, 73n.
Shepheard, Francis, teller, 88
Shepheard, Samuel, committees, 106, 137, 500; teller, 338
Shepherd, William R., *Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania*, 362n.
Sheppard, T., petition, 413, 414
Shipbuilding, and slave trade, 204n., 225n., 226n., 249, 249n., 250n.; naval, in New England, 74; promotion of colonial timber, bounty, 89n., 254, 431n., 449; use of sawmills, 95n.; *see also* Mast trees; Naval stores
Shipping, *see* Navigation
Shirley, Robert, *see* Ferrers
Shish, Jonas, petition, 413, 414
Shortt, Adam, *Canada*, 173n.
Shovell, *Sir* Cloudesley, 62
Shovell, Elizabeth, 62
Shrewsbury, Charles Talbot, *duke* of, *lord chamberlain, lord treasurer*, and debate on peace, 272; and Spanish commercial treaty, 348; letter to, 188n.; office, 239n.
Shute, *Gov.* Samuel, bounty, 486
Sibourg, *Lt. Gov.* Charles, 487
Sidney, Henry, *see* Romney
Sidney, Henry, *viscount*, grant, 11
Silly Cove, Newfoundland, 39
Silver, from Spanish America, 345n.
Simpson, Thomas, 509n., 511
Simson, *Ensign* Andrew, petition, 443
Skelson, *Rev.* William, 486
Skene, Alexander, irregularities, 101n., 109n.; petition, 101
Skipwith, *Sir* Fulwar, petition, 363
Slaves, baptism and Christian instruction, xix, 237, 295
Slave trade, amount and value, 224n., 285; amount by company and free traders, clearings and duties, 203n., 204n., 208, 223, 224, 250n., 285; and Union, 207n., 209n., 231n.; annual colonial need, 204n.; Board of Trade reports, 203, 204n., 223, 224, 246, 249n., 284, 285, 325, 326; company's creditors, agreement, bill, 219, 219n., 226, 228, 231n., 246, 290n., 291, 292, 301, 321; company's losses through French, 309; consideration and bills, xviii; (1708), 189-191; (1709), 202, 210, 212, 216-219; (1710), 223, 226-231, 233, 234, 236, 237; (1711), 246, 261; (1712), 276, 284, 285, 287-289, 295, 296; (1713), 298-302, 312-316, 320, 321, 324-327; (1714), 338; Crisp claim against company, 220n.; Madagascar, xix, 442, 493, 498n.; petitions by and on company and free traders, 83, 189, 190, 195, 202-207, 209, 218, 222-226, 231n., 234, 236, 246-251, 256n., 259n., 276, 278, 279, 282n., 284, 286, 287, 290, 298, 300n., 302n., 315, 337, 338n.; proposals by company and free traders, 226-228, 231-233, 284, 285, 325n.; protection of trade and settlements, 227, 237n., 267, 284; Spanish-American trade, 63, 149n., 204n., 205; valuation of company's property, 231n., 232; Virginia, and convoy, 147n.; *see also* Assiento
Sloper, William, army agent, 142n.; committee, 453; present papers, 407
Smith, Benjamin, petition, 402, 403
Smith, Culver H., "Why Pennsylvania Never Became a Royal Province", 362n.
Smith, *Lt. Gov.* Daniel, 487
Smith, John (Thomas), *chancellor of the exchequer*, baron of exchequer, messenger, 162; committees, 216, 242, 360, 397; offices, 201n., 239n.; report, 42
Smith, John, petition, 402, 403; testimony, 179
Smith, Philip, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Smith, *Rev.* Symon, 23n.
Smith, Thomas, committee, 331; memorial, 311; *see also* Smith, John
Smith, Ward, petition, 402, 403
Smith, William, *sr.*, petition, 299, 320

Smith, William, "Colonial Post-Office", 10n.; *Post Office*, 248n.

Smuggling, bills to prevent, 396, 399, 402-405, 408, 409, 416n., 417, 437n., 448, 450, 459, 481, 492; brandy, 396, 403, 404, 432n.; cochineal, 352; Irish bills, 524, 537; Oriental goods, 428, 429; tobacco, 466; wool yarn export, 437; *see also* Acts of Trade

Snuff, duties, 231, 265n., 492, 493

Soames, Henry, petition, 266, 267

Soap, duties, 343

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Iroquois mission, 23n.; various colonial ministers, xiii, 483-486; work, 100, 164n.

Solicitors general, *see* Aland, John Fortescue; Eyre, Sir James; Harcourt, Sir Simon; Lechmere, Nicholas; Montagu, Sir James; Raymond, Sir Robert; Talbot, Charles; Thompson, Sir William; Trevor, Sir Thomas; Wearg, Sir Clement; Willes, Edward

Solicitors general of Ireland, *see* Levinge, Sir Richard; Whitshed, William

Somers, John, *baron,* committees, 42n., 51, 54, 55, 121, 162; impeachment, 271n.; lord president, 201n., 239n.

Somerset, Charles Seymour, *duke* of, committee, 121

Somerset, Henry, *see* Beaufort

Somerset Frigate, 158

Soriano, *see* Torriano

Sothell, Seth, Carolina share, 364n.

Southampton, H. M. S., 153

South Carolina, Beresford's Bounty, 388n.; *Statutes at Large*, 126n.; *see also* Carolina

South Sea Company, affairs, xx; and Nova Scotia, 439n.; and cochineal scarcity, 369; and public debt, 418, 427n., 453; charter, 265; collapse, investigation, relief, 427n., 439n., 443, 453; financing, 328n.; slave trade, assiento, 313, 493, 498n.; stock and Leeward Islands relief debentures, 328, 354, 384, 420, 440; stock and Quebec expedition debentures, 367, 370, 411; whaling, 473n.

Southwark, Eng., petitions: East India goods, 41; Palatines, 256

Southwell, *Sir* Thomas, committee, report, 517; presents papers, 519

Spain, and Darien colony, 509-511; and English wartime navigation, 170, 183; and tobacco, 207; British trade, 210; British war (1718), 406n.; cochineal trade, 190, 308, contraband trade, 175n.; permitted iron trade, 265n.; rice trade, 456; wines and fish trade, 247; *see also* Bourbon dynasty; Spanish America; Spanish Succession

Spanish America, Anglo-Spanish commercial treaty, effect, inquiry, 279n., 297n., 328n., 335, 343-349; British crisis over trade (1718), 405; cochineal, 176n., 501n.; French commercial self-exclusion, 349, 390, 391; Jamaica trade, 59, 80, 81, 205; permitted iron trade, 265n.; slave-trade, 63, 149n., 204n., 205; Swedish trade, 147n.; treaty of Vienna, Ostend Company crisis, 489, 490, 495, 496; wartime trade, 29, 63-67, 146, 147n., 149, 150n., 151, 155, 170, 183; *see also* Assiento; Spain

Spanish Succession, War of the, events, 61n., 127n., 140n., 201n.; *see also* Bourbon dynasty; Queen Anne's War; Utrecht

Speaker, Irish, *see* Brodrick, Alan

Speakers, *see* Bromley, William; Compton, Spencer; Hanmer, Sir Thomas; Onslow, Sir Richard; Oxford and Mortimer, Robert; Smith, John

Specie, *see* Money

Spencer, Charles, *see* Sunderland

Spicer, *Mayor* Edward, memorial, 310

Spices, amount and use of duties, 229, 357n.; complaint on garbling, hearing, bill, 174, 175, 179, 180; drawback, 238; duties, continuance and revision (1705), 86, 87, 89; (1708), 189; (1709), 212, 213, 216; (1710), 229, 237; (1722), 449, 450, 452; regulation of import, 437n., 449n.

Spotswood, *Gov.* Alexander, *Letters,* 341n.; on tobacco regulations, 341

Spranger, Abraham, petition, 310n.

Squire, Robert, committee, 132

Stamford, Thomas Grey, *earl* of, Board of Trade, reports, 140n., 147, 163, 170, 252-255; committees, reports, 196, 259, 263

Stamp duties, bill, 264n.; paper, 343; tobacco, 214

Standard, *Rev.* Thomas, 485

Standish, *Rev.* David, 486

Stanhope, James, *1st earl,* and Carolina charter, 361n.; committees, report, 361, 375, 453; letter to, 492; presents papers, 350, 371, 373; secrteary of state, 349n., 405n., 439n.; teller, 13

Stanhope, John (Thomas), teller, 13

Stanhope, Philip, *lord* (*2d earl*), committee, 453

Stanhope, Philip Henry, *5th earl, Reign of Queen Anne,* 162n.

Stanley, *Sir* John, petition, 109n.

Stanley, John, report, 268, 269

Starbuck, Alexander, *American Whale Fishery,* 473n.

Statutes at Large, xxii, 417

Statutes of the Realm, xxii, 8n.

Staves, colonial, for Ireland, 515

Stawel, William, *baron,* dissent on peace terms, 273, 274

Stay act, of North Carolina, vetoed, 148n.

Steele, *Sir* Richard, committees, 350, 360

Stephens, J., petition, 413

Stephens, William (Thomas), committees, 369, 456

Stevens, George, 9

Stewart, ——, garbler, testimony, 179

Stewart, *Capt.* Charles, petition, 509

Stewart, John, committees, 396

Stewart, Robert, dead, 348n.

Stewart, Simeon (Dugald, John), committee, 209

Stewart, Walter, petition, 299

Stewart, William, committee, 397

Stiles, Thomas, 175n.

Stiver, value, 460n.

Stock fish, Jamaica trade, 80
Stonard, Henry, petition, 403, 404
Storekeeper, for Virginia, 19
Stoupe (Stouppe), *Rev.* Peter, 486
Strafford, Thomas Wentworth; *3d earl* of, impeachment, x, 365
Stratford, Conn., Church of England minister, 485n.
Straw plat, promotion of Bermudian, xx, 430-432, 478
Streatfeild, George, petition, 402, 403
Strickland, (*Sir*) William, committees, 492, 498; teller, 304
Strombolo, H. M. S., 169
Stuart, James, *see* Jacobites
Subercase, *Adm.* ——, Newfoundland raid, 102, 148n.
Success, 287
Succession, bill (1715), 357; Dutch treaty, 309; Irish bill on impeachment, colonial offenders, 518n.; Scottish bill (1703), 504n.
Suffolk, Henry Howard, *earl* of (*earl* of Bindon), bill, 188; Board of Trade letter, 422, 423
Suffolk, H. M. S., 153
Sugar and molasses, xvii; and occupation of St. Christopher, 3; drawback, 47n., 238; duties for relief of raided islands, 133; enumerated article, 96; Irish duties, 517, 531-533; Irish duty revenue, 521n., 522n., 527n., 531n., 534n., 535n.; prohibition on foreign, to colonies, 338, 339; proposed increase in duties, 93-96; Scottish bill against foreign, 505; trade and treaty of Utrecht, 301n., 302, 303, 309n., 310n., 312n., 317-319; West Indian trade, 80, 83, 84
Sunderland, Charles Spencer, *earl* of, and French trade, correspondence, 310; and land grant, 426n.; and Palatines, 258; and peace terms, correspondence, 271, 279; and slave trade, correspondence, 325; and tobacco trade, 340n.; committee, report, 121, 122; offices, 127n., 239n., 405n.; presents papers, 171
Sunderland, H. M. S., 155
Supplementary Parliamentary Papers, Scottish, xxii, 504
Supply, free ship, 130
Surdeville, Edward, petition, 522
Surinam, New England trade, 338n.
Surveyor of the woods, useless, xi, 36n., 253n., 301, 330
Sussex, Thomas Lennard, *earl* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Sutton, Robert, *see* Lexington
Swallow, H. M. S., 141n.
Swan, H. M. S., 141n.
Swank, James M., *Iron in all Ages,* 397n.
Sweden, and tobacco, 207; British trade, iron, 396, 400, 400n., 443n.; West Indian trade, 147n.; whaling, 473n.
Swift, Jonathan, *Journal,* 270n.; on Berkeley, 490n.; on peace debate, 270n., 272n.
Swift, *Rev.* William, 484
Swift, H. M. S., captured, 141n., 170n.
Swinton, *Sir* John, committee, 199
Swynborne, John, presents papers, 493
Tack duty, 504
Talbot, Charles, *see* Shrewsbury
Talbot, Charles, *solicitor general,* committees, 500, 501
Talmash, *Lt. Gov.* Thomas, 487
Tapson, *Capt.* George, testimony, 154
Tarmouse, Newfoundland, 39
Tavistock, Eng., petition on Newfoundland, 105
Taxation, bills, 46, 88; *see also* Duties; Excise
Taylor, James, petition, 413, 414
Taylor, John, 130n.
Taylor, Joseph, 365
Taylor, W., petition, 413, 414
Tea, duties, bills (1705), 86, 87, 89; (1708), 189; (1709), 212, 213, 216; (1712), 294, 295; Irish duties, 529, 532-536; Irish duty revenue, 535n., 536n.; partial repeal of duties, excise substitute (1724), 472-474; revenue from duties, 481; sale of seized, 492n.
Telfer, *Capt.* John, petition, 512n.
Tenison, Thomas, *archbishop* of Canterbury, and church in Maryland, 20; and Indian missions, 23
Tennant, Timothy, petition, 403, 404
Terrill, Michael, 82n.
Thanet, Thomas Tufton, *earl* of, dissent on peace terms, 273, 274
Thatcher, Thomas, petition, 411, 419
Thomas, *Rev.* Walter, 483
Thompson, Edward, committees, 492, 498; grant, 9n.
Thompson, *Sir* John, *see* Haversham
Thompson, Leonard, and registry of white servants, 401, 402
Thompson, Richard, memorial, 302
Thompson, (*Sir*) William, *recorder of London, solicitor general,* and land grant, 426n.; committees, 353, 393, 394, 429, 491; office, 349n.
Thorne, Thomas, petition, 522
Thurston, John, army agent, 62n., 142n.; testimony, 164, 165
Thynne, *Sir* Thomas, *see* Weymouth
Tilly, *Lt.* ——, de, 62n.
Timberland, Ebenezer, *House of Lords,* 176n.
Tindal, Nicholas, *Continuation,* 272
Tissack, John, grant, 11
Tobacco, abuses in manufacture, xvii, 373; Andalusian trade, 345n.; bill against English planting, revival, xvii, 259, 408n.; Board of Trade on, 339-341; burnt, 458; colonial export, regulations, xvii, 11, 71, 341; consumption of duty-paid, 238; convoy question, iv, 3, 19, 20, 156, 157, 168, 169; custom bonds, interest, 320, 326; destroyed duty-paid, relief, 352, 357, 358; drawback, 238, 290n., 329, 331, 437n., 469; duties, bills, continuance and revision (1705), 88; (1707), 134, 135; (1708), 183, 184; (1709), 213, 216; (1710), 230; (1711), 265n.; duties, use, 230; import regulations, 47n., 50; northern Europe trade, 147n., 148n., 207, 305n., 340; French treaty, 309n.-311n., 319; high duties and fraud, Scottish import, bill, xvii, 447, 451, 456-458, 460-469; Irish bills

on smuggling, 524n., 537n.; Irish drawback, 522; Irish duties, bills, continuance and addition, xviii, 516-536; Irish duty revenue, 515, 519n., 520n., 524n., 525n., 527n., 528n., 530n., 531n., 533n.-536n.; Irish import, amount, 528; naval consumption, stamps, 195, 214, 238; promotion of trade, consideration, bills, 207, 209, 211, 298, 299, 304-307, 321, 324, 326, 330-332, 335-337, 408, 460-463; sale of seized, 492n.; Scottish bill on import, 506; snuff duties, 231, 265n.; 492, 493; statistics, 458, 464, 465; stems, drawback, 469; stripped, 464, 469; trash and damaged, 332-336, 339-341

Todd, Vincent H., *Graffenried's Account of New Bern,* 257n.

Toke, John, committees, 128, 133

Tolley, Joseph, petition, 266, 267

Tonnage, gauging ships, 148n.

Topham, Richard, committee, 128

Torbay, Newfoundland, 39

Torbuck, John, *Parliamentary Debates,* 297n.

Torcy, ——, peace negotiations, 335

Tories, ascendancy, 239n.

Torriano (Soriano), Nathanael, memorial, 118n., 316-319

Torriano, Nicholas, testimony, 153

Toulon, siege, 140n., 161

Townshend, Charles, *viscount,* committee, 121; negotiations, correspondence, 279, 279n.; secretary of state, 349n., 401n., 439n.

Tracy, *Sir* (*Justice*) Robert, report, 42

Trade, Bermudian straw plat, 430-432; buttons, colonial material, 86; colonial merchants and Crookhaven defenses, 163n.; consideration of colonial (1710), 239; France and Spanish American, 349, 390, 391; grain export, 222n.; importance to England, 187; in Scottish bill on succession, 504n.; Leghorn, 159n., 430; limiting Virginia ports, 147n.; negotiations and treaties after war, effect, inquiries, viii-x, 283, 296, 297, 297n., 301-304, 309-312, 314-319, 328n., 330, 334, 335, 343-349; protection of intercolonial, 147n.; provision in Articles of Union, 506n., 507, 509, 512, 513; Spanish-American crisis (1718), 405; Spanish-American, under treaty of Vienna, crisis, 489, 490, 495; Swedish, 147n., 400n.; war effect, 2; West Indian, conditions, importance, 28, 59, 80, 81, 83, 84, 175, 176; wartime clandestine French trade, 98; with the enemy's colonies, 29, 63-67, 146, 147n., 149, 150n., 151, 155; *see also* Acts of Trade; Board of Trade; Bounty; Convoys; Duties; Impressment; Joint stock companies; Money; Navigation; Newfoundland; Piracy; Post office; Privateering; Prizes; Slave trade; Tonnage; and articles, especially cloth, drugs, dyes, grain, liquor, naval stores, sugar, tobacco, by name

Transportation, xv; border outlaws, bills, continuance, 308, 309, 474n.; corrupt lawyers, 494; felons, bills, enforcement, 12, 393, 394, 401, 402, 429, 438, 491, 495n.; Irish, Catholics, 523n.; Irish, felons and others, 518, 525, 532, 534, 536, 537n.; Irish bills against, for imprisonment, 516, 518, 520, 521, 524, 525, 528; Jacobites, 375n.; Maryland tax on felon immigrants, 394n.; smugglers, 437n., 449n., 467; vagrants, 7, 8, 339, 344, 353, 354

Travell, *Sir* Thomas, committee, 137

Travers, John, petition, 328

Travers, Samuel, committee, 360

Treasurers of the household, *see* Landsdowne, George; Methuen, Paul

Treasure-trove, grant, 10

Treaties, *see* Barrier; Utrecht; Vienna; Westminster

Treby, George, committees, 239, 360, 396, 498; messenger, 466; presents papers, 427, 439, 445, 455, 470

Trenchard, George (Henry), committees, 350, 397

Trepassey, Newfoundland, French stages, 5n.

Trevanion, John, committees, reports, 191-194, 208

Trevor, *Sir* Thomas, *solicitor general,* on governor for charter colony, 15, 74

Trevor, *Capt.* Tudor, 172, 177

Trial, H. M. S., 58

Trial over seas, Irish bill, 518n.

Trinity Harbor, Newfoundland, 39; proposed port, 111

Trott, Anne (Amy), petition, 364, 365

Trott, Nicholas, Bahama appeal, 1, 2; career, 364n.; Carolina petition, 364, 365; governor, 1n.

Trott, Nicholas, of Carolina, 364n., 388n.

Trott, Perient, 365

True and Impartial Account of . . . the South Sea Company, 313n.

True State of Differences . . . Royal African Company, 204n.

Trumbull, *Sir* William, *secretary of state,* and French trade, 309

Tryon, Rowland, petition, 328

Tryton, H. M. S., 141n.

Tucker, John, letter, 309

Tuckfield, Roger, committee, 360

Tufton, Thomas, *see* Thanet

Turberville, Arthur S., *House of Lords,* 405n.

Turkey, trade, 160, 311, 430

Turnbull, *Lt.* Robert, petition, 509

Turner, *Sir* Charles, Board of Trade reports, 224, 252-255, 292, 293; committees, 44, 137, 242, 261, 364, 453, 481; presents papers, 370; teller, 209, 468

Turtle shell, Jamaica trade, 80

Tyger, galley, 280

Underdown, *Capt.* John, and Chamberlain, 164; Newfoundland operations, 129n., 148n., 165n., 170, 170n.; prize money, 323, 324

Union, colonial, intercolonial conference (1704), 72; intercolonial defense, quotas, 3, 4, 15-19, 21-26, 38, 73, 74, 147n., 148n.

Union, Scottish, and impressment of Scots, 512; and slave trade, 207n., 209n., 231n.; articles on trade and colonies, 128, 129, 506n., 507, 509, 512, 513; colonial trade pending, 507; equivalent for Darien Company, 506-509, 511, 513, 514; history and provisions, xxi,

129n.; post office, 243-245, 248; proceedings of commissioners, 512-514; trade frauds pending, prevention, 133, 139n.
Updike, Wilkins, *Episcopal Church in Narragansett*, 483n.
Upton, Clotworthy, committees, reports, 516, 518, 520; messenger, 516
Urmston, *Rev.* John, 485
Urquhart, *Capt.* ——, 511
Urquhart, Alexander, committee, 456
Urry, Elizabeth, pension, 142n.
Urry, *Capt.* Thomas, 142n.
Usher, *Lt. Gov.* John, 27, 142
Usher, *Rev.* John, 485
Utrecht, treaty of, allies' mutual guaranty, 297n., 335; and Barrier Treaty, viii, ix, 279, 309; Anglo-French peace and trade negotiations, inquiry, viii-x, 297n., 301-304, 309-312, 314-319, 335, 349; Anglo-Spanish trade negotiations, inquiry, viii-x, 279n., 283, 296, 297, 297n., 301, 328n, 330, 334, 335, 343-349; beginning of negotiations, preliminary articles, Gertruydenburg, viii, 275, 279, 280, 302; Bourbon dynasty, Lords debate, viii, 161-163, 269-274, 283, 296, 297, 333, 355n.; Commons on war motives and terms, viii, ix, 282, 283; English expectation of Dutch attitude, 279n.; Oxford's and Strafford's impeachments, x, 355n., 365n.; papers before Parliament, 275, 279, 302, 303, 309-312, 330, 334, 335, 344-346; queen's messages on terms, 296, 300; *see also* Queen Anne's War

Vaceti, *see* Viceta
Vagrants, transportation, bills, 7, 8, 339, 344, 353, 354; Irish bills, 525n., 532, 534, 536
Valeur, H. M. S., 158
Vander-Moor, Jeremy, 1, 2,
Vaughan, Richard (Edward, John, William Gwyn), committee, 456; teller, 96
Verney, George, *see* Willoughby de Broke
Vernod (Varnod), *Rev.* Francis, 485
Vernon, James, committees, 132, 137, 199
Vernon, Thomas (Henry), Board of Trade report, 341; committee, 242; on trade bill, 188n.
Vetch, *Col.* Samuel, 247n.
Veto, *see* Acts, colonial
Viceti (Vaceti), ——, testimony, 193, 208
Vienna, treaty of, and Anglo-Spanish crisis, 489n., 495
Villiers, Edward, *see* Jersey
Vincent, Henry, committees, 101, 239
Vincent, *Capt.* Samuel, testimony, 57
Vinegar, duties, bills, 134, 135, 183, 184, 213, 216, 237, 238; duties, use, 230
Virginia, complaint against Nicholson, 72; convoys, 176n.; governor, salary, 34, 142; grants in, 10, 11; intercolonial conference and defense, 4n., 72; limiting ports, 147n.; merchants before Lords, 171; militia, 18; money import, 395; naval guard question, 169; naval stores, 70, 255; quit-rent revenue, 482; ships to (1710-14), 355; slave trade, 147n., 204, 204n., 224n.; *Statutes at Large*, 72n.; storekeeper, 19; traders and colonial iron, 431n.; transmission of laws, 72; various pastors, 483n.-486n.; warships at, 46n.; wartime losses, 149; *see also* Tobacco
Virginia Historical Society, *Collections*, 483n.; *Spotswood's Letters*, 341n.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, 70n.
Vivian, *Sir* Richard, committee, 128
Votes and Proceedings of House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 499n.
Vulture, H. M. S., 141n., 256
Vrÿberge, —— van, protest, 64
Vyner, Robert, committee, 500

Wager, *Sir* (*Com.*) Charles, 246; committee, 453; presents papers, 397
Wages, carpenter's, in colonies, 304n.
Waldo, Isaac, petition, 402, 403
Walker, *Sir* Hovenden, in West Indies, 62n.; *Journal*, 367n.; Quebec expedition finances, 367, 375, 378-381, 385, 386, 396n.
Walker, J., 316n.
Walker, James, petition, 242
Walker, John, testimony, 404
Wallis, James, testimony, 463
Wallop, J., and land grant, 426n.
Walpole, Horatio, colonial official, 392, 487; on Spanish-American trade, 489; presents papers, 222
Walpole, *Sir* Robert, *chancellor of the exchequer, secretary at war*, committees, reports: colonial iron, 397; convoys, 161; East India goods, 44; impeachments, 355, 358, 359, 365; Newfoundland, 128; piracy, 453; rice, 456; smuggling, 448, 459; specific duties, 477; supply, 88, 448, 452, 473, 493, 500; tobacco, 467; on Bahama company, 471; teller, 46, 88, 273, 343; terms of office, 201n., 239n., 349n., 439n.
Walsal, Eng., colonial-iron petition, 415
Walthamstow Galley, 158
Wanklyn, ——, informer, 179
Wansford, *Sir* Christopher, *see* Castlecomer
Ward, *Sir* Edward, *attorney general, chief baron*, messenger, 162; on governor in charter colonies, 15, 74
Ward (*Sir*) John (William), committees, reports: Carolina Indian war, 360; cochineal, 190, 368, 369; colonial conditions, 239; convoys, 161; linen trade, 88; Newfoundland, 106, 128; piracy, 137; prize goods, 220; Quebec expedition, 367; slave trade, 210, 212, 216, 217, 234; smuggling, 396; transportation, 394; teller, 194
Ward, John (William), committees, 360, 396, 456
Warrington, Eng., linen-trade petitions, 91, 387
Warton, Thomas, tobacco-duties proposals, 307n.
Warwick, H. M. S., 3n.
Watenbous, Daniel, petition, 118n.
Watenhous, *see* Watenbous
Way, Benjamin, testimony, 154, 156, 158, 159, 169
Wearg, *Sir* Clement, *solicitor general*, committee, 477; office, 455n.
Webb, Joseph, petition, 402, 403